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OLD LANDMARKS

OF

CANTON AND STARK COUNTY, OHIO

EDITED AND COMPILED BY

JOHN DANNER

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A COMPREHENSIVE COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY MEMOIRS OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COUNTY, WHOSE WORKS OF MERIT HAVE MADE THEIR NAMES IMPERISHABLE.

Pt. 1

ILLUSTRATED

LOGANSPORT, INDIANA
B. F. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.
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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

IN placing the "Old Landmarks of Canton and Stark County" before the citizens, the publisher can conscientiously claim that he has carried out in full every promise made in the Prospectus. He points with pride to the elegance of the binding of the volume, and to the beauty of its typography, to the superiority of the paper on which the work is printed, and the truthfulness depicted by its portraits and the high class of art in which they are finished. The series of reminiscent articles from the pens of Mr. John Danner and Dr. Lewis Slusser is a valuable collection and will prove not only of interest to the present generation, but of inestimable worth to future historians, being the result of years of patient toil and deep research. Every biographical sketch in this volume has been submitted to the party interested for approval and correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared.

The publisher would here avail himself of the opportunity to thank the citizens of Stark county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in assisting in the gaining of necessary information. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

B. F. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.

SURNAME FILE

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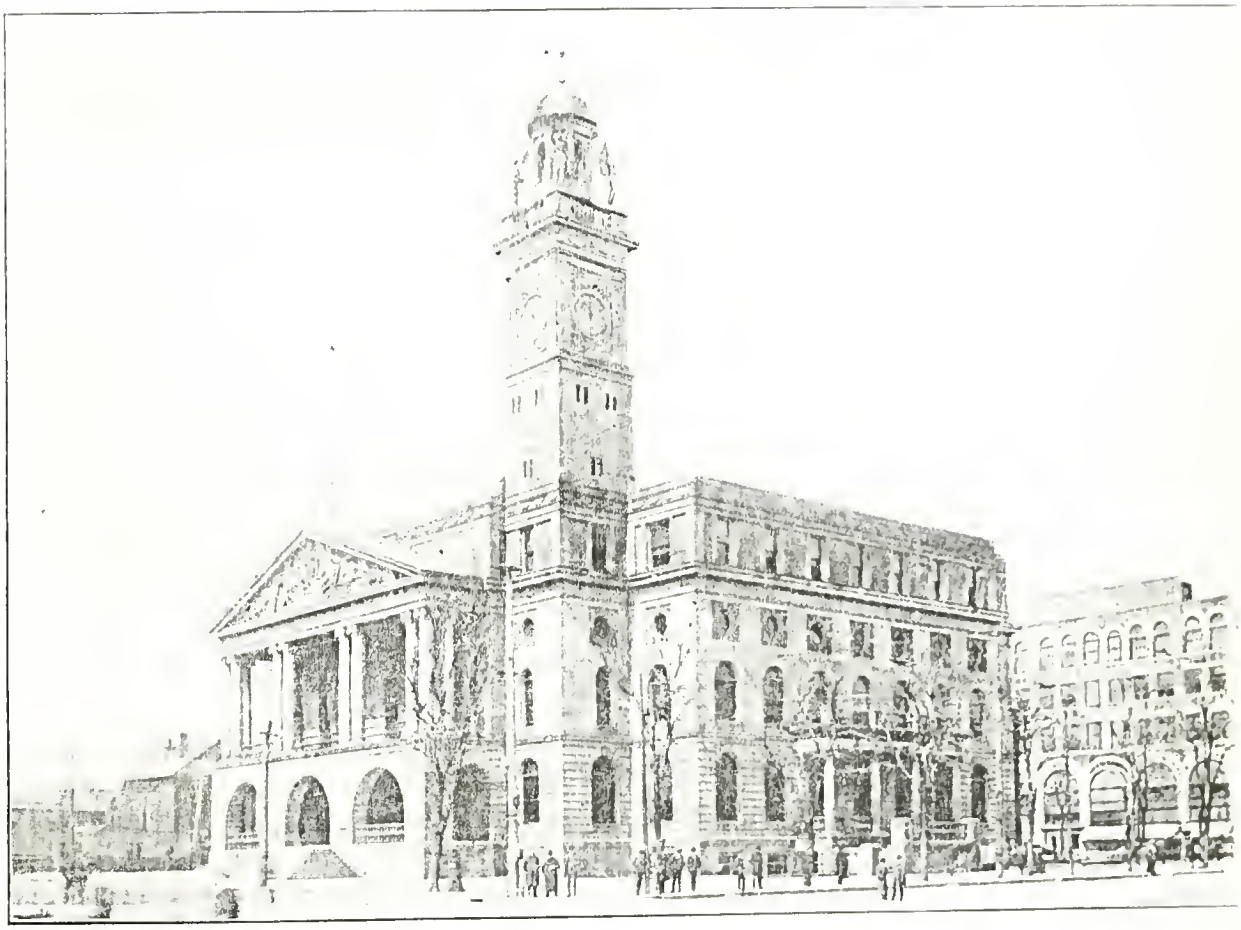


STARK COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

OLD LANDMARKS

OF

CANTON AND STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

EARLY STARK COUNTY HISTORY.

By Lew Sleusser

It is believed by those who make anthropology a study, that a race of people occupied and claimed title to the soil of Ohio anterior to the Indian. They are known as Mound Builders, taking their name from the mounds built by them in different parts of the state. From discoveries made in the exploration of their works, the opinion has been formed that many centuries must have elapsed between the time of the occupancy by the Mound Builders and the appearance of the earliest of the Indian tribes. There is much speculation as to the status of their improvement—their approach to civilization. All agree that they were in advance of the Indians, that they had attained a higher plane of knowledge, that they were a numerous people, lived under a strong government, had military skill, a knowledge of metals, cultivated the soil—in short, had made considerable progress in the direction of civilization. The causes leading to their extinction are yet to be learned. There are mounds located in different parts of Stark county, in the townships of Bethlehem, Lawrence, Lake and Canton, but they have never been thoroughly explored to determine whether they are the creation of a prehistoric race or of later-day Indians. The most notable mound is at Congress Lake.

Coming to a time of recorded history, it may be stated that by a treaty agreed upon at Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Pennsylvania) in 1785, between the commissioners appointed by the government and the Indian tribes then occupying western Ohio, known as Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas and Chippewas, the latter relinquished all their right and title to the same, and agreed with the commissioners that their eastern boundary should be from the mouth of the Cuyahoga river up to the portage, from the Cuyahoga to the Tuscarawas river, thence down the Tuscarawas river to the forks, near Ft. Laurens, a few miles south of Bolivar, thence west to the portage between the Miami and Maumee rivers.

The first white man known to have made his appearance in this section of our state was La Salle, a French explorer, who in 1670, accompanied by a few heroic followers, passed from Lake Erie to the Allegheny river. The

next was Colonel Bouquet, who, as an officer of the British army, with five hundred regulars and about a thousand volunteers, made an expedition from Fort Pitt west as far as the Tuscarawas river. The object was to intimidate the warlike Indian tribes and influence them to more peaceful conduct. It is not, however, the nature of the average Indian to be peacefully inclined. They were continually making encroachments upon the nearest white settlers then living east of the Ohio river, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, stealing stock and carrying off prisoners. As a measure of protection to these people the general government authorized the formation of scouting parties, known as "scouts" or "spies," whose duty it was to reconnoiter the country beyond the Ohio and as far west as the Tuscarawas river. These scouting parties were made up of men inured to hardships and accustomed to the privations and exposure incident to border life. Many of them had encountered indians before and knew by experience their habits and mode of warfare. They received from the government monthly pay and ammunition, furnishing their own arms. It was their duty, on the discovery of any sign of Indians, to return immediately and give the alarm, that the frontier settlers might adopt measures for their own protection, either by collecting the families in a fort, or fortifying their own homes, as circumstances would admit.

There was a company of five, all of whom afterward became citizens of Stark county—James Downing, Sr., John Cuppy, Isaac Miller, George Foulk and Thomas Dillon. Dillon and Foulk had both been captured by the Indians when young, lived with them many years and knew their habits and customs. Downing was captain of the company.

On the occasion of the encounter we are about to relate, the party left their place of rendezvous for a scout, in April, 1793. They crossed the Ohio river at the mouth of Yellow creek, followed up the north branch to near its source, then directed their course west to the head waters of Sandy. After reconnoitering this section of country for miles around without discovering any signs of Indians, they came to the conclusion that there were none about. Up to this time they had not discharged a gun from fear of being discovered. The rations with which they had supplied themselves on starting were nearly exhausted and they concluded it would be safe to kill some game. Downing shot a deer, and another of the party a turkey. This was on the morning of the fourth day out, between Little Sandy and Indian Run. As they had not yet taken breakfast, they concluded to prepare the meal. Miller was kindling a fire; Foulk was cleaning the turkey preparatory to roasting. Downing was in the act of bending down a sapling upon which he intended to hang his deer, that he would be better able to skin it; Cuppy was sitting at the root of a tree with his gun on his lap, examining the lock. A party of Indians, numbering eighteen or twenty of the Ottawa and Wyandot tribes, heard the firing and detected the locality of the scouts. They divided their force into two parties with the purpose of approaching them from different courses, one of which was from a direction the scouts would be most likely to take in an effort to escape. While Cuppy was engaged with his gun, he happened to look up and saw in the distance an Indian moving about peering through the underbrush. He immediately sprang to his feet and gave the alarm. As soon as the Indian saw he was discovered he turned and ran, and as he did so Cuppy fired at him, but without effect. Miller and Foulk snatched up their guns and gave chase. The ground was sparsely timbered. Miller was in the advance, when Foulk called to him to halt, as he knew just as soon as the Indian reached a more heavily timbered piece of ground he would stop behind a tree and shoot Miller as he approached. Thereupon Miller

turned about and he and Foulk started for the place they had left. Meanwhile the other party of Indians, numbering six or eight, made their appearance in another direction. They were bold and demonstrative. Downing said to Cuppy and Dillon: "Let us stand together and defend ourselves to the last." "No," replied Dillon, "each one for himself," and suiting the action to the sentiment, started on a run. Downing and Cuppy kept together and moved cautiously along the high ground or upper bench towards the forks of Sandy. As the Indians pressed upon them too closely, they would turn and raise their guns as though they intended to shoot. Then the Indians would jump around, throw up their hands and run upon their hands and knees, evidently for the purpose of diverting the aim of the whites. By degrees they became bolder and advanced closer, when Downing, taking advantage of a good opportunity, shot the nearest, which had the effect of keeping the others at a greater distance. Soon after Downing and Cuppy caught up with Dillon, who appeared much exhausted as though about to fall. Dillon begged for "God's sake" that they would help him, and as Downing turned and saw his face he discovered that he was choking with his necktie. Dillon, in his haste to loosen it and to assist his breathing, pulled the wrong end and made it tighter. Downing cut the neckerchief with his belt knife, thereby releasing him, when Dillon immediately took a fresh start and was soon out of sight. Downing and Cuppy were both past middle age and somewhat fleshy. They both had run until nearly exhausted and knew they could not hold out much longer. Downing said to Cuppy, "I can't go any farther—I'll stand and fight under this thorn bush, if I die," and stand he did. At the same time Cuppy got behind a tree, and both awaited the approach of the savages, determined to make the best resistance they were able. They had not long to wait, for soon the Indians were seen approaching. Downing reserved his fire until the foremost Indian came with close range, then, taking deliberate aim, fired and brought him down. The others returned a volley which cut the bushes around Downing and Cuppy, but did not strike either. Miller and Foulk, hearing the firing, hastened in the direction from whence it came, and before aware of it were among the Indians. Miller espied one of unusual size with a silver half-moon hanging on his breast. He was in the act of loading his gun, and just as Miller was drawing a bead on him the chief saw him, gave a yell and sprang behind a tree. Miller soon discovered that he was so surrounded that it would be impossible to protect himself behind a tree, thereupon he determined upon flight as the only hope of safety for his scalp. Quick as thought he sprang from the upper bank and ran across the bottom or swamp toward the north branch of the stream. The Indians left Downing and Cuppy, threw down their guns, drew their tomahawks, gave the scalp yell and gave chase after Miller. At one time they were so near he recognized a tall warrior known among the whites as Tom Jilleway. After Miller crossed Little Sandy, and was in an open plain, he thought, as he afterwards expressed it, "now legs for it." He always considered himself swift on foot, and put in his best efforts for about a mile and a half until he reached the high lands or ridge, when he stopped to look back and listen. He could neither hear nor see anything of the Indians. After resting a short time, he concluded to return to the place where they were first surprised, in the hope of finding the rest of the company. As they were not there and the day was far advanced, he decided upon making for the company's place of rendezvous on the east side of the Ohio river. He continued to travel as long as he could see his way until he reached Yellow Creek. Here, under a fallen tree that lay upon the ground, he made a bed of leaves upon which he slept soundly

amid the howling of wolves and the screeching of wild cats. Next day he crossed the Ohio at the mouth of Yellow creek and reached the place of rendezvous, where he found Downing, Cuppy and Dillon safe and unhurt, except that Downing's face was much swollen and his eyes bloodshot from exertion.

In the evening of the next day Foulk made his appearance, and reported that when the Indians started after Miller he hid himself in the brush. When they got out of sight he crossed over a branch of the Sandy, the same that is now called Indian Run from this identical fight, and secreted himself on a hill where he could overlook the plains south without being observed. He could see the Indians in camp not a mile distant, and from their performance was satisfied from his knowledge of their ceremonies that two of their number had been killed. In discussing the matter, the company were of the opinion that they made a fortunate escape.

The next day General Wayne and his staff, in a barge, with his troops in ninety-five flat boats, came down the river on their way to Camp Washington, afterward Cincinnati. As they came in sight, the scouts discharged their guns as a salute. General Wayne had his barge run ashore, and on learning they were government scouts, signalled a boat containing sharpshooters to land. He had a target set up and a trial of skill was had between his sharpshooters and the scouts, in which the sharpshooters came out second best. General Wayne complimented the scouts, saying: "My brave fellows, you are d—d fine shots," and treated them to brandy. A portion of the ground over which the contest occurred is now in Carroll county, but was formerly a part of Stark.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union as a state, in 1802, it was divided into eleven counties. Stark was included in Jefferson. In the organization of Columbiana county in 1803 it included Stark. At that time Rudolph Bair, better known as "Rudy" Bair, lived in Columbiana county. He was a member of the first constitutional convention, and upon its adoption was elected as a member of the legislature. As he afterward became a prominent citizen of Stark county, it is not improper to allude to his career as a legislator. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, inclined to talk, and at home regarded as a Sir Oracle. There was a bill before the house to reorganize the state militia. Rudy had given close attention to the discussion and got himself considerably worked up at what he considered an innovation upon the old custom of conducting the militia trainings. He felt it his duty to protest against this new measure, and is reported to have delivered himself as follows: "Mr. Speaker, I'm opposed to dis ting of bringing organs into de militia. I dinks de fife and de drum good enough for anybody." Other speeches of similar character are attributed to him. Whether true or false, we have had representatives in the legislature since who reflected less credit upon their constituency than Rudy Bair.

James F. Leonard was the first white man who located upon land within the present boundary of Stark county. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1770, improved the best opportunities then afforded at his home for obtaining an education, and when of age engaged with a surveyor, remaining with him until he had acquired a practical knowledge of the business. About that time the lands of eastern and southern Ohio were being surveyed by the government and brought into market, a land office having been established in Chillicothe. The few who had explored the country returned with some wonderful accounts of the quality of the soil, value of the timber, the excellent springs of water, the lay of the land, and other attractions, so that everybody became excited and made it the common subject of discussion. It was the same old story, began with the first settlers upon the shores of the Atlantic, which will not end until every vestige of

the public land to the Pacific is pre-empted. Leonard was of those who caught the fever and he determined to go west. In 1802 he was clerk in the land office in Chillicothe and remained there about a year. Meanwhile an office was established in Steubenville, and on 1804 he came to Steubenville and obtained a like position in the office at that place.

The original survey of lands in this district was in sections of four miles square. To select and enter a less quantity required the services of a surveyor; as Leonard observed this want he decided to locate himself in the district where land was being sought, as he could make it more profitable than his employment as clerk. As he would require assistance, he engaged James and Henry Barber to accompany him. They were brothers and originally from Virginia. It was in the month of March, 1805, that the three men started from Steubenville. Their outfit consisted of blankets, salt pork and flour, cooking utensils, two axes, surveying instruments, with some other articles, packed upon two horses. Each of the party carried a rifle and ammunition. They walked and rode by turns. The route was by an Indian trail to a crossing on Sandy, thence through the unbroken forest up the Nimishillen to where the prospective county seat of the new county, yet in embryo, would be likely located.

A spring was sought for and found on the northeast quarter of section 3, and here the party improvised a rude shelter of saplings, setting up forks and cross pieces and covering with bark. With this they managed to get along for several months, until able to construct a log cabin. In a few weeks Leonard returned to Steubenville, entered the quarter upon which he was a squatter, advertised himself as a surveyor and land jobber, offering his services to persons in search of land in the new country. On the occasion of a visit to the land office in June following, he met James Culberson, also from Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was of a good family, but had acquired habits of dissipation, and in a fit of desperation left a wife and three children determined to expatriate himself, or rather bury himself with some Indian tribe of the west. He asked for employment of Leonard, who engaged him, and together they came to the camp, where Culberson did such work as Leonard directed. The woods abounded in game, and it was no trouble to secure all the meat they wanted. Flour and salt were the most difficult articles to procure, as they had to be packed from the settlement east. Bear, deer and wild turkeys were plenty, and so were wolves and rattle snakes.

Up to this period the only land lying in Canton township known to have been purchased from the government were in sections 2, 3 and 10, by Nicholas Firestone and Charles Long, lying immediately east of the city. These pieces were entered in the fall of 1804. Whether either of the party had seen the land previous to entry is unknown.

The following incident was related to the writer by Leonard as having occurred at the spring: A stranger from the east in search of land arrived at the station on Saturday evening. Leonard had gone to Steubenville to enter several tracts he had surveyed for parties, leaving the camp in charge of the two Barbers and Culberson. On Sunday the stranger engaged the men to pilot him around the country, as far as was safe to venture from camp. He had three hundred and thirty-eight dollars in silver done up in a twilled bag, in which he had carried his bacon and bread, which, before starting, he deposited for safe keeping in a hollow log, covering the hole with moss. Returning late in the evening, he concluded not to lift the money until next morning. When he went for it Monday morning, lo and behold, it was gone, bag and all. The man was distracted, took on terribly, and as there was a camp of Indians by, he charged them with the theft. Unable to obtain a clue to his lost money, he started home

with a heavy heart. On his way he met Leonard, to whom he related his great loss, and his belief that the Indians were the thieves. Leonard assured him that the Indians had not disturbed his money—that the wolves were the thieves, and he had no doubt but that some day the money would be found. About four months afterward three men from Pennsylvania were looking around in search of desirable land, when one of the espied a portion of the twilled bag. Having heard from the guide the story of the lost money, the company immediately instituted a search and very soon picked up nearly all the lost coin. A few pieces are still lying in the accumulated leaves of the virgin soil, within hearing distance of the busy hum of the city.

In October, 1805, Culberson made a visit to an Indian trading post, located at the mouth of Sandy. They kept whisky and Culberson was led into his old habit, became intoxicated, and from exposure while at the post, and on his return to the station contracted a severe cold, which resulted in an attack of pneumonia. The men in camp could do but little for him except administer warm drink. He lingered about two weeks and died. He was buried at the root of an oak tree and the grave marked with stones. There were present at the interment, besides Leonard, Hugh Cunningham, Henry Friday, James and Henry Barber.

It will not be considered out of place to relate, in connection with this event, that the writer in 1855 published a more minute account of the death and burial of the first white man in Stark county, in which the idea was suggested to the county commissioners of erecting over the grave a suitable monument, giving the name and date of death. This article was copied into other papers west, and finally met the eye of a son of Culberson, who at that time was a judge in Iowa. From him the writer received a letter containing the following extracts:

"I have just seen a communication from you, giving an account of James Culberson, who I am satisfied was my father. He was the youngest son of my grandfather, and, as I have been informed, was much indulged. Near the close of the Revolutionary war there was a body of horse troops raised, of which he became a member, and during his connection with that service the foundation of the habit of drinking was laid, which finally ruined him. * * In my youth I took a trip to what was then called the west, and happened in Steubenville when the proprietors of Canton were about making a sale of town lots. There were a number of persons going to the sale from Steubenville, and I went with them, intending to see the spot where my father was laid, but could find no person who could give me any information."

Canton was located by Bezaleel Wells, in the fall of 1805, the ground surveyed and a plat made in the winter following. Early in the spring of 1806 lots were sold and several cabins erected. Leonard bought the lot at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market, upon which he erected the same year a brick house. The house has a history which may be given in detail hereafter. Leonard was married to Sarah Barber June 6, 1806, which was the first marriage ceremony performed in the county, and this previous to its organization. Leonard subsequently moved into Plain township, and then to Jackson, in the organization of both of which he participated. Afterwards he removed into Summit county, and from thence into Cuyahoga, where he died at an advanced age. James and William Barber each built a cabin on section 16 in the fall of 1805, and brought out their families the following spring. James Crawford, also from Virginia, settled on the southwest quarter of section 15.

Among those who selected and entered land in Canton township in 1805 were David Bechtel, Jacob Aultman, the Bairs, Philip Schlosser

(since anglicized to Slusser) and William Ewing. These men, after completing their selections of land, returned to their homes east, but engaged Ruby Bair, who was of their number, to go to the land office in Steubenville and make the necessary entries and payments. So far as can be ascertained at this day, no white person remained in Stark county during the winter of 1805-6, except Leonard and the men in his employ. If there was any family they were located in Sandy township.

David Bechtel was from Maryland, came to Columbiana county in 1803 and lived near New Lisbon. In the fall of 1806 he came out to his land with a hireling, put up a cabin, cleared and fenced three acres and sowed it in wheat; went back to Columbiana county, remained there during the winter, married and returned with his wife to his new home in the spring of 1807, where he remained until his death, in 1833. Mr. Bechtel was among the first settlers who succeeded in raising fruit. His orchard was located upon high ground, where it was less likely to be injured by frost. He was fond of hunting, wore a hunting shirt edged with fringes, and always carried his rifle when from home, even at funerals. He also had with him a long knife attached to a belt at his side. One night the dogs treed three bears near his cabin and kept them up till morning, when he shot them. He once had an encounter with a buck, which would probably have been his last, but for his trusty knife. He supposed he had shot the buck, as simultaneously with the crack of the rifle the buck fell, and when Bechtel came up the animal lay apparently dead, not moving a muscle. Bechtel drew his knife for the purpose of cutting his throat, and as he took hold of an antler to turn the head the buck suddenly sprung upon his feet and made for him, ran a prong of his antler through his left hand, pinning him to an oak, when he soon would have disabled him, had not Bechtel, by a superhuman effort, plunged the knife into the chest of the buck, causing him to relax, whereupon he followed up his advantage and soon despatched him. The bullet had only grazed the top of the skull, producing temporary concussion. Besides the game he killed, he was a successful trapper, catching otter and other fur animals in the Nimishillen.

There was an Indian burial ground, or mound, upon the farm of Bechtel. Relics, such as arrow heads, stone hatchets and other implements of stone and iron, have been found. A dwelling that stood upon the place many years ago was said to have been disturbed at night by the spirit of dead Indians buried underneath. Bechtel had no love for the Indians who prowled around the neighborhood. There was one in particular who was in the habit of displaying a string of human tongues and boasting that he had taken them from pale faces. On an occasion of this kind, in the presence of Bechtel, they both left the company about the same time, and that Indian was never seen afterward. It was said Bechtel helped him on his journey to the Spirit Land. Mr. Bachtel was strong in his convictions of right and duty, belonged to the Jacksonian school of politics, was a kind neighbor and an honest man. He served several terms as county commissioner.

Jacob Aultman was from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He came in 1806 with his family, consisting of wife and three children,—Christian, Jacob and Mary. Christian had a roving disposition, followed the river and died in the South. Jacob died in Osnaburgh, and Mary, who married Jonathan Holden (now anglicized Holwick), died in 1861. Mr. Aultman had poor health, being an almost constant sufferer from derangement of the liver. He consulted every physician within reach, but, receiving no benefit, was finally induced to go to his native home in Pennsylvania and put himself under the treatment of a physician there. It seems there was no help

for him, as he grew worse and died. Mr. Aultman was a quiet, unassuming man, but much respected for his strict integrity.

It is claimed that the first school taught in the county was in a log structure erected in 1807 for that purpose. John Harris was the first teacher, the same one who in after years was a prominent and influential member of the Canton bar. The next teacher employed was Christopher Bair. The school books in use at that day were Dillworth's Speller, Bible and Testament for readers and Gough's Arithmetic, which, in calculations of money, treated exclusively of pounds, shillings and pence. There was no geography or grammar taught.

The first "barring out" of which we have any account occurred at this school building some years later. The teacher was John Criswell, a tall, raw-boned man, who prided himself in his ability to govern a school. It was the day before Christmas, and the larger boys concluded they must have a treat, and that the master must furnish the liquor. Whiskey was the only drink known at that day. It was arranged to commence at noon, when the teacher would be out of the building, as was his custom, and that before commencing the younger scholars should be sent home. Among the boys prominent in the movement were the Reams, Aultmans, Latimers, Bairs, Sherricks and Trumps. As soon as the younger scholars left the balance collected in the room and barred the doors. The opening in the logs, which were covered with greased paper and intended for windows, were too small to admit the body of a man. Thus fortified, they awaited the return of the teacher, nor had they long to wait. Criswell soon made his appearance and, finding the door barred, immediately took in the situation and became wrathful. He demanded, in a peremptory tone, that they open the door. He was told by one of the leaders the conditions of surrender—that he furnish a quart of whiskey and dismiss the school. This he refused, and threatened dire vengeance if they persisted in their rebellion. Finding his efforts unavailing, he mounted the roof and began tearing off the clapboards. At this he was compelled to desist, as every time he inserted his fingers to loosen a board they were ready to strike his hand. He undertook to come down the chimney, but was repulsed by fire and smoke. By this time he became desperate, and, descending from the roof with vengeance depicted in his countenance, he procured a heavy fence rail and, using it as a battering ram, succeeded finally in breaking in the door. The teacher having carried the day, was in condition to dictate terms of amnesty. Nothing short of severe chastisement would satisfy him, for the infliction of which the boys never forgave him. The attendance of the school after this occurrence waned. The larger scholars were insubordinate and several refused to attend. The "barring out" was an event long remembered in the neighborhood.

William Ewing, from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, located on the southeast quarter of section 2. He erected a cabin in the fall of 1805 and came in the spring of 1806 with his wife and five children. All the goods he had, and some furniture which he purchased at Beaver, were packed on horseback. For the first several years, in common with other early settlers, he was subjected to very serious trials and great hardships. It was difficult to raise money to pay taxes and purchase such necessaries of life as could not be dispensed with and which they could not themselves manufacture. Ewing was probably the most successful hunter that ever lived in the county. He would kill on an average of seventy or eighty deer during a season, besides numerous bear, wolves and wild cats. He made it a source of revenue. The surplus meat he would sell to emigrants, and the skins he tanned for clothing and shoes, or

rather moccasins. He and his boys wore buck skin until sheep could be raised, which was not for some years, as the wolves were so destructive. Buckskin pants and moccasins were in common use at that day. Females wore linsey, nor did they give much attention to fashion. For the first several years the family were bad off for bread stuff. They would pound corn in hominy blocks, or grate it, sift it through a dried deer skin, pierced with holes, and bake it on a board before the fire.

There was a wonderful eclipse of the sun in June, 1811, of which the people of the west had no previous intimation. Ewing and his sons were in the field hoeing corn at the time. It became so dark that the stars were plainly visible, and chickens went to roost. The family gathered together in fear of an impending catastrophe. Judge Sowers, then an apprentice to the carpenter trade, with other workmen, were shingling the Kaufman house, corner of Ninth and Market. All hands thought the day of judgment had come and precipitately left the roof.

Stofle Bair opened the southwest quarter of section 1. He sold it in 1811 for eleven dollars an acre, to Wendell Holben, from Adams county, Pennsylvania. Bair, immediately after selling, purchased in Sandy, remained there a few years, again sold, bought in Wayne county, removed there and died.

Ebenezer Shaw entered the east half of section 14, improved it up to 1815, when he sold to John Sherrick.

Dishonesty was practiced among government officials in early times, as well as at the present day. When Robert Latimer called at the land office to pay the first installment on his quarter section, Dickenson, then clerk in the office, made inquiry in reference to the quality of certain lands in his locality; among the rest, the quarter section now owned by John H. Brenner. On learning that it was good land, he marked it "entered," which was in violation of law, no one having any official connection with the office being allowed to purchase. Not long afterward, David Carter made his appearance at the land office and signified his desire to enter that identical quarter. He was informed by Dickenson that it was already entered, but that he had the disposal of it. After negotiation the land was sold to Carter for four dollars an acre, cash down, just double the government price, Dickenson pocketing three hundred and twenty dollars. A deed was given, but no patent was ever issued.

One of the earliest stations in the county was that erected by Butler Wells and Daniel L. McClure, surveyors from Steubenville, upon the land of Bezaleel Wells, about two miles northwest of Canton, at what was then known as the "Large Spring," the same that is now upon the land of the late Andrew Meyer, deceased. These men brought with them a few laboring hands for the purpose of opening a farm, which was one of the first attempts of the whites to cultivate the soil of our county. Those two stations were the principal stopping places at that time for emigrants who came west to select land, there being none in market further west than the Tuscarawas river. The land office was kept in Steubenville, and the price of land was two dollars per acre.

Notwithstanding the county abounded with Indians, who were more or less feared by the whites, there were quite a number who came west with a view of purchasing lands for immediate homes. A land office was established in Canton as early as May, 1808, for the sale of lands west of the Tuscarawas river, which came into market that spring, extending through the west part of Stark, a part of Holmes, Wayne county and to the west line of Richland county. John Sloane was appointed

receiver, and James Gibson register. This office was removed to Wooster (within the district) about the year 1817.

The first store in the county was established at Osnaburgh in 1806 by James Campbell, and the first in Canton in the spring of 1807, by Abraham Kroft. It was kept in a back building on the lot later occupied by the family of the late William Fogle. The front door led to the kitchen (which was dining and bedroom also), and from thence one had to enter the store. His stock of goods was small, consisting only of such articles as were needed by early settlers. Luxuries of all kinds were not indulged in.

My earliest recollection of Canton extends back to the fall of 1806. There were at that time some half dozen houses built or in process of completion, but two only were occupied. The first physician in the county was Dr. Andrew Rappee, who came in 1808. Previous to that time the inhabitants were thrown upon their own resources in time of sickness; when medicine was needed they usually obtained it from their gardens, fields or woods. A few understood bleeding, which, in connection with the domestic remedies in use, seemed to answer all diseases then prevailing. Indeed, the habits of the people of that day rendered them much less liable to sickness than those of the present.

The first grist mill in the county was built by Philip Slusser on the site later occupied by Jacob Rowland, one mile east of Canton, and was started in September, 1807. Previous to this the settlers had to bring their meal and flour from the older settlements. Some, who lived principally on game and fish, used hand mills and hominy blocks to grind the little corn they raised in 1805. A mill was erected the same fall by John Nichols upon the site later occupied by Browning's mill. The first saw-mill and corn cracker was erected and put in operation in 1806, where Trump's mill later stood, by Abraham Van Metre, but it was washed away the following winter. The first public worship was held in Reed's barn, by Father Slough. In the winter season it was held in private houses. The first church built in Canton was in the spring of 1814, by members of the Lutheran and German Reformed persuasions, upon the lot later occupied by the Presbyterian church. It was never finished, and was removed for other purposes. The first school opened in the county was some miles north of Canton, in the neighborhood of James Gaff, Esq., and kept by Abraham Stevens, in 1807; the same fall a log-cabin school house was erected on the court house lot and a school taught therein by Andrew Johnson. John Harris, Esq., also taught a school a few miles east of Canton that winter. The first board of county commissioners was elected in 1808 and was composed of John Bower, James Latyimer and John Nichols. First sheriff, Joseph McGuggin. William Henry was the first representative, elected in 1814. From the best of my recollections, the following were the only persons living in or about Canton in the fall of 1806 and spring of 1807, viz: Garret Crusen, the first tavern keeper; on the lot Thomas Patton later owned he had a log cabin about eighteen feet square, used as bar, dining, sitting room and kitchen, with two small shed-roof additions, one a bedroom, the other a cellar; John Matthews, the first butcher, on the lot owned by Dr. Estep; John Bauer, the first blacksmith, on Wikidall's lot. This is all that lived in Canton at that time.

The following, if not all, compose the greater portion of the families then living in Stark county, viz: William Capes, Henry Friday, Valentine Weaver, David Bachtel, Jacob Shoeneberger, Moses Andrews, James Brandon, Henry Louzenheiser, Michael Reed, Henry Shull, William and James Williams, John, Jacob and Andrew Nighurin, Philip

Ream, George Wertenberger, Abraham Rank, John and Henry Barber, William Hill, James Downing, Jacob Kitt, John Sluss, Leonard Mowen, James Price, Peter Mottice, Jacob Aultman, George Poe, Peter Slusser, Frederick Oberlin, George and S. Bäer, John, Jacob and Valentine Yant, Dr. Carter, W. Ewing, James Leeper, J. Nailor, J. Hartman, Jacob Shively, Michael Miller, John Guntz, G. Zaner, Michael Flora, J. and D. Mathias, Jacob Shidler, John and David Eby, Jacob, Christian and George Warstler, Thomas Hartford, George Miller, Robert and Thomas Lattimer, David Grabill, James F. Leonard, Philip Slusser and Jacob Loutzenheiser (the latter elected the first justice of the peace in 1806) and James Gaff.

It has frequently been a subject of inquiry whether there were not in the early settlement of this county some remarkable incidents or noted adventure growing out of our intercourse with the Indians. It so happens that there were none worthy of record. The Indians who occupied this portion of the state were peaceable and well disposed. In their intercourse with the whites they were usually affable and kind, seldom, if ever, exhibiting any of those traits which often characterized their conduct in other sections of the west, and which so frequently led to sanguinary conflicts. The only difficulty of which I have any knowledge (and that is hearsay) was a skirmish in the fall of 1805, near where the town of Minerva is now located, which resulted in the death of several persons. The cause which led to the fight and the particular results are better known by James Downing, Esq., of Sandy township, whose father bore a conspicuous part in the affair.

In June, 1807, there was a great freshet. The Nimishillen was swollen far beyond its banks. I have never seen it so high since. It thundered and rained without intermission for two days and nights. My father's cabin stood between the creek and the race, and had about four feet of water upon the floor. It was about the same depth over the entire bottom on the west of the stream. Everything in the cabin was removed to the loft, except a large pounding table and a barrel of whiskey, the latter then an article of common use. It was considered unsafe to attempt crossing the creek for several days. After it had fallen several feet, a man by the name of Brown, an acquaintance of the hands working at the mill, arrived from some settlement east of us, on his way to Canton to purchase some tools, and requested to be taken over the creek. Mr. Fishel and son, now living in Carroll county, crossed over with him in safety, but in recrossing with Brown, after sunset, they were carried down where the current was rapid, struck a log and were capsized. John Fishel swam to the eastern bank; his father was carried by the force of the current upon the western bank; Brown was drowned. His body was recovered several days afterward about fifty rods down the stream. The millwrights made a coffin and we buried him one hundred rods below the mill, upon a high bank of the stream; it was inferred that he was in some way disabled in being thrown against the log, or he might have saved himself. He was the second white person buried in the county.

The first body interred in the public burying ground in Canton was the wife of John Matthews, the butcher, mentioned heretofore; she died in the spring of 1808 in childbed, and her offspring was the first white child born within the limits of the town. John Boner, the blacksmith, died in June the same year, and was the second person buried there. He commenced tavern keeping on Wikidal's lot. Provisions were scarce those days, and to supply his table he exposed himself by fishing at night, caught a severe cold, took fever and died.

At the time of locating Canton there was, northeast of the town, upon the land later owned by David Shriver and others, a large pond, covering from twenty to twenty-five acres of land, supplied from Shriver's and other springs. That pond was a great place of resort on Sundays for the boys, to fish in the summer and skate in the winter. As it was thought to occasion sickness during the summer season, it was drawn off in 1815 or 1816, by virtue of an act of the legislature, and not a vestige of it is seen.

In the fall of 1807 John Shorb brought the second store that was opened in Canton; it was kept in a small room of the brick house, southwest corner of the Diamond, later occupied as a grocery by Mr. Oberlin. In the following spring Mr. Shorb closed his store and removed to a building he had erected, and then just under roof, upon the lot later occupied by the Eagle tavern. As Mr. Shorb left Samuel Coulter moved into the house and opened a tavern, sign of the Green Tree, and that summer erected the frame building attached to it, and in the winter dug a well; the town had from 1805 up to this time but one well. It was generally believed then that stone for walling could not be found here. Mr. Coulter's house was the principal place of resort. The bar-room was also used as the dining and sitting room, with a shanty for a kitchen. A ladder led to the second story, which, too, was in one room. Here the first singing school was started, but as getting up and down was difficult, the ladies refused to attend, and it soon ceased. A debating club was then formed, which was well attended, and here our friend, John Harris, first appeared on the stage as a public speaker.

A postoffice was established in the winter of 1808, and Mr. Coulter appointed postmaster; a mail once a week, on horseback from New Lisbon, was received, and then went no further west. Before this the only mode of receiving letters or papers was by travellers coming out to enter land.

In the fall of 1808 Philip Dewalt came to Canton, and moved into the log building of Mr. Shorb, who removed to the farm adjoining town, later owned by Adam Shorb. In the winter Mr. Dewalt opened a tavern, sign of the Spread Eagle. Several of the first courts were held in the upper story of this house. Next they were held in Mr. Coulter's back building, which, having a secure cellar, was used as the first jail. In 1812 they were held in the brick, west of the public offices later occupied by Gotthold, erected in 1811 by George Stidger. They were continued here until the commissioners erected a log jail and court house on the lot now occupied by Mr. Wernet, and within the recollection of many still living here. In the spring of 1808 Mr. Stidger came to Canton and started the first battershop, and shortly afterward a tavern. James Campbell removed his store from Osnaburgh to Canton, and in the fall was elected major of the militia, over the entire county, then containing four companies; William Raynolds was adjutant, and in the fall of 1809 John Sloane was elected colonel. In the fall of 1807 the people met in Canton and elected the first company officers, viz: Thomas Hurford, captain; James Drennan and Daniel L. McClure, lieutenants. In the fall of 1809 John Sterling came, and in the winter bought a store; William Fogle came in the spring of 1810 with a store; Jacob Slusser erected and commenced a tavern the same year, in the house now known as Begge's; James Hazlett came with a store in 1811. We now considered Canton quite a town; five or six taverns, with as many stores, various mechanics of the most needful kind, and quite an active social population.

Prices of all kinds of important merchandise were high; salt from eight to ten dollars

per barrel, and when the roads were bad, three to four dollars per bushel, or fourteen or fifteen cents per pound; nails, twenty-five cents; window glass, eight by ten, twelve and one-half cents per light, and fifteen dollars to eighteen dollars a box; coffee, forty-eight and fifty cents a pound, though rye was commonly used except on special occasions. Produce of all kinds was cheap, there being no market or demand, save for home consumption. Then the customs of the people were more simple, and in the same proportion more happy. Much time was spent in hunting horses and cattle, helping each other build cabins, roll logs and open roads, etc.

The first town in the county was in the northeast part, on what was then called the Thomas road. A town was laid out on land owned by James Moffit and brothers, by Daniel L. McClure, surveyor, and named Nimishillentown, but, being too far from the center to contend for the county seat, it did not improve and was soon vacated. The prominent idea in new counties then was and now is to obtain the county seat. The next town was Osnaburgh. Emigrants flocked to it in confident expectation that it would be the successful town, it being on the Great Western road and possessing what was regarded at that time great natural advantages. Soon afterward Canton was located. The situation and name were quite a favorite with some influential persons then in the neighborhood. Lots were first sold in the fall of 1805, and in the following summer there was another public sale. At this time Osnaburgh had three times as many inhabitants as Canton, a store, tavern, tan yard, hatter-shop, and several families besides; though the dwellings, as is usual in newly settled countries, were but cabins. Osnaburgh would, in all probability, had been made the county seat, had the proprietor, James Leeper, been a sober, enterprising man—but such he was not. Bezaleel Wells, the proprietor of Canton, on the contrary, was a worthy and influential man, and had been a venerated member of the convention which formed the constitution of Ohio, but before his death became embarrassed by an extensive woolen manufactory. At the same time he had a number of good and competent men in his employ that gave him character with strangers. On the location of the county seat Mr. Wells donated to the county one hundred and fifty lots, which yielded on the sale about five thousand dollars.

The objections urged against locating the county seat at Canton were that building material, particularly timber and stone, were too far off, and that it was so intolerably cold in the open plains that no one could live there in the winter. Such was the common opinion of many, so ignorant were they of the nature of plain lands. Had there been a vote taken at the time the result would have been two to one in favor of Osnaburgh. The establishment of the county seat at Canton gave an impetus to the increase of population and improvement of the place that has ever since kept pace with the wants of the county. Timber was found abundant, and stone, which at first was thought scarce, was also found in abundance and of good quality.

In connection with the subject of early births in, and professional men, etc., of Canton, I should have mentioned that Mrs. Allen, wife of James Allen, Esq., and daughter of Gen. Stidger, was the third child born in Canton. I might also mention that Roswell M. Mason was the first lawyer who located in Canton; he came in 1811. The second was Jeremiah H. Hallack, who came the next year and was afterward our president judge. Dr. Thomas Hartford, later of Pittsburg, located in the place about the same time. Then it was not uncommon for physicians to ride twenty and twenty-five miles to see a patient. Anthony Weyre, Lutheran, was the first minister who

resided in Canton. He came in 1814. We had visiting ministers of various denominations some years earlier. In the spring of 1815 the Ohio Repository was established.

Kendall was the next town located in the county, being founded in 1811 by Thomas Rotch, a man of considerable wealth from Connecticut, with a number of mechanics in his employ. The town started with bright prospects, and for several years flourished vigorously. Thomas Rotch purchased of the government a large tract of plain and wood land in that vicinity and imported the first Merino sheep into the county. In 1815 he erected a woolen factory, which seemed to do well, but suspended operations at his death, in 1824, the machinery then being sold, and the building was afterward demolished. The death of T. Rotch, the projection of the Ohio Canal, with the location of Massillon, with its advantages, not only conspired to retard the growth of Kendall, but contributed to its decline. In 1812 or 1813 James Duncan and Mayhew Folger located at Kendall, and the next year the former bought and commenced improving the beautiful Estremadura farm. It was there I first saw a strong plow, attached to the fore wheels of a wagon and drawn by several yoke of oxen, breaking up a one-hundred-acre field, tearing up brush and sapling roots of plain land. Mayhew Folger, after the location of Massillon, removed to that town, and died not long afterward. James Duncan survived him, and no man ever labored harder for the prosperity of that region than he. Both were intelligent, enterprising and worthy men.

Most of the plain lands lying between Canton and Kendall were not entered until after 1811. They were considered unproductive, having no timber. But the reason of this was that the prairie fires, as they were called, yearly passed over them, destroying the growth but producing fine grass and strawberries in abundance. Since the fires have been kept out they are producing fine young timber. John Meyers, Esq., purchased some plain lands near Canton, had them cleared and stocked with common and Merino sheep, and about the same time Mr. Rotch brought his to Kendall and was among the first to prove the value of these lands for farming purposes.

Of the improvements in the Sandy Valley, the particulars of locating the town of Pekin (then in Stark) and Waynesburgh, I know but little, save by hearsay, other than that they were located about the same time or later than Kendall. There early existed a jealousy between the inhabitants of that section and those residing at and near the county seat, which on parade days exhibited itself in broils and fights, and as a consequence there was not much intercourse. The origin of this I never could ascertain, the trading and milling of the Sandy settlements being done principally at New Lisbon and Yellow Creek Saltworks.

Just before and immediately after the last war with Great Britain the county settled fast. People in the east received high prices for their land, and there seemed to be quite a mania for this portion of the west, it being then considered the western border of civilizaton. As the land in the county west of the Tuscarawas river had not been offered for sale until 1808, the year following emigrants began settling upon it, and they were generally of a more wealthy class than those in the eastern part. The northwest portion was the last improved, and good land could be had in that part, at government prices, years after all in the balance of the county had been taken up. The reason, no doubt, was this: Indians kept roving over the county up to the time of Hull's surrender in 1812. They usually came from and returned by that direction, and some fear of them still existed among the whites, but

after they finally left the land was bought up and settled.

Those who have been reared in an old settled country can form but a faint idea of the privations and hardships incident to the opening of a new country; and yet, with all the hardships to which they were exposed, there was a feeling growing out of circumstances incident thereto, that not only rendered their situation tolerable, but agreeable. If a cabin was to be raised, a log rolling to come off or a new road to be opened, the willing hearts and strong hands of the men and boys from all the region round about made the job easy. That selfishness and exclusiveness so characteristic of old places was unknown. A community of feeling and interest existed; a help-one-another spirit that made humanity god-like in the woods. Every newcomer was welcome, and all with alacrity lent a helping hand to install their neighbor family in this wild forest home.

Old Molly Stark has been somewhat contracted in her original dimensions. Three and a third townships were taken from the southeast and two from the northwest. It now contains but sixteen and two-thirds townships. The soil is suitable for all kinds of products cultivated in this latitude, and in ordinary seasons furnishes a great abundance of all articles of comfort and the means of support to a denser population than any other territory of the same extent in the state, and its products exported will compare with those of any other county.

Among the early settlers of our county there were a few who had served in the war of the Revolution, and when party lines were closely drawn, in the days of Jackson and Adams, and each party had their Fourth of July celebration, great efforts were made by both to secure the attendance of these patriots. The roll of Revolutionary sires, so far as I have been able to collect them, is as follows: William Capes, Conrad Henning, Moses Nelson, Christopher Burgert, Martin Houser and Benj. Page. John Klippart, who came to the county in 1807, was called a "Hessian," which appellation he always denied, and his grandson, John H. Klippart, secretary of our State Agricultural Society, writes me that his grandfather enlisted in Europe under Lafayette. On his way over the vessel was driven by adverse winds into Nova Scotia, where he was made a prisoner of war by the British; afterward exchanged, he was assigned to the Pennsylvania troops, and was present under Washington at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis. Casper Gephart and Henry Friday, who were here before Klippart, were Hessians, without a doubt.

The first minister of the gospel located here was Anthony Weyre, who came in 1814. He was a Lutheran. Joshua Beer, Presbyterian, who lived in Sandy Valley, preached here at stated periods several years after. Religious services were held in private dwellings or barns in cold weather, and in the summer in the open air under the spreading branches of the trees, where, seated on rough benches hastily prepared for the occasion, the pioneer settlers listened attentively to the welcome messages of the traveling preacher, who was either an independent missionary or sent on a missionary tour by the body to which he belonged. Regular circuits were established by the Methodists as early as 1810.

The first lawyer located in the county was Roxwell M. Mason, who came in 1811. The next year came Jeremiah H. Hallick, afterwards circuit judge of the district. James W. Lathrop came in 1816, and about the same time John Harris opened a law office. Orlando Metcalf was here in 1820. As in all new counties, there were lawyers who at times regularly traveled the circuit. Among those from a distance, who practiced at the Stark county bar, were Andrew W. Loomis, John C. Wright, John M. Goodenow and Benja-

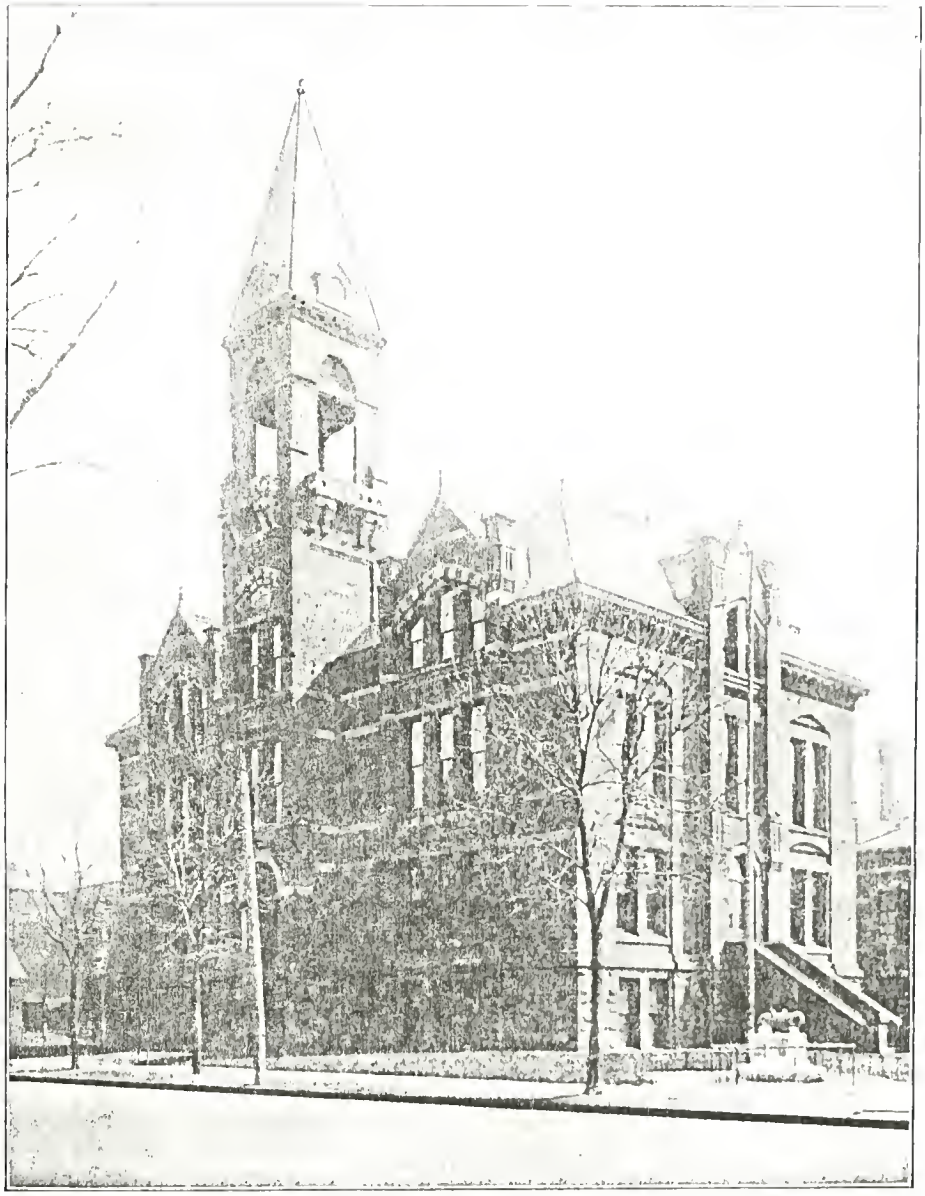
min Tappen afterwards United States senator.

In the practice of the healing art Dr. Andrew Rappee, who came in 1808, from Europe, was the first. In 1814 Thomas Bonfield came from Baltimore, and soon afterward his brother, John came. Dr. Hartford, Dr. Jerow, Dr. Breysacher, and Dr. Gardner were all resident physicians before 1820. Dr. Watson came at an early day and settled in Dalton, Wayne county, and on the completion of the Ohio canal he removed to Massillon. The improvements in the practice of medicine have kept pace with the progress of the times. Calomel and jalap, Peruvian bark and boneset tea, bleeding and blistering have given way to more refined and equally efficacious modes of treatment. We have a type of disease and constitution different from that of our forefathers, requiring a modified course of treatment.

In the culinary department the women of today have much the advantage over our grandmothers. Instead of an open fire-place, with a crane upon which to hang pots and kettles, and burn their faces in raking out coals for the dutch oven, we have parlor cooks and star ranges, that don't darken the complexion of our fair daughters. How the girl of that period compared with this can best be demonstrated by a few examples. Valentine Weaver's three eldest children were girls, and in opening his farm these three girls did the work of three men. Magdalene could do quite as much work in the way of ploughing, reaping or mowing as most men. She did the work of a man in clearing land, could cut down as many trees, split as many rails and do as much grubbing as the next man.

CANTON TOWNSHIP.

Canton township is bounded by Plain, Osnaburg, Pike and Perry townships on the north, east, south and west, respectively. It is laid out regularly, being six miles square and containing thirty six square miles. The surface features are varied, in the northeastern portion being rolling and inclined to be hilly; in the northwestern it is almost a level plain; south of the central section line it becomes more and more hilly, until in the southeastern and southwestern portions it is very rough and hilly, this being particularly the case along the Nimishillen creek. The soil compares for fertility with any portion of the county, ranking among the first for the raising of all kinds of grain. Most of the hilly portions of the township and the valleys enclosed by them are clay lands, though interspersed by some gravel and sand hills. Underneath lie coal strata of sufficient thickness to be profitably worked. The climate is generally good, neither too excessively cold in winter nor too hot in summer, neither, on the average, too wet nor too dry. The earliest settlements in the township were near the present site of the city of Canton. The first man who came into Canton township with a definite purpose of remaining and making settlement was James F. Leonard, who had been connected with the land office, which prior to 1803 had been located at Steubenville, Jefferson county. In company with James and Henry Barber, he, in March of the above year, established a station just northeast of the present city. They were progressive and far-sighted and took considerable pains to induce others to come to this locality for permanent location, showing them suitable lands, and, when necessary, surveying and measuring for them. During 1805 many settlers from Maryland and Pennsylvania came to this section, located lands and did some clearing, but nearly all of them returned to their eastern homes to spend the winter. Soon after Leonard made his location he induced a personal friend, James Culberson, to come here and make location, but



CITY HALL, CANTON.

the latter was soon afterward attacked with inflammation of the lungs, and died on the 5th of October, 1805, his being the first death of a white person in the township. Shortly after the establishment of Leonard's station another was established by Butler Wells and Daniel McClure, about two miles northwest of Canton, near what is now known as Meyer's Lake. In consequence of the wisdom of the location of these first stations they became the points to which emigrants came in their search for homes. In July, 1806, Mr. Leonard was united in marriage with a daughter of James Barber, this having been the first marriage in the township.

In the autumn of 1805 Leonard surveyed and platted the original Canton, and in the following year, at the first public sale of lots, he purchased a lot on the southwest corner of what is now Seventh and Market streets. On this lot he erected a brick building, which occupied the spot until 1879, when it gave place to a larger and more imposing structure. Among those who selected and located land in Canton township in the year 1805 were David Bechtel, Jacob Aultman, the Baer family, Philip Schlosser (afterward written Slusser) and William Ewing. Bechtel came from Maryland to Columbiana county in 1803; in 1805 he located his land in Canton township, and in the fall of 1806 he came back with a hired man, built himself a log cabin, cleared three acres of land and sowed it with wheat. He then returned to Columbiana county, married, and the young couple removed to their new home in the spring of 1807. Here he lived until his death, in the spring of 1833. Philip Slusser came from Pennsylvania to Stark county in 1805 and chose a quarter section of land directly east of Canton, having the same entered in the land office at Steubenville. He was born in the upper Rhine country of Germany, and was a man of decided, upright character. He was one of the first commissioners of Stark county and was held in high regard by all who knew him. His death occurred in 1828. He was the father of the late Dr. Lewis Slusser, so well known throughout this county and honored by all who knew him.

In those early days wolves and bears were plentiful all over this part of the country, ready for any prey to which they could gain access. It was no uncommon event for the settlers to be aroused from their midnight slumbers by the cries of distress from their domestic animals, who were being frightened or attacked by their wild foes. The following account of an experience of some early travelers through this section of country will throw some light on the condition of things at that time: "In 1802 Messrs. Slinghuff and Deardorff, in their western trip, arrived at a point near Canton, on their way to Tuscarawas county, and encamped on the banks of Meyer's Lake. They were weary and much exhausted from the want of rest and sustaining food. But with all their fatigue and suffering, they were charmed and refreshed by the prospect presented before and all about them. The lake lay immediately before them, and on its rippling surface, fanned by the gentle breezes of the evening, the rays of the setting sun were reflected in a thousand forms of beauty and splendor. The banks were decked with flowers of different colors and of the fairest hues, while evergreens of the deepest green enlivened the scene. Wild fowl, in countless numbers, were sailing gayly over the water or feeding along the banks. Their bright plumage and graceful movements gave a sense of peace and security to our weary travelers, and they went on cheerfully, and with the prospect of quiet slumbers and an undisturbed rest before them, to prepare their frugal meal and an encampment for the night. * * * * They did sleep a little while, but, suddenly awakened, they heard the dismal

howl of scores of barking wolves about their camp. The glaring, fiery eyes of the fierce, blood-thirsty animals seemed pressing towards them from all directions. There was no safety but in precipitate flight. Their horses, as weary but now excited as their riders, were near at hand, and were quickly saddled and mounted. It was several miles to the cabin of the nearest settler, and it soon became a race for life. For a short distance they rode along the lake, the wolves falling back before them; then, suddenly turning their horses, they rode rapidly in an opposite direction, both horses and riders by this time fully alive to the horror of the situation. The wolves, for a few minutes foiled, became even more furious than before, and soon followed on their track, in constantly increasing numbers. * * * Soon they reached an opening n the woods; the light from the log fire of the settler was seen in the distance. Ten minutes more and they would be saved from every danger for the night. Suddenly a huge black wolf sprang at the flank of Deardorff's horse and was only compelled to relinquish his hold by the free application to Deardorff's heavy whip, but at the very moment of deliverance his horse stumbled, fell and threw him over his head in the very midst of the excited animals. But for his companion, Slingluff, he would, with his horse, have been torn in pieces and devoured within a very few minutes. Seeing the situation, and appreciating the danger of his friend and companion, Slingluff, with remarkable presence of mind, quickly wheeled his horse around and commenced uttering a series of yells and screeches, even more unearthly than those of the infuriated beasts themselves. They were momentarily checked in the very moment of their triumph. Deardorff, in the meantime, quickly remounted, and before the wolves recovered from their astonishment and confusion from Slingluff's ruse, both reached the settler's clearing and were safe."

The first school house in Stark county was erected on section 12, Canton township. It was built of round logs and was seven feet high, with the usual clapboard roof and puncheon floor. Small holes cut in the walls and covered with greased paper served in lieu of windows. The first teacher in this school was John Harris, who afterward attained to considerable prominence as a lawyer in Canton. The educational history of Canton township has kept pace fully with that of other sections of the county, and today her citizens take a justifiable pride in her record in this respect. In matters religious she has not been backward, her populace having always been a law-abiding and moral people, her churches well attended and strongly supported, and the pulpits filled with men of ability and sterling worth. Much of the history of this township is closely entwined with that of the city of Canton and will be found at length in other sections of this volume.

CANTON.

Canton, the county seat, is centrally located and is the largest town in the county. In 1850 the census gave her a population of 2,603; in 1860 it was 4,041; in 1870, 8,660; in 1880 it had reached 12,258; in 1890 the population was 26,100. By a census taken in 1900 the population was a little over 37,000.

Since Canton got the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, in 1851, her business progress has been constant and her population gaining. One manufacturing establishment seemed to induce another, and public spirit has been a notable feature of her citizens, while her beauty of situation and rich country

around have all had their influence in inducing people to locate.

Canton manufactories are much diversified, and many of them extensive and important; in fact, much noted far and near. The chief clerk in the patent office says more patent claims are filed annually in that office from Canton than from any other city of its size in the country. Canton has several establishments manufacturing each its own special patent and made only here. One or more of these has the world for a market, as, for example, Danner's revolving book-cases. Canton's inventive genius and mechanical skill are indubitably established. The chief business of Canton's population is working in the shops, and hence it is when comes a stagnation or collapse in trade it seriously affects her people; but all localities are liable to ups and downs.

But let us look at Canton as she is. Her main streets and avenues are broad and well-paved, and the electric cars run regularly from the public square to the outskirts, and west to Massillon, eight miles, thence to Navarre and to New Philadelphia; and from the public square to Cleveland, Akron, Alliance, Greentown, New Berlin and other smaller stations. The postoffice about ten years ago was removed into the new stone building erected by the general government at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. Canton's own city building, a three-story edifice, contains the city offices, police court-room and police headquarters, city council chamber and assembly hall. Canton owns her own water works, the main supply of water being obtained from thirty or more artesian wells. In case of need the water of the west creek may be utilized. The value of the works is put at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The city has an efficient paid fire department, and her sewer system is a grand success, officials from distant cities frequently visiting to examine it.

Canton's streets are lighted with electricity, gas and the sun vapor system, and many business houses and other establishments use the electric light.

The Aultman City Hospital was erected by the heirs of the late C. Aultman, Mr. and Mrs. D. Harter (Mr. Harter since deceased). The hospital was given to the city, but is kept up by donation. Besides her church edifices, numbering thirty or more, and several of them worthy of any city, Canton has, in addition, a fine and costly structure in the Young Men's Christian Association building. Two legacies for the poor of Canton, amounting to some forty thousand dollars, give an annual interest of about three thousand dollars for poor relief. Canton has two national banks and eight other banking houses, besides home and loan associations.

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The city public school buildings are of the best. Besides the fine high school building there are twelve brick structures and several frames, giving over one hundred rooms. The school library is by no means neglected. Americans realize "the world belongs to the young," and hence see that the rising generation is provided with instruction in the useful branches, with opportunity for more.

The plan of organization is similar to that of the best schools in the state. The board of education consists of six members, elected at large for a term of two years, three members retiring annually.

The course of study covers a period of twelve years, the last four of which constitute the high school work. There are four courses in the high school—the classical, English, business and manual training courses—each requiring four years. It is the purpose of the board of education to enrich the work of the schools, not so much by the addition of numerous branches of study, but by making the work thorough along essential lines, and by the giving of such work in science, nature

study and the like, in the lower grades, as circumstances and the proficiency of the schools will justify.

Graduates of the high school are prepared for admission to the best colleges in the whole country, and representatives of the school are found in many of such institutions. They are also prominent in political, social, religious and professional circles.

Like other growing towns, Canton has a city debt. Her public property, however, water works system, school buildings and sites, sewer system, city buildngs, parks, etc., are valued at over one million five hundred thousand dollars. Her cheap fuel and general abundance of soil productions make Canton one of the cheapest places to live in. Her city affairs are managed with prudence, and, comparing her taxes with similar cites throughout Ohio, her rates on taxation are below the average. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago line of railway is Canton's great east and west route. Canton has two successful business colleges in operation, which are well sustained. It is as a manufacturing town that Canton has increased and prospered and become not unknown abroad. Visitors to Canton usually go away favorably impressed.

The late John Saxton, who started the Repository in 1815, in a sketch of his career, written about 1870, said Canton in 1815 was a town of about three hundred people, and it would be difficult for a person of this generation to imagine the forbidding aspect of this region in 1815. The business affairs of the county, which had been prostrated by the war, were made yet worse by the irredeemable and worse than worthless currency of the period. Mr. Saxton chronicled the final overthrow of both Napoleons (Waterloo and Sedan), though a period of fifty-five years had elapsed between them.

The following are Canton's chief industries: The Aultman Company, Bucher & Gibbs Plow Company, Jos. Dicks Agricultural Works, C. Ite Manufacturing Company, F. E. Kohler Company, V. L. Ney Company, W. H. Shaffer & Company, Best Street Light Company, Canton Saw Company, J. Keller Electric Works, Cleveland Axle Manufacturing Company, Timken Roller Bearing Axle Company, Canton Brewing Company, C. V. Sommer & Bros., C. D. Monnot & Sons, Canton Bill Posting Company, Canton Boiler Works, John Danner Manufacturing Company, Canton Malleable Iron Company, Elbel Company, Stark Brewing Company, Canton Hollow Block Company, Canton Pressed Brick Company, Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, Bonnot Company, Canton Bridge Company, Canton Plant American Bridge Company, Canton Broom Company, Stark Brush & Broom Company, W. Barber & Sons, Canton Buggy Company, Jacon Motter & Sons, Canton Pole & Shaft Company, Cleveland-Canton Spring Company, Southern Gum Company, National Wringer & Manufacturing Company, Artificial Ice and Storage Company, Canton Surgical and Dental Chair Company, A. P. Gould Company, The Harvard Company, H. B. White Manufacturing Company, Canton Engraving Company, Automatic Fountain & Disinfecting Company, National Fire Proofing Company, Universal Machine Works, Goughnour Electric Company, Canton Light, Heat & Power Company, Central Electric Works, Pan-Electric Company, Carnahan Stamping & Enameling Company, Knight Manufacturing Company, Nichols Engraving Company, J. H. McLain Company, Benskin Manufacturing Company, Canton Fillet Company, Canton Feed Company, Canton Foundry & Machine Company, Canton Roll & Machine Company, Novelty Iron Company, Canton Gas, Light & Coke Company, East Ohio Gas Company, Canton Natural Gas Supply Company, Canton Incandescent Light

Company, Sun Vapor Light Company, Eureka Light Company, Gibbs Manufacturing Company, Canton Ice Company, Diamond Light Company, Canton Insulator & Clay Company, American Sheet Steel Company, Columbia Iron & Wire Works, Diebold Safe & Lock Company, Canton Ladder Company, Champion Lawn Rake Company, Bachtel Lumber Company, Canton Lumber Company, Bernower Manufacturing Company, Jos. Weaver & Sons, Ohio Steam Pump Company, Canton Supply Company, Canton Upholstering Company, Cleveland Provision Company, Ohio Mica Company, Cantonora Mining & Development Company, Gold Hill Mining Company, Mexican-American Mining & Development Company, La Tisnada Mining Company, Miller Pasteurizing Company, Canton-Hancock Oil & Gas Company, Co-operative Oil & Gas Company, Ohio Consolidated Oil & Gas Company, Goheen Manufacturing Company, Canton Plating Works, Canton Pump Company, Structural Steel Car Company, Alexander Agency Company, Canton Steel Roofing Company, Kanneburg Roofing & Ceiling Company, Canton Rubber Company, Gilliam Manufacturing Company, Knight Manufacturing Company, Biechele Soap Company, United Steel Company, Vera Cruz Development Company, Electric Cleanser Company, Hampden Watch Company, Deuber Watch Case Company, Spangler Roofing Company, Canton Rug Manufacturing Company, Wagener Pump Company, American Mine Door Company, United Plate Company.

MASSILLON.

One of the noted and prosperous towns of Ohio is Massillon. It was laid out in the winter of 1825-6, after the location of the Ohio canal, and soon became the important business center of several counties. During the building of the canal it was a sort of headquarters, the village of Kendall, now the fourth ward of Massillon, having had then an existence of ten or twelve years, and had as denizens enterprising men, several of whom became prominent in Massillon and county affairs. After the completion of the canal Massillon bounded forward, and for long years was one of the most active and glorious business towns in the country. Massillon soon became known as the "Wheat City," and well deserved the cognomen. It was a daily sight, at certain seasons of the year, to see wagons loaded with wheat, or other grain, coming from the east and west and other directions by hundreds to this town, and returning with money and goods. These, indeed, were the days of Massillon's greatest prosperity. The canal gave water conveyance that connected this region with the outside world, and products had a ready sale at good prices, as a rule. A year or more before the canal was finished a citizen of Massillon sold one hundred barrels of flour at two dollars a barrel. Land soon began to advance also; one thousand acres of the fine plain land, south of Massillon, a couple of miles of more, were sold in 1824 at four dollars and a quarter an acre.

Many of the settlers of Kendall and the neighborhood were from New England; several of them had followed the sea as shipmasters, but the war of 1812 having ruined American commerce, navigation was too perilous, and they came to "lovely Ohio." Kendall had her woolen factory, saw and grist mills, and other businesses, and besides was a center of active thought before Massillon made a start.

Massillon's public schools have ever stood high, and her superintendents have been among the most accomplished educators of the state. Only in this way does the man stupid become the man inspired, getting out of the torpid into

the observing, perceiving and reflecting state. The citizens of Massillon have always taken a deep interest in the cause of popular education. The management of the schools has been remarkably free from all political and sectarian influences. All money necessary to place the schols in the very front rank has been cheerfully raised. The schools were organized in October, 1848, with Hon. Lorin Andrews as superintendent and a corps of six teachers. The old Union school building was erected in 1847-48, and was one of the first of its kind in the state. It served its purposes well for thirty years and was removed in 1879, as soon as the new high school building was completed. There are now seven school buildings conveniently distributed throughout the city, comfortably furnished and well supplied with modern appliances for school work. The estimated value of school property is one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

In the "Encyclopaedia Brittanica" Massillon is thus sketched: "Massillon, a city of the United States, in Stark county, Ohio, is situated on the Tuscarawas, a head stream of the Muskingum; communicates with Lake Erie by the Ohio canal, and forms an important junction for various lines of railway. It is well known for its coal mines and white sandstone quarries, and it also contains blast furnaces, rolling mills, machine shops, flouring mills and extensive establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements, glass and paper." Her sandstone quarries, for building purposes, have also been a source of wealth, great quantities being shipped to other towns. In 1832, while some men were ditching a swamp south of the village, they dug up two tusks of a mammoth, each being eleven feet in length and twenty-two inches in circumference at the larger end. Indian relics have also been found in the neighborhood, as, indeed, they have been in other parts of the county. For beauty of natural surroundings Massillon is unsurpassed. "I would not have the hills around Massillon leveled if I could," said James Duncan, when some one objected to the hills. "The day will come when those hills will be covered with fine residences overlooking the city, to which the hills will add but beauty, and Massillon will be celebrated for its beauty." And Mr. Duncan was right, but even he little dreamed of the wealth in these hills, and the valuable strata of coal and stone of the first quality near by and round about.

In the early 'fifties came railroad communication through the county, and materially changed conditions and opportunities, and for a time Massillon was hardly herself; but in due time her native enterprise found other avenues, and coal and manufactures and other developments again brought business and prosperity, which continue with the usual variations that affect all localities. A mile or more south of the city the state has erected a hospital for the insane. The electric street car communication with Canton, eight miles distant, is a great convenience to both towns. Her own street car line extends to the hospital grounds and the cemetery. The first bridge over the Tuscarawas there was a toll bridge, which nuisance the people endured not long, for soon there was a free bridge constructed. The stone structure now there was erected fifty years ago by the county. Besides the Fort Wayne railway, Massillon has the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling and the Wheeling & Lake Erie lines. A branch road through Fulton to Clinton to connect with the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad is not much used.

The following are the most important industries: Wurthorst Stone Quarry, Brown Lumber Company, Elm Run Coal Company, Massillon Bridge Company, Massillon City Coal Company, Massillon & Cleveland Coal Company, Millport Coal Company, Massillon Thresher & Engine Company, Massillon Light, Heat & Power Company, Massillon Loan &

Building Company, Massillon Paper Company, Massillon Savings & Banking Company, Massillon Stoneware Company, Massillon Water Supply Company, Midvale Goshen Coal Company, Rogers Boiler Works, Merchants' National Bank, Olson Foundry & Machine Company, People's Building & Loan Company, Ridgway-Burton Company, Russell & Co., Somerdale Coal Company, Union National Bank, Upper Pigeon Run Coal Company, Wainwright Coal Company, Warwick Coal Company, Roseman Foundry, Reed & Company's Glass Works, W. R. Harrison & Company, Massillon Stone & Fire Brick Company, Artificial Ice Company, J. C. Corns Iron Company, Hess, Snyder & Company, Conrad, Dangler & Brown (lumber), Meuser Piano Company, Warwick & Justus' Mills, J. F. Pocock Milling Company, West Side Milling Company, Massillon Street Railway Company, Massillon Brewing Company, Farmers' Telephone Company, First National Bank, Howell's Manufacturing Company, Independent Publishing Company, Linden Coal Company.

LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Among the first settlers of Lexington township were Amos Holloway, Zaccheus Stanton, Nathan Gaskill, John Grant, David Berry and Jesse Feltz, who were attached to the Quaker faith, and who came here in 1805 and 1806. Holloway and Gaskill were the joint proprietors of the village of Lexington. The first roads in the township were the one leading from Deerfield to Canton, running diagonally across the township, and the other was from Salem, intersecting the first at the village of Lexington. The first postoffice was on the first of these routes, three-quarters of a mile west of the town, and established in 1811. At this time a weekly mail arrived at the station, being first carried on horseback by Judeth Farnam. The first child born in the township was a daughter born to Timothy and Alice Grewall, while the first marriage was a daughter of Abraham and Tabitha Wileman to William Beeder.

At that time the soil of Lexington township was considered to be comparatively worthless, though since then it has developed to be the richest land in the county, peculiarly adapted to the raising of wheat. However, the Mahoning at that time was a large river, its many tributaries from the dense forests yielding to it an ever-constant supply. The early settlers were impressed with the opinion that the Mahoning was navigable and in due time would become a considerable highway of commerce, and this opinion had much to do with the first settlers locating upon its banks. The stream is now but a rivulet, though still containing some splendid varieties of fish. The first house in the town of Lexington and the first with a shingle roof in the township was erected in 1808 by Amos Holloway, and in this building the first store was conducted by Gideon Hughes. The enterprise not proving as lucrative as the owner had anticipated the stock was removed and the building subsequently used as the first house for the assemblage of public worship by the society of Friends, being at the same time, or during the intervals between meetings, used as a school room. It was a subscription school, conducted in harmony with the views of the Friends, and the first teacher was Daniel Votaw.

Prior to 1812 Indians were numerous in Lexington township. The forests were alive with game and the streams were well filled with fish, and as it is a well known fact that the red man throng and linger where game abounds they were naturally loth to give up this paradise. From the earliest settlement of the township until the war the conduct of the Indians toward the whites was very pacific,

there being no savage brutality on their part in the township to record. Another feature which attracted the Indians to Lexington township was the large groves of sugar trees peculiar to the township, from which they obtained their supply of sweets. The chief encampment of the tribe found in this county was four miles south of New Philadelphia. However in 1813 the savage warwhoop was raised against the whites, many of whom left the township through fear; but Commodore Perry's quietus against the unnatural and barbarous coalition formed by England against Americans was far-reaching in its effect and the Indians withdrew to new or unoccupied hunting grounds, so that after 1813 only an occasional Indian was seen in the township.

The first grist-mill in Lexington township was south of the town of Lexington, and was built by Aaron Stratton. Subsequently a saw-mill was built in conjunction. This mill was located on the bank of Mahoning river. The next mill built in the township was erected by Byran Elliott, on Deer creek, about a mile west of Limaville, and in 1818 a grist and sawmill of some greater pretensions was built on the Mahoning river at Williamsport by Johnson & Pennock. The first sawed lumber commanded a value equal to twenty-five cents per hundred feet from 1815 to 1820. Prior to 1812 there was no necessity for sawed lumber in the township. The floors of the cabins were made of puncheons, their roofs were covered with clapboards, rived from straight-grained oak timber, their sides of round logs, then doors of heavy clapboards and swung on wooden hinges; their window consisted of a couple of feet cut from one of the side logs and the hole covered with greased paper. The chimney and fireplace was a magnificent affair the latter often occupying the entire end of the cabin, and the base of it was built of "nigger head" stones or "hog-ore" and the balance of the chimney above the contact of the fire was built on the outside of the cabin, of cross sticks and tempered clay. These cabins were of one room, and were one story high and a "loft." The furniture consisted of a rude table and stools of primitive style. In some cases there were two doors in the same cabin directly opposite and in such cases logs ten feet long and eighteen inches in diameter were drawn by a horse into the cabin and then rolled into the capacious fireplace. A few green logs of this size, when fairly ablaze, would bid defiance to the most rigorous weather. The form of architecture just described was improved upon and was followed by what is termed the hewed log house. The logs were flattened on both sides, the joists were hewed, the flooring sawed, and the buildings were mostly two stories high. The roofs were made of rived, and often shaved, oak shingles, fastened to the sheeting with nails, costing twenty five cents per pound. The windows, which were generally few in number, consisted of a four-light sash window, made to hold eight by ten glass; the crevices between the logs were filled by juggles, and then neatly plastered on the inside and outside with well tempered yellow clay. The outside ponderous chimney of the round-log cabin was moved to the inside of the hewed log house. "The differences being so great between the surroundings of life in Lexington township then and what they are today, many might conclude that those old veterans of pioneer life had deprivations and hardships without any interims of pleasure. Such a conclusion is very wide of the mark; they had their recreations and festivals. The brain power and moral tension for wealth was not so great then, and more frequently relaxed than it is today. * * * The pioneers, outside of superior social enjoyment common among the early settlers, enjoyed a delirious pleasure when, with their sinewy arms, they

grappled with the ferocious bear. They felt a wild enjoyment when the fleeting stag fell dead in his lightning course, through the agency of their unerring rifles. This exhilarating and manly sport may be startling to the pampered, effeminate sons of luxury. Those iron-armed, resolute settlers may have been unlearned in books, but they were wise and ennobled from an admitted converse with nature, when her grandeur was undefaced by man's spoiling art."

The town of Lexington was platted and surveyed in 1807, and was named after that historic event which inaugurated the American war for independence. Williamsport was not laid out for twenty years thereafter, and then was suburban to Lexington. Freedom followed in twenty-one years and Mount Union in twenty-three years. As near as can be ascertained, the first Methodist society was formed in the village of Lexington in 1819, and consisted of six members, under the leadership of Thomas Wood. In the autumn of that year Lexington became a regular preaching place, being connected with what was called Mahoning circuit, with Calvin Ruttor and John Stewart pastors. The society at first worshipped in private dwellings and later in a schoolhouse, but in 1827 the Methodists of the township erected a house devoted to religious worship. Other denominations have gained strong foothold in the township and Alliance now contains some of the strongest congregations in the state of Ohio, the Methodist church being particularly strong. In all respects Lexington township is the equal of any other in the county. Her people have always evinced a spirit of enterprise and progress and the position she now holds among her sister townships is due largely to the industry and perseverance of the ancestors. In no part of Stark county has the march of civilization left plainer or broader traces than in this section.

ALLIANCE.

Alliance, in the northeastern part of the county, is a flourishing and active city of 8,974 inhabitants. It is eighteen miles from the county seat, and commands an extensive trade in the counties of Stark, Columbiana, Portage and Carroll. It was laid out in 1851 at the junction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad with the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. It is fifty-seven miles southeast of Cleveland, and eighty-two miles west of Pittsburg. The Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern and the Alliance & Northern railroads also give the town other connections northward and southward, and are a great help in bringing trade. It was incorporated as a village in 1854. It has three banks, two newspapers, daily and weekly, a goodly number of churches, and machine shops and mills.

For long years Alliance was more of a railway center than now, as of late more trains are run through, and hence there is not so much changing of locomotives and repairing required there. Even yet, however, there are several hundred railroad employes kept busy, and all this is an important factor for Alliance and her prosperity. Machine shops, factories and mills have also been a feature in the history of Alliance, and the Morgan Engineering Works are celebrated as being one of the best of the kind in the country. This establishment has done, of late years, much heavy work for the United States government, the latest being a complicated carriage for a monster gun for one of the war vessels.

Besides twelve churches, the city has fine public school buildings, with a corps of capable teachers, and a school system second to none in the county. The Alliance public schools have an enviable record for good discipline and thorough instruction. Many of their pupils have gone out to live useful lives,

transact successful business, and reflect credit upon the schools in which they were educated. During the past five years more than one third of the graduates of the high school have attended the various departments of Mount Union College, while many have gone to other institutions. Those who have not entered higher institutions of learning have entered upon useful and profitable industries and occupations.

The course of study in the grades below the high school is practical, up-to-date, and as far advanced as any in the state. The high school has two solid three-year courses—Latin and science. These are sufficiently comprehensive to give those contemplating them a very good start in life.

The six brick buildngs are well fitted with the necessary appliances for good work. Good janitors take care of the buildings and grounds, and competent teachers attend to the intellectual and moral culture of the children. In one respect, at least, the schools of Alliance probably differ from those of other cities of the same or larger size; that is, in having such a large proportion of male teachers. Each building has a man as principal, and in the entire corps of thirty-six instructors eleven are men.

Mount Union College is also located here, two miles from the railway crossing, and is connected with the town by electric cars. This institution has been, and is yet, largely attended, and it has exerted a wholesome educational and moral influence. The Museum of Art and Science is of great value and is of great attraction. Mount Union College is the only institution of its kind in the country. The institution has done much towards building up Alliance, drawing people there for educational purposes, and, of course, a good class of substantial people

The citizens of Alliance are distinguished for their enterprise and public spirit. All this is evidenced in electric light plants, that furnish light to the citizens and power for the street cars; her gas works also are first class; her Memorial hall, the first story of which is occupied by the postoffice, is a creditable edifice, and her well paved streets speak for themselves and the town.

One of the most notable structures in Alliance is the viaduct, near the railway crossing. It was built by the railway companies and the county at a cost of about twenty five thousand dollars, of which the county paid seventeen thousand dollars. It is some twelve hundred feet in length, including the approaches, the bridge part being about half the length. This part extends over the Fort Wayne and Cleveland & Pittsburg railways. This structure became more and more a necessity as population and business increased.

Within the limits of Alliance are embraced the early villages of Freedom and Williamsport on the north on opposite sides of the Mahoning river, and Mount Union on the south. Alliance has no competing town on the east nearer than Salem, fourteen miles distant, and none on the west nearer than Canton, eighteen miles distant. It will be seen the town is favorably located for trade, and the fine stores and other establishments give evidence of business. The blocks, dwellings and other edifices also indicate thrift.

The following are the most important industries: Morgan Engineering Company, The American Steel Casting Company, Alliance Bank Company, Alliance Building Company, Alliance Fertilizer Company, Alliance & Northern Railroad Company, Alliance Paint Company, Alliance Street Railway Company, Alliance Water Works Company, City Savings Bank, Co Operative Coal Company, First National Bank, Industrial Building and Loan Company, Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern Railway, Mutual Light Company, Mutual Real Estate Improvement Association, Ohio National Building and Loan Company, Pleasant Valley Coal Company, Review Publishing

Company, Veteran Memorial Association, Reeves Boiler Works, J. T. Weybrecht's Sons, Transue & Williams, B. F. Mercer Pump Manufactory, Springer Bros. Lumber Company, George N. Yant Planing Mill, Leader Publishing Company.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

By Lew Slusser

The first man who settled in Plain township was Henry Friday. He was a Hessian, taken prisoner at the battle of Trenton and paroled. There was at that time a strong reproach attached to a Hessian. It was not only because they sold themselves to an unrighteous cause, but it was generally believed they brought with them to this country the Hessian fly, which has so ravaged the wheat crop for many years. It was, if possible, to get rid of the prejudice against him that Friday determined to leave Pennsylvania and seek a home in the wilds of the west. He had a wife and three children. With an old horse and rickety cart, in which were packed his "traps and calamities," he worked his way over the Alleghanies, through Pittsburgh (then about one-third the present size of Canton), by the scattered settlements along Beaver and across an unbroken wilderness to the southeast quarter of section 30, where he "squatted." This was early in the summer of 1805. He cleared a small patch, which he planted in corn and potatoes, and until the crop matured the family lived upon wild meat and berries. His special business was that of a well digger, and until he obtained employment in this line he would cut grass in what was then known as the "Wild Meadows," located in the southwestern section of the township, for which he found ready sale to emigrants. Though a man of some natural ability, he was of low instincts, inclined to drink, and horribly profane. He must have lived like a digger Indian, for it is said that in a year in which the locusts appeared he had a pie made of them, which he ate, and in speaking of it would remark: "Es its der beshta poy es mer moche kon." Friday remained in the township five or six years, then bought a piece of land in Jackson township, upon which he moved and there died. He was the chief man in procuring signers to a petition to the county commissioners for a road from Canton to Chippewa, which in after years was known as "Friday's road."

Hugh Cunningham, an Irishman, came the same summer and settled on the northeastern quarter of section 34, which he had previously purchased of the government. These two families were the only white inhabitants in the township during the winter of 1805-6. Mrs. Cunningham was confined in the summer of 1806 with a female child, which was the first birth in the township. The child lived but a few days. Cunningham sold out in 1811 and removed to "Killbuck Bottoms" in Wayne county. When the war of 1812 broke out, he became alarmed from fear of an attack by the Indians, and hastily abandoning his improvement, returned with his family to his brother, David Cunningham, then a citizen of Plain township. When the draft followed, he became so terror stricken that to escape it he shot himself in the foot.

George Harter left Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1805, with a family of seven for Ohio. On the way out they heard so many horrible stories about the Indian atrocities that when they reached Beaver, where Mr. Harter had an uncle living, Mrs. Harter was bitterly opposed to going farther. As the uncle had a vacant cabin on his place, it was decided that the family remain a year at Beaver. Meanwhile, George Harter and his brother John, Henry Myers and George Wertenberger came out to Stark county, made selections of land,

and each built a cabin, George Harter on section 178, John Harter on section 10, Henry Myers in Lake township and Wertenberger in Nimishillen. They assisted each other in the construction of the cabins, and on their completion all returned to Beaver.

Early in the spring of 1806 the family of George Harter started from Beaver in a six-horse wagon for their new home in Ohio. A daughter, then in her ninth year, later Mrs. John Grubb, had in after years a very distinct recollection of the journey out; of seeing the men at work digging the race for Slusser's mill, as they crossed Nimishillen; of her great disappointment at the size of Canton, expecting to see it as large as Pittsburg, when it contained only three cabins, all told. From Canton to their new home, a distance of four miles, a road had to be cut, most of the way through an unbroken forest. They brought with them from Beaver two cows and a sow with eight pigs. The sow was kept in a pen for a short time, and then a bell was put on her and she was let run to hunt her food. She had not gone far from the cabin when the family heard her squeal. Suspecting the trouble, Mr. Harter snatched up his rifle, which was always kept loaded, and made haste toward the locality from whence the sound came, on his way, ramming down a second bullet. He had not proceeded far when he discovered a huge bear draging the sow by the back of the neck through the bushes. The sound of his approach attracted the attention of the bear, who dropped the sow and stood up on his hind legs and looked directly at Harter. He took deliberate aim at the chest of the bear and fired. The bear fell over, but Harter was suspicious that he might not be dead, and knowing that it would be dangerous to come within his reach if he was only wounded, he reloaded his rifle, and approaching the animal within a few rods, took deliberate aim and gave him another shot in the head, when the bear turned over, gave a feeble kick and was dead. The family were much annoyed by bears and wolves. They carried off all of the eight pigs but two, and these were saved by being kept closely housed. Harter constructed a trap in which he caught a number of bears and wolves, and once a turkey buzzard. When a wolf was entrapped there was such an incessant howling that the household could have but little sleep the balance of the night.

The first year Mr. Harter came he raised a few acres of corn, some potatoes and garden truck. The seed was brought from Beaver. During the summer they would cut hay in the Wild Meadows, after standing in the water knee deep; drag it out to dry ground, and when properly cured stack it up, and in the winter take it home on sleds.

Jacob Loutzenheiser, with a wife and six children from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, came in May, 1806. They brought all their worldly goods in a cart drawn by two horses, hitched tandem, and on two pack horses. The use of packsaddles for the transportation of goods was very common at that day. Two axemen led the way much of the distance from Beaver, cutting a road through the woods. On their arrival in Plain township they stopped with Hugh Cunningham until a shelter was constructed for the family on the southeast quarter of section 34. In the fall of that year a daughter was born to Mrs. Loutzenheiser, named Sarah, who married John Weaver. Father Loutzenheiser died in 1810. The same year, Aberham Van Meter, with means furnished by Wells, the owner of the land, erected a sawmill, with chopping stones attached, on the west branch of the Nimishillen. There was a sort of bolting arrangement connected with it, which was turned by hand. This was the first superstructure of the kind in the county. The next summer there came a great freshet and swept it away, and it was not rebuilt.

The tide of immigration from Pennsylvania

to Ohio was quite strong in 1806. During that year there settled in Plain township, beside those already mentioned, Valentine Weaver, Peter Dickerhoof and George Bossler, who were brothers-in-law; Jacob Shimaberger, George Hantz, George Miller, Simon Essig, Henry Warner, John and David Eby, Concord Ruffner, Christopher Pahner, George, Jacob and Christian Werstler, and their father, Henry Werstler, who was a widower and made his home with his sons. He entered sections 13 and 14 and the patent deed, bearing date October 8, 1805, with the bold autograph of Thomas Jefferson, then president of the United States, is still in existence. The question has often been asked why our pioneer settlers made choice of land in the rough, heavily timbered parts, rather than in the plains. For many years after the land was in market those in search of homes would pass the plains and select, in preference, timbered lands west of the Tuscarawas river. It was on account of springs of running water, which were considered a great acquisition and were much sought after; besides, timber for rails, building and fuel was regarded a sine qua non; so much so, that an investment in prairie or plain land would have been considered very foolish. When Andrew Meyer purchased, in 1816, the large tract of plain land northwest of Canton it was freely commented upon as an injudicious investment. Since under cultivation, the difference in favor of plains land in the yield of staple products is universally conceded.

The lands entered by Weaver and Hantz in sections 28 and 19 were notoriously rough, heavily timbered and rocky. The work of clearing was very laborious. Weaver came with seven children, the three eldest being girls. They had to do the work cavhen and proved themselves equal to the emergency. They felled trees, cut saw logs, split rails made fences, plowed, sowed, reaped and threshed. Nancy married Philip Slusser; Elizabeth Jacob Essig, and Magdalena, Henry Miller. Nancy died early without offspring, but the other two lived to a good old age, and each reared a large family. Betsy Dickerhoof, daughter of Peter Dickerhoof, his eldest born, was also one of the muscular women of the day. In opening the road now between Berlin and Greentown, it is said she cut down more trees than any man employed on the work. It is said she took a contract to clear ten acres of ground for her brother-in-law, John Wise, and completed the contract satisfactorily.

There was a portion of the Eby tract in section 24 sparsely timbered—had evidently been a swale. A large area was soon made ready for planting, and after a crop of corn was cut up was sown in wheat. The yield was large and as the influx of emigrants created a demand for bread-stuff the surplus was readily sold. It proved to be what is called "sick wheat." Every one who ate of the bread made of the flour of this wheat was taken immediately after with sickness of the stomach and excessive vomiting. As soon as the stomach was emptied they were relieved and no serious consequences followed. Stock of no kind would eat the wheat, nor would dogs touch the bread. Subsequently crops were alike tainted, but not to so great an extent, and finally it disappeared.

The Ebys came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, were both single and kept "bachelors' hall," spending their first winter at their home in Pennsylvania. One bright Sabbath morning David Eby heard a distant sound of chopping. Satisfied that it was not an Indian, and curious to know who was his next neighbor, he started on the hunt, taking with him an axe with which to blaze the trees, that he might be able to find his way back. He had gone about a mile when he came upon Abraham Metz, father of Dr. Metz, who had taken a contract of clearing on land owned by one of the Werstlers. He had a rude shelter constructed

and was doing his own housekeeping. After an exchange of salutations, Metz proposed that they make a call upon their next nearest neighbor, Aberham Bair, another bachelor, who had commenced clearing on the southeast quarter of section 10, and who was living in the same style. To this Eby readily assented, and on their arrival at the cabin of Bair, they found him in bed. They soon had him out, and together these three men spent most of the Sunday. Imagine the subjects of conversation that interested those men at that time!

In a few years afterward, Aberham Bair married Elizabeth Harter, daughter of George Harter, of whom an incident is related worthy of being commemorated. She was not yet fifteen when her father sent her to Slusser's mill with a grist of two bags of wheat, one containing three bushels and the other two and one-half. She rode on the smaller bag and the larger one was carried on a packsaddle on another horse which she led. The grist was not done until late in the day, and after passing through Canton on her return home, she quickened her pace in order that she might reach home before dark, as a portion of the route was only a bridle path and when she could not see her way it would be next to impossible to prevent the overhanging branches of the trees from raking off the bag from the horse she led. She had not proceeded far at this increased speed, when the horse she led, being a racker, threw off his bag. Here was a dilemma. Several miles from home, darkness fast approaching, and no help near. She undertook to replace the bag. She could get it on her shoulder, but had not strength sufficient to throw it over the horse. She worked at it until almost exhausted, then in utter despair gave it up and was about to return to Canton, when Adam Rodocker came along and replaced it. As it was quite dark he advised her not to undertake to go home that night, but stop at his house, which she did. Her mother was much distressed at her absence, and thinking she was lost in the woods, blew the horn half the night in order to direct her. She returned with the grist early in the morning, to the delight of the whole family. During the first year after her marriage it was her custom immediately after breakfast to set her dishes aside, go with her husband to the clearing and assist him in rolling logs and burning brush. At noon she would set a cold lunch, using the breakfast dishes unwashed. After dinner they were again set aside, and she would return to the "new ground" and work until dark. Supper was prepared by the light of the fire, using the same unwashed pewter dishes, and after the evening meal the dish washing was done for the day. No one who was ever acquainted with her would for a moment believe that this habit arose from a want of cleanliness or neatness. At that time more important work occupied her time.

Abram Stevens had enlisted with Aaron Burr in his expedition to the southwest, and embarked with a company from Pittsburgh on a flat boat down the Ohio river for the place of rendezvous. He became dissatisfied with the prospects ahead and at Steubenville abandoned the enterprise. Working his way east, he came to Canton in the fall of 1807, and was induced to take up a school for the settlers of Plain. A log structure was erected on the farm of James Gaff, northwest quarter of section 34, and in the winter following the first school in the township was taught. Among the scholars were several grown-up young men. It was a custom with them to carry their rifles to and from school as a means of protection, as well as to kill game.

Among those who came in 1807, and before the war of 1812, were James Gaff, David Brady, Adam Rodocker, Leonard Willman, Samuel Bair, John Holtz, George Beard, James Harry, Valentine Speelman, Jacob Hosler, Jacob Sell, Peter Troxel, George Williams,

George Adam Rex, Henry Everhard, Jacob Essig, John Grubb, Henry Bachtel and others whose name have not yet been ascertained.

Plain township was organized in 1800. The first election was held on the first Monday in April, at the house of George Harter. The officers elected had jurisdction over Jackson, Lawrence, as far as Tuscarawas river, Franklin and Green, now a part of Summit county. These townships were yet without civil organization. The first volume of the township record has been lost or mislaid, and it cannot be ascertained who were the first officers elected, but it is known that the first justices were James Gaff and George Wyke; Abraham Van Meter, clerk; Jacob Warsheler, treasurer, and Henry Friday, constable. There was considerable trouble to get a second constable. Several different persons were elected or appointed, but rather than serve paid the fine of two dollars. At length John Eby accepted, and during his term of office but one summons was served. While Stark county was yet under the jurisdiction of Columbiana it was divided into two townships, Canton and Lake. James F. Leonard and —— Loutzenheizer were commissioned as justices of the peace. At the same time, David Bachtel was constable. The first marriage in the township was Catharine Harter to David Clay in 1810.

Three soldiers of the Revolution ended their days in Plain. John Keefer, uncle of Solomon Sell, enlisted in Pennsylvania, participated in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, died in 1834, and is buried at Zion church. Moses Nelson died about 1840, and is buried in the Weaver graveyard. Christopher Burget died at the infirmary. The following residents of Plain were soldiers in the war of 1812: David Shook, Jacob Essig, Adam Essig, Abraham Bair, John Shinnberger, John Holtz and John Grubb. Jacob Essig was the last to answer the roll call on earth.

The first mill in the township was built by George Adam Rex in 1811. A few years afterward, it was purchased by John Shorb for his son-in-law, Paul Ryder. Ryder died and the widow married Jacob Hostetter, who ran the mill for a number of years. The mills of Henry Everhard, David Wise, Conrad Rulfer and John Trump were all built between 1812-14.

A store was started at the Rex mill at an early day by Abraham Holm and his son Jacob, who did the business. It proved a failure pecuniarily. The first tan yard in the township was carried on by Holm on the southwest quarter of section 10.

The predominant religious faith of the early settlers was Lutheran and German Reformed. A joint organization of the two denominations was formed in 1814, and a log church erected on ground donated by Henry Warstler, from which it took the name of Henry church. Henry Warstler was taken sick and died while the building was being raised and was the third person buried on that ground. Valentine Speelman afterward gave one-half acre of ground to the church. The first burial in the yard attached to the church was a child of Peter Swinehart in 1808. Religious service was alternately held by Rev. Benjamin Foust, German Reformed, and Rev. Anthony Wier, Lutheran. For the government of the two bodies a constitution was framed June 24, 1814, and signed by members of both denominations. The following are the signatures to the original document, all written in German: Christian Warstler, George Wertenberger, Michael Holtz, Jacob Warstler, Peter Troxel, Abraham Miller, Christopher Hennig, Nicholas Schneider, Christian Beard, John Holtz, Peter Schneider, Mathias Bower, Michael Ringer, John Ringer, John Holm, John Eberhard, John Stickler, George Smith, Conrad Ruffner, Antonius Weyer, Christian Kruan, Adam Werner, Adam Essig, Jacob Schneider, Jacob Essig, Michael Holtz, Jr., George Beard,

Henry Warstler, Jacob Lour, George Greasemor, Philip Hollenbach, Adam Schmith. These signers have all passed away, but the descendants of many of them still remain here. After the erection of Snyder's church, five miles north, many of the Reformed members left.

The proprietor of New Berlin, the only town in the township, was John Hower. The plat was surveyed by Samuel Beachtel, February 18, 1831. An addition was laid out in 1836 by Peter Shick and William Grim. A postoffice was established soon after the town was laid out, and Mathias Sherrick appointed postmaster. He started the first tavern. Peter Schick had the first store, which was in 1838.

Before the completion of the Ohio canal there was no market for produce short of Cleveland. The price of wheat would scarcely pay the cost of hauling. Solomon Sell had a lot of his wheat ground into flour and took a load to Cleveland, for which he obtained one barrel of salt and a side of sole leather. With the next load he did better, receiving in addition to the same amount of salt and leather, one dollar in cash. This dollar in money was the talk of the neighborhood for some time after.

About this time Jacob Homman, who lived on section 19, had several hundred bushels stored in the loft of his cabin. He was breaking sod, preparatory to sowing it in wheat on a hot sultry day in June. The ground was rough and stony and it was with difficulty he could keep the point of the plow to its place. Now and then a root would strike him on the shin and aggravate his perturbed feelings. After several hours' thumping among the stumps and stones, he concluded it wouldn't pay, so he deliberately unhitched his horses, put them in the barn and went into the house. Mrs. Homman was picking wool. He sat down, gathered up a bunch and commenced picking it without saying a word. Surprised at his strange conduct, she inquired why he was not at his work, ploughing. He promptly replied: "Warum sut ich mich ploga by dara grossa hits? Hob ich net ma as dri hunnert bushel vatza now uf'm spicher, os ich nix defor greaga con? Was soll ich mit mauer du?" He put out no wheat that year. His neighbor, George Hautz, pursued the same course one season, when he had sufficient on hand to last him over the year.

The history of the township would be incomplete without mention being made of Jacob Gaskins, a colored man, generally known among the settlers as "Schwartz Jake." He was born in Shenandoah valley, Virginia, of slave parents, but manumitted at the age of twenty-one, and came to Plain township in 1817. He commenced an improvement on a section of land belonging to John Hames, of which he had a lease of five years. At the expiration of that time, with what he made and the sale of a little property owned in Pennsylvania, he purchased twenty-five acres. Without any capital except the natural endowment of industry and economy, he accumulated a large property, and although he confided too much in the representations of white men, in going security and making unprofitable investments, his estate at his decease was valued at over twenty thousand dollars. He had great muscular power and the tales told of his feats of strength are truly marvelous. He was always an important adjunct at "raisings" and "huskings." At the time of his coming into the state there was a law in force requiring black men to give a bond with approved security for good behavior and that he would not become a county charge. His bondsman was Jacob Funk, a church member and a man of peace. At a "raising" Jacob S. Palmer, a stout man and somewhat given to display of physical strength, undertook to make a butt of Gaskins. The latter finally lost his temper and appealed to his bondsman, who was present, to give him permission to thrash Palmer. This being refused, Palmer became overbearing. Meanwhile Funk left the ground, when Gaskins, unable to bear it longer, picked

Palmer up as he would a child and threw him over a stake-and-rider fence. Palmer subsided and the negro was never afterward molested.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry township and Massillon have long been prominent in this section, and in all that merits attention are not falling away in any respect. At a meeting of the county commissioners December 7, 1813, it was ordered that township 10, range 9, be known as Perry, no doubt in honor of the hero of the hour, Oliver Hazard Perry, who commanded the American fleet on Lake Erie and had gained the victory over the British fleet on the 10th of September previous. An election was also ordered for the selection of township officers, on the last Saturday of February, 1814, at the house of Samuel Patton in Kendall. The election was no doubt held, but the names of those elected are not given in any history of Stark county.

Among the residents of the southern part of the township at this time were such familiar names as Balmey, Wagoner, Stump, Jacoby, Shorb, McCaughy, Miller, Ritter; and in Kendall and the immediate neighborhood were William Henry, Thomas Rotch, Coffen, Skinner, Wales, Chidester, Bowman, Chapman, Allen and Captain Mayhew Folger, who kept one of the hotels in Massillon. The village of Kendall, now the fourth ward of Massillon, was laid out in 1811, by Thomas Rotch, one of the most prominent of the early settlers. He and his wife were Quakers or Friends, from Massachusetts. Arvine Wales and Charles K. Skinner came with Mr. and Mrs. Rotch, and they utilized the Sippo creek, by building a woolen factory and a sawmill. No doubt these establishments were useful in their day. The war of 1812-14 with Great Britain interfered with the settlement of Ohio and for a time paralyzed business.

A weaver named Moses McCammon worked in the Rotch factory for several years, about 1820, till he removed to his farm in Wayne county, where he died some years ago at an advanced age. Mr. McCammon was Scotch-Irish and was something of a poet. For several years, some forty years ago, some of his poems were published in the Stark County Democrat. They were mostly in the Scottish dialect and some of them were quite creditable. On publishing the first poem he sent, he was highly pleased and so wrote, saying it was the first instance where one of his Scottish productions had been correctly published. He visited the editor of the paper once, remaining over Sunday. On indulging in a dish of ice cream in the evening, the old man, then over seventy, said he had never tasted the article before. Mr. Rotch died in 1823, aged seventy-six years, and his widow survived him less than two years, leaving a bequest that founded the well known institution, the Charity Rotch School, that has done much good. One of the early settlers who owned a farm near Massillon, was Hezekiah Bull, from Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Bull was a stanch follower of Jefferson, as were a son and grandson also. All have departed, the first dying in 1820, and the family afterwards removed to Loudonville, where lived and died the two descendants referred to. The son and grandson served in the legislature of Ohio, both in the senate. They were men of character and both men of reading. In referring to Perry township and Massillon, the man of all others who deserves honorable and prominent mention for business enterprise and energy in the early days is probably Captain James Duncan. He located here in 1814, having come from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he had done business, sailing a vessel in the merchant service. He owned the Estramadura farm, south of the town, and the land now occupied by the town of Massil-

lon, which was laid out in 1825-26. Mr. Duncan soon had a flouring-mill, sawmill and distillery in operation, and about 1820 loaded a flat boat with flour, whiskey, potatoes, bacon, etc., and when the river was at flood the loaded boat started from near where the stone bridge now is and reached Cincinnati in safety, where he made a good sale. This success induced other similar trips, all, however, less profitable. Mr. Duncan also had a dry goods store, and was a member of the firm of C. K. Skinner & Company, in a woolen manufactory. In January, 1820, at the brick residence of Mr. Duncan, the only one at that time in the place, were let forty-four sections of the Ohio canal, extending from Summit lake to just below Massillon. Mr. Duncan's influence had much to do in having the canal located on the east of the river, and he it was who named the town Massillon, after the celebrated French pulpit orator who died in 1742.

The first orchard planted in Perry township was on the south side of the Canton and Massillon road, on the Daum farm, and it is said was planted by Jonathan Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, a nickname given him from his going through the country and inquiring at each house for apple seeds in order to plant orchards. In the latter years of his life he was a resident of Richmond county. One of the episodes in the history of Perry township was the Kendall community, organized in 1826. The purpose was social reform, on the plan of the celebrated Robert Owen. This community bought of the Rotch estate, in 1830, two thousand one hundred and thirteen acres of land, improved and unimproved, for twenty thousand dollars. The original members were residents of Stark and Portage counties, and were joined by some two dozen others, in 1827, from the state of New York. The community soon dissolved, as times were hard, employment scarce, and they were unable to meet their payments for the land. Robert Owen was truly a philanthropist, and under his management of co-operation and benevolence at New Lanark, in Scotland, his plan proved a great success. He encouraged education and good habits in old and young; had the company build comfortable buildings for their employes, convenient to the factory, provided library and lecture rooms, and aided materially in educating the children, dried up by this means all the drinking shops in New Lanark, and so promoted the comfort and happiness of the two or three thousand inhabitants of the place. His plan extended to giving to every employe an interest in the business, so that, after giving a low interest to the capital, a share of the residue was laid aside for the benefit of the workmen, in case of depression or stagnation of business. Under such management the establishment at New Lanark was the most prosperous of any in Great Britain.

Robert Owen was a philanthropist, and his theory was that "man is the creature of circumstances over which he has no control whatever; that he cannot say who shall be his parents, what his country, his politics or his religious creed; and, therefore, his character is formed for him, not by him; that property is very unequally divided, and the tendency is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; that those who produced the wealth enjoyed but little of it, and that those that produced nothing had too much for their own good; that the producing classes, if properly educated, could easily shape things so as to secure to each his proper share." After the completion of the canal the development of this region moved on with rapid strides, and many well remember the long strings of farm wagons loaded with wheat that used to crowd the streets of Massillon. These came from far and near.

No records of Perry township prior to 1825 are extant, and hence it cannot be stated who

served as township officers. The development of the township from 1820 to 1830 was phenomenal. The Ohio canal was made, being opened to Massillon in 1828. About this time Massillon was started, and made rapid progress, soon becoming an important business point, especially in buying wheat. This again brought dealers in goods and other things, as well as shops, and of course, population. The township generally profited by this activity and enterprise, and the excellent land soon advanced in value. They tell of a pioneer named Metcalf, who came in 1810, but after a few years sold out and left, saying: "This country is too thickly settled; I must go where I cannot see the smoke of my neighbor's chimney, nor hear his dog bark."

Among the early settlers were those who were experts with the rifle and were fond of hunting. Four Castleman brothers were distinguished in this line, and many deer, bears and wolves and other animals they brought down. One of them killed the last wolf, north of Massillon. To show the low price of land, Robert H. Folger, Esq., relates that his father, Captain Mayhew Folger, in 1824, sold one thousand acres of "plain" land south of Massillon for four dollars and twenty-five cents an acre, and took his pay in cloth made at Steubenville, in Dickinson & Wells' factory, the former being the purchaser. Doctor William Gardner seems to have been the first physician, 1814, coming from the state of New York. He afterwards located in Canton, and died in 1833. About the close of the war of 1812, provisions were scarce, and Charles K. Skinner and two other men built a boat and brought several loads of corn from Coshocton, which sold readily for two dollars a bushel. On one of their trips, when coming up, their boat struck on the Cedar Ripple, below where Massillon now is, and they came near losing boat and cargo. The first religious society west of Canton, 1813, was the Society of Friends, at Kendall. Their monthly meeting was at Marlboro; quarterly meetings at Salem, and yearly meeting at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county. The leading citizens thereabouts were members, and their influence was all for good. Their meeting house was also used for a school. Following them soon were the Methodists. The circuit at first, November, 1810, extended from Coshocton to New Portage along the Tuscarawas river. The first return, November, 1811, was seventy-seven members, but they increased from year to year. The Ohio conference was formed in 1812; prior to that Ohio belonged to the western conference. The Presbyterian people did not organize a church until after Massillon was begun. A postoffice was established at Kendall soon after the village was laid out, by Thomas Rotch, in 1811, and he was appointed postmaster. At his death, in 1823, Matthew Macy succeeded and continued till 1829, when it was discontinued, as Massillon was the point. In this then new country tanneries were numerous, and there was one at Kendall, carried on by Thomas Williams. Of course other mechanical pursuits were represented, even to the man who made the spinning-wheel, which was an important necessity. At first there was a ferry at Massillon over the Tuscarawas river, but soon a toll-bridge was built, Judge William Henry being the principal owner. The Judge had a store on the west side of the river, in his brick house, in which his family also lived. After the war of 1812 the emigration west was great, for Wayne as well as Stark was being settled. People became tired of paying toll, and at last a free bridge was built at another part of the river. A while after its erection an attempt was made to destroy it by cutting away its principal supports at the east end, but it was repaired and served the public for many years until a new bridge was built on Main street, as it now runs.

The first justice of the peace was Francis Smith, who followed blacksmithing. His successor was Captain Nathaniel Ray, who had been a seafaring man, and who, after some years, returned to Nantucket, and to the sea. Other settlers were from New England and had been seafaring men, among them Captain Mayhew Folger and James Duncan. Thomas Rotch, William Henry and Gilbertharp Earle had their stores, the last gentleman living for a time at Canton. He was from New Jersey. Social intercourse was cultivated by these people and their congenial neighbors, and it may be known that schools and education were not neglected. The first school in Perry township is said to have been taught by William Mott, and he was soon followed by Cyrus Spink, who afterwards became a prominent citizen of Wooster and served in congress. Esquire Folger tells of a teacher who on consulting his father, Captain Folger, at Kendall, was given pen and ink and paper and told to draw up a subscription paper, and he, the captain, would subscribe. About half the words being misspelled, the captain called his attention thereto, when the teacher coolly replied, "Spelling isn't very essential." In 1825 the general assembly passed a school law imposing a tax of one-half of one mill on the property of the state, for the support of schools. One of the active supporters of the act was the lawyer member from Stark, James W. Lathrop. When running for re-election this was brought against him, but did not defeat him, though his majority was reduced. Some of the people said: "People don't want so much learning." While serving as a member in 1828, Mr. Lathrop took ill and died in Columbus, where his remains rested until in 1873, when Samuel C. Bowman, a member of the house, offered and got a resolution through the general assembly to have the remains brought to Canton, and this was accordingly done. Ellis N. Johnson, colleague of Mr. Bowman, Arvine C. Wales, of the senate, and Fred Blenkner, third assistant sergeant at arms of the house, acting as the committee in charge.

Let it be remembered that only since the union school system was adopted have our public schools fully commanded and held the field. Prior to this select schools and academies and seminaries were quite common, for there was a necessity for such schools. The public schools were not kept over three or four months a year for a long time. Then a three months summer school by a female came to be the fashion, till now, for many years past, we have, throughout the state, eight to ten months' schooling. In fact, the system has been systematized and has become a calling and a profession. In this respect Ohio is one of the states of the world. Thomas Rotch, it is claimed, is entitled to the distinction of being the first to bring Spanish Merino sheep into this part of the state. They were driven from Hartford, Connecticut. Shortly afterward William R. Dickinson and Bezaleel Wells, of Steubenville, had a flock of these sheep in Perry township also. Mr. Dickinson owned the Estramadura farm, a mile or so south of Massillon, and about 1820, in a covered cart, sent his celebrated ram "Bolivar" to Baltimore under the care of his shepherd, and at the exhibition of fine wooled sheep from all parts of the United States Perry township took the prize.

The letting of the work of the Ohio canal took place in 1826, and this was an era in the history of Perry township, and indeed in this region. The work began at once, and it gave employment to the farmers and their teams and caused money to circulate. It must not be forgotten that there was great stagnation of business and scarcity of money for a time after the war of 1812, and also about 1821 to 1824.

Richville is a village laid out by John Hauk in 1836, south of the center of the township, on the road running from Canton to Navarre, some six miles from the former. It never came to be much of a village; a score or two of

houses, and a church and school house, with a useful shop or two for local wants, made up the hamlet. Perry township has furnished some worthy citizens for official positions. David Welker, who lived on his farm lying between Massillon and Richville, was appointed associate common pleas judge by the legislature some time in the 'thirties. Thomas Blackburn, who resided in Massillon, was for many years a justice of the peace, and was elected to the legislature as a Jackson Democrat in 1828. The Stumps were among the early settlers, their farms being near Richville. Levi, whose father Frederick settled there in the early days, was born in 1825. Frederick Stump entered his land at Steubenville in 1800, and removed his family upon it in April, 1808, when there were but three families in the township. Indians were plenty, but peaceable, and wild animals not a few. Mr. Stump's first barrel of flour cost eighteen dollars, and the first barrel of salt twenty-two dollars, and both were brought up the Muskingum and Tuscarawas in canoes. Mr. Stump thought times were better when he could take a four-horse load of wheat to Cleveland and trade it for one side of sole leather and a barrel of salt "even up." Levi Stump was one of the first horticulturists in the country, and a most intelligent and successful fruit, grape and berry grower. He was one of the leading men in organizing the Stark County Horticultural Society. He died years ago, aged about sixty years.

On the Estramadura place south of Massillon, the state has erected insane asylum buildings, which accommodate over six hundred patients. No more beautiful site could have been selected.

The Tuscarawas river runs through the township, ranging about one mile from the west line. Though not far from its source in Summit, the southeastern part of Medina county, especially at times. The south part of Summit, the southeastern part of Medina county, and the northeastern part of Wayne, beside the western part of Stark, all contribute to swell its waters. In addition to this considerable area, the river in its course south keeps increasing its volume by branch streams of some size, so that, with the Walhonding at Coshocton, it makes a large river of the Muskingum, navigable to Zanesville, some thirty miles below, for steamboats.

Like the other townships of Stark county, Perry is provided with suitable school buildings, numbering nine outside of Massillon.

Perry township is on the west side of the county, within one township of the Wayne county line. Jackson on the north; Canton east; Bethlehem south, and Tuscarawas township west, are Perry's surroundings.

MARLBORO TOWNSHIP.

Marlboro township includes an area of thirty-six square miles of territory in the northeastern part of Stark county, with boundaries as follows: Lexington township on the east, Lake on the west, Nimishillen on the south, and the county of Portage on the north. Unlike many sections of the county, this township is comparatively level, indeed quite flat in the northeastern and southeastern parts, and when first seen by white men the surface was largely covered by water, a fact which interfered very materially with its development. The marshes and swamps which everywhere abounded were not regarded with favor by the homeseeker, and many years elapsed ere they were cleared of the dense growth, drained and fitted for tillage. Extensive drainage systems were in due season inaugurated and carried to successful completion, and in this way many hundred acres of valuable land were reclaimed, the soil of these redeemed portions being deep, rich and at this time by far the most productive in the

township. The township it situated on the Ohio water shed, a portion of its water flowing northward into Lake Erie, and another portion tending a southwesterly direction to the Ohio river. The only stream of any importance is Deer creek, which flows through the northern part, although in early times, before artificial drainage was resorted to, there were a number of tributaries of this creek, which during certain seasons of the year became raging torrents, overflowing the country for many miles on either side. Some of the swamps in the northern part of the township are drained by irregular inlets of Congress lake, while the greater portion of the southern part is drained by Nimishillin creek. Until sluices were dug through various parts of the township there was not sufficient drainage for successful cultivation, but where this enterprise was accomplished the lands contiguous thereto were largely purchased and improved, the soil, as already indicated, being of a superior quality and well adapted to all the grain, fruit and vegetable crops grown in this latitude. Notwithstanding all the labor expended in reclaiming the lands of this township, there are still considerable areas difficult to till, though of recent years many attempts have been made, with more or less fortunate results, to reduce these low grounds to cultivation.

Marlboro was originally included in Lexington township, the two being created as a civil division in 1816, at the March term of the commissioners' court. In June, 1821, the township of Lexington was divided and the twentieth civil township created from the western part and named Marlboro, election of officers for the same having been held on August 25 of the ensuing year. Some doubts as to the legality of the order of 1821, creating Marlboro, having subsequently arisen, the board of commissioners, in March, 1828, ordered that the twentieth original surveyed township in the seventh range be stricken off and divided from township 16, in range 6, and that said township be reorganized under the name of Marlboro, and an election be held at the same place as before. Since 1823 no further changes in the boundaries of Marlboro have been made, and from that day to the present it has remained as described in the initial paragraph of this article.

The original price of land in what is now Marlboro township was fixed by the government at two dollars per acre, but later was reduced to one and a quarter dollars, the change giving rise to considerable confusion and no little trouble. The first entries were made in 1810, during which time the following persons obtained patents for lands in various parts of the township, namely: S. D. Cape, Peter Baum, D. Markley, Mahlon Wileman, R. Beeson, John Brown, David Brown, W. Copeland, P. Baum, J. Enlow, J. Snyder, B. Hanna, David Johnson, M. Houser, J. Heiser, William Hover, Nathan Haycock, Philip Hollingbaugh, C. Hoover, Abraham Harmony, Jacob McIntifer, C. Karkley, John Miller, James McGier, Christian Palmer, Elijah Price, C. Foutz, A. Wileman, Jacob Wileman and Samuel Winger, some of whom moved to these lands and made improvements, the majority, however, having been mere residents, who made entries largely for the purpose of speculation. Settlers came in from time to time, some staying for only a brief period, others remaining and becoming permanent residents. According to the most reliable information obtained there were living within the present bounds of the township, as early as 1820, the following land holders, and their families: Jerub Baldwin, W. Beeson, Conrad Brombaugh, W. Cozens, James Enslow, Elisha Everett, G. Houser, Nancy Harpely, Amos Holloway, P. Hollobaugh, E. Johnson, Joseph Brown, Peter Baum, John Brown, David Brown, Isaac Elliott, Timothy Grnell, Daniel Houser, W. Hoover, John Hauhn, Nathan Haycock, Martin Houser and others

whose names have been forgotten. From that time on the influx of settlers was more rapid, the following having made their appearance during the next eight or ten years, to wit: William Pennock, Ware Seate, Martin Brantingham, M. Vaughn, John Hardy, R. B. Wells, S. Welsh, J. Shaw, Robert Hamilton, Nathan Price, Amos Coates, Abraham Troxwell, John Lyman, Thomas Crockett, J. Taylor, A. Niswonger, H. Niswonger, Jacob Harper, E. Brooke, W. Hatcher, Peter Lilly, David Thomas, H. Shaffer, Samuel Weary, John Shullenbarger, Kohn Whitestone, Nimrod Smith, J. Replogle, Jonathan Nees, Jacob Nees, M. Young, D. Kieser, Jacob Immel, Eli Shriver, Mr. Logue, A. Shriver, Paulus, Mr. Rodabush, the Seagley family, Joel Blair, W. Allman, Christian Beard and others whose arrival antedates perhaps the year 1830.

The first permanent settler appears to have been Mahon Wileman, who came as early as 1805, and located in section 1, his father accompanying him and remaining until the spring of the following year. Wileman erected a small log cabin in which he lived alone during the year 1805-6, clearing the meanwhile a respectable portion of his land and living the contented life of a pioneer. Physically he was a man of heroic mold and undaunted courage, though peaceable in his relations with his neighbors who came in later, having been a member of the Society of Friends and noted for his piety and good works. He was joined in the spring of 1806 by his father, Abraham Wileman and family, the latter settling in section 23, where his death subsequently occurred at the advanced age of ninety-nine years, perhaps the oldest man that ever lived in the township. The Wilemans were true types of the strong, daring pioneers of the period in which they lived, both being noted hunters, and their adventures if narrated in detail would make a volume of thrilling interest. They were also pronounced in their opposition to human slavery and during the days of the "underground railway" their houses afforded a safe refuge to many runaway bondmen, whom they assisted on the way to freedom across the Canadian borders.

It is generally conceded that the second permanent resident of Marlboro was a man by the name of Timothy Gruel, who settled as early as the spring of 1807, in section 24, where, with the assistance of the Wilemans, he built a rude log cabin, into which his family was at once moved. In August following the family's arrival Mrs. Gruel gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, the first white child born within the present limits of the township.

During the war of 1812, and for several years thereafter, settlers came in rapidly and it was not long until the best land in the township was taken up. Others who had previously entered choice lands held them in hopes of obtaining good prices and in this way retarded to a considerable extent the development of the country, not finding at once ready purchasers, as they had anticipated. In due time, however, these lands were disposed of and improved, and with the continued influx of population pioneer conditions changed, industries of various kinds suitable to the necessities of the people sprang up in different parts of the country, and an era of prosperity, prophetic of the advanced civilization of the present day, was inaugurated.

The pioneer was the peculiar product of the country and age in which he lived, and his experiences were strikingly similar in all parts of the great west, his vicissitudes and hardships particularly fitting him for the work of laying the deep and firm foundation upon which their descendants and successors have so successfully builded and upon which the present prosperity of the commonwealth rests.

It was thought in an early day that rich deposits of lead existed in many parts of the township, and a number of parties from time to time

tried to locate it, but all their attempts proved futile. How the report originated is not known, but that it was widely circulated and gained credence, even among conservative people, is one of the strange facts for which it is exceedingly difficult to account. It is said that squirrels became so numerous in Stark county during the years 1824-5 as to become a pest, in consequence of which systematic hunts were instituted to effect their destruction. In one of these hunts nearly two thousand of the little animals were killed, a good natured rivalry having existed among the hunters as to who could produce the greatest number of scalps at the close of the day, one party, a Mr. Grant, of Lexington, carrying off the palm with over two hundred to his credit. For a number of years the pioneers of Marlboro were obliged to go long distances to procure flour and meal and what few groceries they needed, these trips being invariably made on horseback and covering a period of from two days to a week. In the meantime perhaps the family would be without bread, and it was no uncommon thing for the household to be minus the staff of life for weeks at a time, especially of winter seasons, when it was well nigh impossible to travel through the deep forests in the absence of roads. Wild game, however, was plentiful and easily procured, but even the choicest of these meals would pall upon the appetite, when eaten without bread or some kind of vegetables, which too frequently were unknown during the seasons of extreme hardship. In due time, however, mills were erected near at hand, but not in this township. The first grist mill in Marlboro was built about 1816 by Pete Barlow & Company. It was a two-and-a-half-story structure, about forty by sixty feet in area, and for a number of years was operated day and night in order to supply the constant demand for its product. It was supplied with good machinery, made an excellent grade of flour, did both custom and merchant work, and was in successful operation for about twenty years. Later a second flouring-mill was started in Marlboro, but being an inferior affair, it soon ceased operation for lack of patronage.

As early, perhaps, as the year 1816 Abraham Wileman built a sawmill on his farm in section 23 which doubtless was the first industry of the kind in the township. It stood near a small creek, which supplied the motive power, and the machinery was of the most primitive pattern; nevertheless it was highly prized by the early settlers for many miles around and for a number of years furnished them what lumber they needed. The second industry of this kind was erected a little later by William Pennock, and about the year 1825 Benjamin Elliott built a sawmill a short distance west of the village of Marlboro, both being well patronized in their day.

Exum Johnston, about 1825, or perhaps a year or two later, located a small lumber mill one and a half miles northeast of Marlboro, which did a profitable business while in operation, and about 1830 one Elisha Butler built a sawmill on the old Whittaker farm, the growing demand for lumber justifying these enterprises. Another mill for the manufacture of lumber was built near Marlboro in the early 'thirties by Jacob Wirtz, which, like those already alluded to, answered well the purposes for which intended and no doubt returned the proprietor a respectable revenue. Jacob Wood owned and operated a mill north of the village in an early day, as did also Joseph Taylor and Charles Shiron, and a Mr. Keiser engaged in the manufacture of lumber a little later in the western part of the township. Still later another lumber mill was built in the western part by a Mr. Eby, who operated it for some years with encouraging success, and in 1843 a steam mill was built in the town of Marlboro by Allman & Ellison, who did a large and lucrative business, the enterprise having been one of the largest and most important of the kind in

the county at that time. Other lumber mills have been run from time to time by different parties, among the leading being those operated by Lewis & Waistler, at New Baltimore, Pennock & Mason, D. Harmony & Company and others, the majority successful in the main and creditable to the neighborhood in which situated.

Another industry worthy of note was a distillery erected in the western part of the township in 1820 by Jacob Nees. It was a primitive affair, intended to supply a universal demand which at that time prevailed not only in that neighborhood, but throughout the entire state of Ohio. It was supplied with one small copper still, and the output amounting to about twenty gallons of rather inferior quality of whiskey per day, was largely purchased and consumed by the people of the locality. After twelve years, during certain seasons of which it was not in operation, the distillery fell into disuse and was abandoned. Later Jacob Hoag built a distillery on a more extensive scale than the former, its capacity amounting to about one barrel of whiskey per day; the less said about the quality the better for the reputation of the proprietor. It was in operation about ten years, then fell into disuse and since its existence terminated no other attempts have been made to manufacture whiskey in the township of Marlboro.

The history of the village of New Baltimore dates from 1831, on August 26th of which year it was surveyed by John Whitacre, county surveyor, for Levi Haines, proprietor. The original plat, consisting of eighteen lots, lies in the west half, northeast quarter of section 4, but to this several additions have since been made. The first merchant was Samuel Hatcher, who engaged in business in 1832, and in addition to selling goods, also opened a tavern, which appears to have been well patronized by the traveling public. Taylor & Warner were engaged in general merchandizing for some years, as was also Asa Rawson, the latter a justice of the peace. Among others were Hatcher & Ellison, John Criss, Ellison & Shaw, Band & Capple, Jacob Bair and Abner Taylor & Son. An ashery was built in the village about 1846 by a firm known as Prouty & Company, and continued in operation about four years, during which time a large quantity of potash was manufactured and shipped to the different markets of the country. Some time in the late 'thirties, or early in the 'forties, one Thomas Burns began the manufacture of hats at this point. He obtained wool from the neighboring farmers and is said to have made an excellent quality of headgear, but whether or not he realized liberal financial rewards from his enterprise is not known. Among the early industries of the village was a harness and saddlery shop conducted by Benjamin Curstetter, another being a small foundry, the name of the proprietor unknown. A. T. Cole afterwards purchased the latter property, and it has been in possession of himself and family until the present time. There have been manufactured at the foundry plowshares, grates and many other articles, the enterprise in the main being successful and adding much to the character of the place as an important industrial center. Other industries flourished in the village from time to time, a number of reputable physicians have practiced their professions here, churches and schools have been well supported, and the population, though small, has always been distinguished for intelligence, thrift and high moral character.

The land upon which the thriving town of Marlborough stands was originally owned by Moses Pennock, William Pennock, Denny Johnson and Samuel Ellison. In November, 1827, these gentlemen secured the services of a surveyor who laid out the original plat, consisting of twenty four lots, six of which were on the land of each proprietor, an open space being left for a public square. A number of ad-

ditions have been made to this plat, the village now including about two hundred and fifty lots.

William Pennock's residence, erected before the village was platted, was the first building on the present town site, the second being that of William Paxon; William Gruel built the third, and the improvements of Israel White and James Shinn were, perhaps, the fourth and fifth. The first store, opened by Mr. Paxon with a general stock of goods, representing a capital of about fifteen hundred dollars, was well patronized and he continued business eight or ten years with marked success. About the year 1834 a second store was started by Caleb Atwater, who a little later sold out to James Shinn, by whom the establishment was conducted until 1844, when financial reverses forced him out of business.

The first industry of any importance in Marlborough was a foundry built in 1850 by Amos Walton & Company. The structure was frame, the main part two stories high, thirty by fifty feet in rear, with several additional moulding rooms, and the whole supplied with the best machinery and appliances at that time procurable. The company made a specialty of steam engines, to be used in saw and grist-mills, turning out during the first few years twelve or fifteen a year, the demand for this product far exceeding the supply. The enterprise was conducted with encouraging success for about eight or ten years, the engines being shipped to all parts of Ohio, also to other states.

A second foundry for the manufacture of engines was started about 1855 by Mitchener & Dutton, but after running one year was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. Prior to 1860 the Doering brothers erected a woodenware factory, which was in operation three or four years, the principal output being shovel handles, fork handles, hoe handles and like articles, large quanties of which were made and shipped to the different markets. A. C. Stiver, about the year 1871, engaged in the manufacturing of carriages, building a factory which turned out as high as one hundred vehicles a year. The business lasted for some time, but by reason of too much competition was finally discontinued and the building devoted to other purposes. One of the earliest of Marlborough's industrial enterprises, an establishment for the carding of wool and cloth pressing, was started by Moses Pennock shortly after the platting of the town, and continued by him for about twenty-four years, when it was purchased by Peter and George Wise, who in turn disposed of it to Eli Hoover. The last named proprietor, after operating it a short time at a loss, discontinued the business, and no attempt was ever made to revive it. George Beggs built a distillery near the town a number of years ago, and for some time manufactured grape wine and apple jack, which gained a high reputation.

In 1874 Barley, Taylor & Crocker began a general fruit-packing business in Marlborough, which rapidly grew into an enterprise of large and far-reaching magnitude. Two thousand and four hundred cans were packed the first year, but within a comparatively short time this number increased to an annual output of over two hundred and fifty thousand, in addition to which the company also canned maple syrup in large quantities during the spring seasons. A branch cannery was subsequently established at New Baltimore, and also one at Limaville.

It is generally conceded that the first school in this township was taught in the Quaker settlement, west of the village of Marlborough, but at what date is not known, though it must have been as early as 1820. The building in which this and subsequent terms were taught was a rude log structure, which disappeared about the year 1820. Another early school building stood about a quarter mile south of Baltimore, and a third in the southeast corner of the town-

ship. Schools were also taught in private dwellings, all by subscription, and a number of years elapsed before a general system of public education was adopted and good buildings erected in the different districts. The first school in the town of Marlborough was taught about 1832 in a building used for the two-fold purpose of education and religious worship. Later this house was replaced by a frame building, which in due course of time was abandoned and a large, low frame structure built. About fifty-eight years ago a select school or seminary was started in the village, by William McClain, who with two or three assistants conducted the institution for a number of years with a large measure of success. Levi Hains was one of the first teachers in the village, but by reason of illness he did not finish the term, being succeeded by Mrs. Emily Roseter. Excellent schools are now maintained throughout the township, and a system of grading obtains, which has made the educational system of Marlborough one of the best in the county.

The pioneers of Marlboro township were a religious people and churches of different names and orders were established in different parts of the country in an early day. The Society of Friends built a house of worship east of Marlborough prior to 1820, a log structure in which the congregation continued to assemble at regular intervals until about the year 1840, when by reason of the division of the church into the Orthodox and Hicksite branches, the local society decided to separate. This action delayed for a number of years the erection of a new house of worship, but a substantial structure was finally built. Soon after the Quakers' first church was built, the German Lutheran and German Reformers erected a log structure to which they gave the name of St. Peter's church, and which was used by the two denominations until about the year 1870, when another edifice was constructed. Prior to 1845 the Methodists held public worship in school houses and private dwellings, but in or about that year they built a neat temple of worship in Marlborough. The Christians or Disciples' church, in the town, was erected at a later date, and the United Brethren many years ago organized a society and built a house in the southern part of the township, known as the "Chapel." The township has been well supplied with churches since the earliest settlement, and today a number of denominations are represented, all in flourishing condition, with creditable houses of worship.

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

The Indian capital of Tuscarawas at the old Indian crossing place, above Fort Laurens, the post mission, and Calhoun's trading house, have already been described and their history given as far as known, in other articles, and need not here be repeated. Those places were all located at and near the mouth of Sandy, and included in the original boundaries of Bethlehem township.

Richard Carter, a Quaker Friend, and Joshua Comly, a brother-in-law of Carter, settled at the mouth of Sandy at an early day. Elizabeth Hines, whose maiden name was Musser, stated in later years that the Musser family came to Laurenville, opposite to Fort Laurens, in 1807, and that Richard Carter was then living at the mouth of Sandy. Carter was a bachelor, and his two sisters, Sally and Maria Carter, two pleasant young ladies, kept house for him. A trading house had been built upon the ground previously occupied by Mr. Post's mission, by John Fleming, a mulatto from Canada, and a man named Armstrong, who had been captured when he was but fourteen years of age by the Indians, and grew up to manhood among them, acquiring their tastes, habits and modes of life. His father found him and

tried to pursuade him to return with him to his home in western Pennsylvania, but it was in vain, his nature having been entirely recast in the Indian mould. He said he would not work, and returned to the Indians. Richard Carter got possession of the trading house after Fleming left and kept up a brisk trade with the Indians. The friendly treatment of William Penn and his Quaker friends had so far won the confidence of the Indian tribes generally that they were classed as a distinct race. Beaver Hat said, "When an Irishman fills my powder horn he fills it about half full; an American fills it a little higher; but a Quaker fills it up full." The same generous and Christian treatment would have secured the same confidence to the Irishman and the American. But the country has reaped the harvest of a bad seeding with the Indians. Richard Carter went to Wheeling for supplies and left Elizabeth Cline (then Musser), aged fifteen, and her brother in charge of the trading house. The young fellow was fond of the hunt and left his sister two days alone with the Indians. She said she was not afraid unless they got fire water, but an Indian came along who was on a "bust," took a butcher knife, cut the string of the window shutter and proceeded to throw out the furs and skins, and completely emptied the post. Mrs. Cline knew there was no use to oppose him, but a squaw came along and persuaded the Indian away, and returned and put things to rights.

Mrs. Comly, the wife of Joshua Comly, took the fever at the mouth of Sandy and died. She left her heart-stricken husband with the care of four small children. This was perhaps the first death among the settlers. Mrs. Comly was buried on the Stump farm. Mrs. Elizabeth Cline (then Musser) kept house for Mr. Comly until he was able to make further provisions.

The great flood of 1815 is still remembered. It took place in the month of June. Varter's house stood by the house of John P. Bordner. A canoe had been tied at the bank of the river and the water had risen during the night so as to leave only the untied end of the canoe upon the surface. Abraham Yant and his father, Philip Yant, managed, by swimming and diving, to untie the canoe and run it on the porch of the house. The inmates had retreated to the second story and they were carried out and taken to another house until the flood abated. Richard Carter owned over five hundred acres of land and traded the land to George Brantingham, another Quaker friend from England, for city property in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and removed there about 1816.

The village of Bethlehem was laid out by Jonathan W. Condy in 1800. Mr. Condy and Martin Brinton, a brother-in-law, were lawyers from the city of Philadelphia. They located large tracts of land in Bethlehem township. Mr. Condy was accompanied by the Rev. Richard S. Goe. Religiously they had embraced the tenets of Emanuel Swedenborg. Their project was to establish a religious society, moulded after the Moravian Society at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, after which the town was named. Mr. Condy was a man of enterprise and integrity; he built a sawmill on the stream east of the village, and contracted the building of a grist mill; the latter, however, was abandoned. He erected a store house on the northwest corner of Market and Second street, which was occupied by James Clingle. This was the first dry-goods store in the village. It was afterwards occupied by Mr. Goe as a store, and was torn down many years since. For various reasons Mr. Condy's expectations were not realized. He returned to Philadelphia until after the location of the Ohio canal, when he came to see his landed interests. On riding across a corduroy bridge, his horse was attacked by a yellow jacket and became frantic, throwing Mr. Condy, breaking his left shoulder and otherwise seriously injuring him. From these in-

juries he died a short time afterward and was buried in August, 1827.

Prior to 1815 Bethlehem and Pike were included in Canton township, but in 1815 and 1816 Pike and Bethlehem held elections jointly, as elsewhere referred to in the sketch on Pike.

Bethlehem township was incorporated on the 12th of December, 1816, and an election held in April, 1817. Baltzer Koonts was the first justice of the peace. The first couple married in the township was Aquila Carr and his wife Nelly, whose maiden name is forgotten, the ceremony being performed by 'Squire Koonts. Adam Grounds, the father of Jacob Grounds, came to Bethlehem in 1806 or 1807. The first three barrels of salt were brought into the township by Mr. Carr, who brought it up the Cuyahoga river in a canoe, hauled the canoe across the portage south of Akron to the Tuscarawas, and floated it down to Bethlehem. He sold one barrel to Godfrey Huff at the mouth of Oneley creek. Mr. Grounds got one barrel, and the other he secreted in the woods to keep the Indians from finding it. The salt was sold at twenty-five dollars per barrel, but Mr. Carr said he would haul no more at that price.

Jacob Grounds taught the first school at Bethlehem, and was clerk of the first election held at Canton. James Gaff made the ballot box, for which he received fifty cents.

The first public house for entertainment was kept by John Shalter, on the southwest corner of Market and Third streets. The first entries of land were made by Brinton and Condy, Richard Carter, Nicholas Stump, Ebenezer Allman, Harman Vandorston, Mathias Shepler, Charles Linerode and others.

After the location of the Ohio canal, Navarre was laid out by James Duncan. Raffensperger and Chapman afterwards laid out Rochester. These three villages have since been incorporated under the name of Navarre. It became a place of immense trade in wheat and dry goods. The principal merchants were Daniel and Harman Allman, Hill & Company, John Chapman & Raffensperger, Charles Poe & Company, Wirt & Burgent. The leading export was wheat, which, before the opening of the Ohio canal, did not bring thirty cents in cash. For some years this sudden impulse of trade went on in a torrent, results quite satisfactory were realized, and handsome fortunes made. Its influence upon the country was seen and felt in the enhanced value of real estate, the taste of buildings and all kinds of improvements. This season of prosperity was followed by the stringency and reverses of 1837 to 1840. Fortunes that had been gathered in the years of prosperity were more quickly swept away. And the failures in the mercantile circles were as common then as at the present. Trade, like the ocean, seems to be the subject to ebbs and flows. Much of the money made in wheat raising remained in the hands of the purchaser. All the original firms largely engaged in the produce trade failed, but the farmers did not. They jogged on, slowly and more surely, some wiser than before. Every generation learns this truth: that dealing in large sums begets recklessness and extravagance. Quickly made is quickly spent.

Soon after Navarre was laid out, James Duncan built a mill and connected with it a store. The Ohio canal supplied the water power, procured from the state. The mill did a prosperous business and was a great advantage to the place and surrounding country. Soon after Rochester was laid out, James Sproul built a steam mill.

Among the early settlers none were more conspicuous than Mathias Shepler, Nicolas Stump and Ebenezer Allman. Mr. Shepler was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1790. His first wife was Elizabeth Retan. He came to Bethlehem township in an early day, was for many years a justice of the peace, and several times a member of the

legislature, both the house and senate, served one term in congress and filled various minor offices, in all of which stations he retained the confidence of the people as a moral, upright man, and faithfully discharged the various duties assigned him. Mr. Shepler was married three times; his first wife died while yet young. He was then married to Elizabeth Bechtel, who died in 1837. His last marriage was with Sarah Linerade, the widow of Otho Linerade, and daughter of John Sherman. Mr. Shepler died in April, 1863, a member of the United Brethren church, and his remains were interred in the Sheplar burying ground, on the farm where he formerly resided.

Nicholas and Frederick Stump came from Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1808. Most of the goods belonging to Nicholas were lost crossing the Nimishillen. Frederick Stump settled in Perry township, on the farm later occupied by his son, Levi Stump. Nicholas Stump settled on the northwest quarter of section 10, later owned by Henry Myers. Nicholas Stump was elected several terms to the office of county commissioner.

Ebenezer Allman came from Bentleysville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1800. His sons, George and William, were out a year previous; they settled on the northeast quarter of section 4, later occupied by Mrs. Eve Allman, a daughter of Frederick Stump and the widow of Barney Allman. Carroll Allman was killed by the falling of a tree, in his seventeenth year, and was the first death in the family. Jane was married to George Klingle, the first dry goods merchant in Bethlehem; Sarah, another daughter, was married to Jerry Stuts. The family consisted of seven sons and two daughters. Ebenezer Allman died in 1828, aged sixty-four; Agnes, his wife, died in 1839, aged sixty-six.

The first house of worship in the township was the German Lutheran log church in the northeast part of the village. This was built about 1810. Jacob Grounds was appointed in putting up the building. The next was the Salem church, known as the Sherman church, built and occupied jointly by the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. Rev. Anthony Wezer, of Canton, was the Lutheran pastor of both these churches. Rev. Benjamin Foust was the pastor of the German Reformed society. Salem church was built in 1818. Rev. Wezer served the congregation for many years. Eventually the house, a large two-story log building, was sold and torn down. The Lutherans built a neat frame church in 1871. Previous to the building of Salem church, Mr. Wezer held religious services at the house of John Sherman, who donated the ground for the church and the burying ground. Upon one of these occasions the writer, then a five-year-old, attended with his parents, mixing in the crowd. After the services he was separated from his mother and ran around crying. Mary Bachtel, then a young lady, afterward the Widow Grove, spoke quite soothingly to him, took him by the hand, and found his mother. This was a trivial circumstance, yet a real act of kindness I shall never forget.

The first Methodist society was organized by Rev. Walter Athey and Curtiss Goddard, at the house of Ebenezer Allman in 1815. Mr. Allman was leader of the class. The members of the society were Ebenezer Allman, Agnes Allman, Abraham and Mary Phillips, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheplar, wife of Mathias Sheplar, Samuel and Sophia Miller, Captain John and Ellen Brown, John Alexander and Henry Coder. Regular preaching was continued at the house of Mr. Allman until 1835, when the church was built in Bethlehem. John Brown was not satisfied as a member of the Methodist church, and in after years he connected himself with the Catholics, and died in that faith. He is buried in the Catholic burying ground at Navarre.

Abraham Yant came from Allegheny coun-

ty, Pennsylvania, to Bethlehem township in the fall of 1812. He stopped at the house of Nicholas Stump, who went with him and showed him the northeast and southeast quarters of section 24, then vacant. He went to Steubenville and located the one quarter, returned to his home, seven miles from Pittsburg, near the Monongahela river, worked at the shoe bench until the spring of 1814, when he came out and located the other quarter. He built a shanty, or camp, of butternut poles, stayed three months, and cleared a field, planting it in garden vegetables, corn and potatoes. While at work in the wild woods his supplies of bread were procured from the settlers, the wild turkey supplied him with eggs, and his rifle abundantly supplied him with venison and turkey. He returned in July and started for his new home about the first of September, arriving at the cabin on the 10th of September, 1814.

The family consisted of Philip Yant, Sr., Philip Yant, Jr., Abraham and Catherine Yant and Abraham's three children, Anthony, Magdalene and a baby sixteen months old. The moving party were on the road two weeks with wagon and horses. The season was remarkably wet. The little hut, which had a fire place in the projecting corner, contained room for kitchen purposes, a bed, and the dear old "trundle bed." The rest of the family slept in the covered wagon. A cabin house was soon put up with the log-fire chimney, puncheon floor and clapboard roof. The farm in its natural state was heavily timbered with oak trees of immense size on the hill slopes and the bottoms were covered with sugar maple, beech and hickory. It was hard labor and a slow process to clear up a farm, but by perseverance, working late and early, an eight or ten-acre field was added to the opening. Labor was cheap and the best of choppers could be hired for eight or ten dollars per month.

The sugar season afforded the greatest enjoyment and the hardest labor of any part of the year. While camping out and running the sugar camp, day and night was full of fun and excitement, through slush, snow and rain. The exposure was not considered dangerous. Half a dozen different camps within a neighboring distance of each other afforded a vast amount of social enjoyment for the young folks. The log cabin pioneers, with all their hardships and simple, rough fare, were more healthy and enjoyed social life to a greater degree than falls to the lot of their refined and weakly descendants.

Abraham Yant became a minister of the German Baptist denomination. The last few years of his life were spent in the gospel ministry. He died in January, 1842, aged sixty-one years, while his widow, Catherine Yant, survived him many years.

Game was abundant, deer being so numerous that they were hardly ever out of sight for a day. Bears were not so plenty, but they were frequently met with. On one occasion John Swank went through the woods to George Kuhn's, and on the way treed four cub bears on a dogwood sapling. He made strings of some tow he had in his pocket, climbed the sapling and secured the cubs by tying two together. When he came to the ground the noise of the cubs attracted the mother, who rushed at him with her jaws wide open. He dropped the cubs on the side of a large fallen tree and jumped upon it. The bear came up on the opposite side, but did not attack him. He broke off a dead limb and frightened her off, and after following her a short distance, he returned and caught the cubs, made his escape and brought them home. Swank parted with two of the cubs and kept two. They grew finely; the bears and a pet pig slept in the shelter of a hollow sycamore that had been sawed off and placed for the purpose. One rainy night, after washing day, when a grapevine full of clothes had been left out, the bears put their

natural instinct to work, and, taking the clothes, proceeded to the woods and climbed a large red-oak tree, the top of which parted into three branches, where they made a nest of clothes and laid snugly down. After many conjectures and a protracted search, the white clothes were seen and soon the whole mystery was solved. The question was, how to get the clothes. This could only be done by chopping the tree. When the bears became sensible of the situation, they coolly ran out on a limb, rolled up in a ball, dropped to the ground and scampered off home. They afforded abundance of amusement, and in our evening visits they would waylay us in the dark; in the chase the hindmost was sure to be caught by the foot in the paws of the bears; fright and screams availed nothing, but we were never hurt. Abraham Kant had a large strong, active greyhound, whose name was Beaver. Swank's children came on an evening visit, one of the bears accompanying them. Beaver was frantic with rage at the bear, but would not take hold of him. The bear took up a tall sugar tree, sat among its branches and growled. When the children left he came down and took to the fence, and the dog followed, making a fearful noise and threatening mortal combat, but would not come in reach of the bear's paws.

George Brantingham, a Quaker Friend, his wife Phœbe, and Sarah Bolton, an unmarried sister of Mrs. Brantingham, with four children, came to the mouth of Sandy in the spring of 1816. Mr. Brantingham traded city property in Philadelphia to Richard Carter for a tract of land, and settled upon it. The Brantingham children were Joseph, Hannah, George and Sarah. The children, like their father, were full of life, and soon exchanged their city ways for the more free and active enjoyments of the backwoods. The Yant and Brantingham families became much attached to each other, and were life long friends, notwithstanding their different religious views. When Abraham Yant would kneel in family prayer, George Brantingham would sit in reverence, with his hat on, and worship God in spirit.

In 1819 Mr. Brantingham laid out the town of Calcutta, had a sale of lots, and built a warehouse on the bank of the river. Several flat bottom boats were loaded here for the southern trade, the cargoes consisting of flour, whiskey, bacon and pottery ware, the latter being manufactured at Conton. A store was also established and continued for several years by Frederick C. Phersich, a German.

Calcutta was considered the head of navigation on the Tuscarawas. The river, except at a high stage of water, proved to be unsafe and a number of shipwrecks, with loss of cargo, put an end to the New Orleans trade upon the Tuscarawas. The last flat boat that passed down the river was about 1822, or a year later. As the leading idea of building up a town of some commercial importance was directly connected with this trade, the prospects of the future city of Calcutta were abandoned with it and the town plat was vacated.

Thomas and Charity Rotch from Kendall, Stark county, frequently stopped at Brantingham's on their visit to the Zoarites, in whose welfare they interested themselves greatly. George Brantingham accompanied Thomas Rotch to a yearly meeting at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, during which Mr. Rotch took sick and died, and was buried at the Short Creek Quaker burying ground. Charity Rotch and her husband, Thomas Rotch, were without children. Charity, with the true spirit of Christian benevolence and charity, founded the Charity Rotch School. She requested Sylvanus Buckins, a tinner, to make a "roach" (a fish) to be placed upon the building as a wane, so that the name should not be forgotten. There was but little need of this, as the "name of the righteous shall be an everlasting remembrance." The remains of Charity Rotch rest in the old burying ground at Kendall, and many a poor

orphan has stood by her humble grave and called her "blessed."

The want of religious society of their own faith rendering the farther stay of the Brantingham family at the mouth of Sandy undesirable, the tract of land owned by Mr. Brantingham was subdivided and sold. The neighbors tried to reconcile him to stay, stating as a reason the fertility of the land, to which he replied, "If we live for hog and hominy we need not leave, but if we live for something better, we had better go." This striking declaration of the choice of a good man contains an important admonition. There are many, vast numbers, indeed, who live only for "hog and hominy." Esau lived for hog and hominy, or he would not have sold his birthright. Lot was governed by hog and hominy, or he would not have pitched his tent toward Sodom.

In 1821 the Brantingham family removed to the vicinity of Salem, Ohio, where George Brantingham, Sr., died in 1845, aged seventy-five years. Phebe Brantingham, his wife, died in the spring of 1853, in her eightieth year. Sarah Bolton died in the winter of 1864, aged eighty-six. Joseph died of cholera in 1833, on his way to Minnesota. Captain White lived on the Brantingham land, on the east side of Sandy. The three boys, Alfred, David N. Whte and James White, were schoolmates at Laurensville. James and Albert lived on farms in Portage county, Ohio, and learned the printing business with John Saxton at Canton. He afterwards worked in the office of the Pittsburg Gazettte and became its proprietor and was also a member of the Pennsylvania legislature.

PARIS TOWNSHIP.

By Law Slusser

The man most prominently identified with the settlement of Paris township was Rudolph Bair. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and when grown removed to Columbiana county, then a part of Jefferson, and when Ohio was yet a territory. At the call for a convention in 1802 to frame the state constitution, Bair was chosen as one of the delegates. The convention completed the work for which they had assembled in twenty-nine days, an example of industry and faithfulness contrasted with the disposition of many of our officials at the present day. Bair was a member of the first legislature after the adoption of the constitution, which met in Chillicothe on March 8, 1803. Rudolph Bair, Sr., generally called "Rudy" Bair, was a man of more than ordinary ability. Though his education was limited, his natural endowments were above the average. He had a liberal share of good, common sense, a qualification not acquired at college. Such confidence had the community in his judgment and disposition to do right between man and man, that he was a very general referee to settle questions of difference, and from his decision no appeal was taken. He was a member of the German Reformed church, and his daily life was consistent with his religious professions. Though known as a farmer, his business was more particularly that of a land speculator. To accommodate emigrants of limited means he often sold land on long-time payments, and though these were not always met when due, he was never known to oppress a delinquent. Rudolph Bair died in 1820, and is buried in the ground he gave to the town of Paris for a cemetery. The walnut slab erected to mark his grave has long since gone to decay, and there is now nothing by which a stranger could identify the place where he was buried. The citizens of Paris, of which village he was a founder, owe it to themselves to erect a suitable monument over his resting place.

In the summer of 1806 Rudolph Bair and his brother Christopher made a trip on horse-

back through the eastern portion of Stark county, with the view of selecting land to enter. They confined their explorations along each side of what was later known as the State road, at that time a mere bridle path. They selected a number of quarter sections in Paris and Osnaburg townships, which they entered in the land office at Steubenville. Among the number was the south half of section 5. On this place Rudolph Bair, Jr., settled in the fall of the same year. He built a log cabin, into which he moved with all his household goods before the floor was laid or the doors hung. As a substitute for the latter, a quilt was suspended from wooden pins. In this rude shanty the wife was left alone with her young babe several days and nights while her husband returned to Columbiana for supplies. There were Indians camped on the creek a short distance below, where the State road crossed the creek, but there was no white person nearer than Osnaburg, five miles distant. At night the wolves came howling around the cabin and in order to frighten them off Mrs. Bair would throw out chunks of fire, which had the effect to keep the wolves at a respectable distance.

In 1808 George Thoman, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, obtained a patent for the northwestern quarter of section 10, upon which he settled the same year. His son Jacob, who now owns the place, was drafted in the war of 1812 and sent to Detroit. While there there was a call for volunteers to go on a perilous expedition to Mackinaw, and he was among the first to offer his services. He assisted in building the fort at that place, and was with the English forces in an engagement August 14, 1814, under Colonel Colgrove. His immediate commander was Major Roller, of Columbiana county.

In 1808 o Thomas Deweese, Jasper Daniels, John Byers and John Augustine settled in the township. The latter was a prominent citizen, well known over the county. Deweese opened a farm on section 16 and lived there a number of years. His son Daniel has frequently told of going to Slusser's mill, on Nimishillen creek, with a bushel of corn on a bull, and to Yellow creek for a bushel of salt, for which he paid eight dollars. This same son was drafted in the war of 1812. Thomas Deweese, Jr., was born in the township in February, 1808. The cabin in which the family then lived was not chinked, nor had it any floor except the native earth.

In the spring of 1811 Conrad Henning, originally from Lancaster, but subsequently from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, settled in the township. He purchased of Rudy Bair one hundred acres of the southwest quarter of section 4, for two hundred dollars. He was the first blacksmith, and for several years did all the work for the settlers, at the same time opening up a farm. Mrs. Henning having proven herself efficient in assisting married women upon interesting occasions, was constrained to take upon herself the duties of a midwife, and it is related that she was remarkably successful, as she had, in a practice of thirty-five years, attended between five and six hundred cases, without ever calling assistance or having a death.

The first school in the township was opened in the winter of 1810-11, in the dwelling of Jasper Daniels, father-in-law of Thomas Deweese, the teacher. The second school was taught by Conrad Henning, in a building expressly erected for the purpose, on section 4, and the first of the kind in the township. It was a log structure, with a clapboard roof, the ground only partially covered with slabs. There was no chimney, but for comfort a fire was built in one corner and the smoke allowed to escape through the crevices. Holes were cut for windows, and these covered with greased paper, a common substitute for glass. The first marriage in the township was John Bair to Catherine Henning.

Among other early settlers may be mentioned Peter Musser, a notorious fighter, Zadock and John Welker, John and William McInderfer, Adam Shull, John Thomas, Fulton and Scovey, who were brothers-in-law; Michael Stonehill, George Crowl, Daniel Shively, Samuel Neidig, John Cameron, Vance, Pipher, Wickart and Jacob Hayman, of whom the story is told, that returning home from a "raising," he came across a bear that had been wounded by a rifle shot. Armed with an axe, and his courage stimulated with whiskey he had drank at the raising, he concluded to have a bear as a trophy for his wife. Advancing upon him with the axe uplifted, intending to cleave the skull, his arm was unsteady and the blow ineffectual. The bear grappled him, and before he could extricate himself, he was severely wounded. He concluded to play quits, and left the bear to depart in peace.

The first sawmill in the township was built by Rudy Bair in 1812, one-half miles southwest of Paris, on Black creek, so named from the dark appearance of the water, caused by the swamp in which it rose. The mill was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt and afterward abandoned. The first grist-mill was erected by the same party two years later on the same stream about a mile up. It was a two-story frame, with two runs of stone. On the death of Bair, the mill passed into the possession of of his son, Daniel, and at his death to Benjamin Roop, and from him to John P. Myers. The water supply failing, this mill was abandoned, and a steam mill erected near by. A few years afterward, Myers sold the mill to Greiner, who removed it to Strasburg.

A town site was located on the northeast quarter of section 8 by Rudy Bair, December 22, 1813. In casting around for a name he concluded to call it Paris, as at that time the city of Paris, France, was considered the metropolis of the world. The town was surveyed by Daniel L. McClure, July 1, 1816, and recorded in the clerk's office September 10 following. Bair donated two acres of the ground to the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations for church and burial purposes. Upon this lot a log building was soon erected and used both as a school house and church. Among the ministers who preached there were Rev. Mahnesmith and Hewett. They were itinerants. The first regular preaching was by Wier and Foust from Canton. John Augustine taught the first school in the building. The first funeral was a child of Robert Stewart.

The town's location on the State road, at that time and for many years afterward, the main thoroughfare of travel, gave it considerable prominence. John Unkefer kept the particular tavern, and as he belonged to the bonvivant class of landlords and could spin a good yarn and furnish a square meal, it gave his house and the town a widespread reputation. The stages that ran that road changed horses and the passengers took their meals there which contributed to give it greater notoriety abroad. They had likewise an organized military company, and were out at all general musters. They were much praised for their fine appearance and excellent discipline. John Unkefer was captain, David Unkefer, lieutenant, and John Henning, ensign. The musicians were Peter Myers, drummer, and Samuel Unkefer, fifer. The first village blacksmith was Michael Keiselman.

The first store in Paris was opened by Samuel Putman. His stock of merchandise was quite limited, but the wants of the people of that day were confined to a few necessaries of life, as they had not the means to indulge in luxuries, had they been attainable. Putman sold his stock and good will to Albert Alexander. Daniel Burgert soon after engaged in the business and carried on a large trade, dealing extensively in horses and cattle. About 1838, having business in Steubenville, he started for

that place on horseback. The following morning he was found dead in a saw-mill race in Jefferson county. The supposition of some was that during the night, which was very dark, he had mistaken the mill for the bridge and was killed in falling off. By others it was believed he was robbed and murdered, as it was known he frequently carried large sums of money on his person. The mystery was never solved. A postoffice was established in the town August 12, 1822, and Daniel Burget was the first postmaster appointed.

The township of Paris was organized April 1, 1818. At a meeting of the county commissioners (John Sluss, William Alban and John Saxton) on that day, it was entered as a part of their proceedings that "Rudolph Bair presented a petition for the incorporation of a new township by the name of 'Paris,' now a part of Osnaburgh, signed by himself and others, and that the election of township officers be held on the 11th inst., at the town of Paris, in said township."

Previous to this time citizens of the township voted at Osnaburgh, as they were under the jurisdiction of that township. At the first election Thomas Deweese and Samuel Bosseman were elected justices. Deweese declined serving, but Bosseman accepted his commission with some distrust of his ability to discharge the duties. His first case so "ferhuddled" him he refused to act and threw up his commission. As no one could be found willing to accept the office, Daniel Burget, a resident of Osnaburgh township, agreed to move to Paris on condition they would elect him, which agreement was complied with. As the early records of the township are lost, it is impossible to ascertain who the other officers were.

A very singular circumstance occurred in the township many years ago, that should be mentioned. Mr. Carr and wife, of Wayne county, were traveling in a one-horse buggy east, on the State road. It was in the summer and on a still day, not a breath of air stirring. A short distance beyond the town of Paris, as they were passing a dead tree standing beside the road, it fell directly across the buggy, crushing the vehicle and both the occupants to the earth, killing them instantly. The horse broke away, but was caught by a neighbor who happened to be on the road, taken back, and the couple found as described. Though yet warm, there were no signs of life. A sad ending of an anticipated pleasure trip. The melancholy event created quite a sensation in the neighborhood, and was the subject of comment and speculation for a long time after. Inscrutable are the ways of Providence.

The first physician of the town and township was Dr. Robert Estep, who came from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Paris in 1818. He served an apprenticeship as a silversmith, but soon abandoned that business for the study of medicine, for which he exhibited more than ordinary aptitude. Thrown upon his own resources for pecuniary aid, he was unable to attend medical lectures, but, like the majority of practitioners of that day in the west, set up his business without having obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. He very soon acquired a reputation not only as a successful practitioner, but as a bold and skillful operator in surgery. Twice he performed the caesarean section, the only physician for many years in the county who attempted the operation. He left in 1834, removing to Canton and was succeeded by Dr. Preston.

There is no record of New Franklin. It was laid out by John Unkefer about the year 1831. A postoffice was established in the place February 20, 1832, and Jesse Shoard appointed postmaster.

The proprietor of Robertsville was John Robard, who had the town surveyed and had the plat recorded November 23, 1842. A postoffice was established December 1, 1862, and Peter Adolph made postmaster.

Minerva, a part of which is in Paris township, is an old town, but just how old must be guessed, as the plat was not recorded until May 25, 1873, long after the town was located and could boast of having quite a population and an extensive trade. A postoffice was established February 8, 1828, and John Paul made postmaster.

NIMISHILLEN TOWNSHIP.

By Lew Sleeper.

Nimishillen was named after the creek which takes its rise in the township. There is a tradition that the stream was named from the black alder which grew very abundantly along the bank, the Indian name of which is said to be Missilla; prefix to this word ni, which probably meant stream or water, and you have nimissilla, since corrupted into Nimishillen. Colonel Bouquet, a British officer stationed at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburg), in his narrative of an expedition through this section in 1764, gives the orthography of the stream "nemenchelus," from which the present name was evidently derived.

The first settler in the township was John Bowers, from Maryland. He entered the south half of section 32 in 1805, and in the following spring moved out with his family and commenced an improvement on the east quarter. The winter following his son John, then a stout boy, was taken sick with a fever. There was no physician near and the parents were compelled to rely upon their own resources to do what they could for his relief. Teas made from roots and herbs, reputed sovereign remedies in fever, were freely administered, but without avail. The lad continued to grow worse, and in a few days died. It was a terrible shock to the family. The mother blamed it all upon the new country and regretted having left their eastern home. The few distant neighbors were promptly on hand to condole with the afflicted family and render such assistance as was in their power. A rude coffin was constructed out of an old wagon box and the boy buried in the woods, some distance from the cabin. A tree was felled across the grave to protect it from the wolves. Bowers sold this quarter to Bollinger, and bought fifty acres of land from Samuel Flickener in Canton township, to which place he removed, and then died and was buried in Osnaburgh. He was one of the early county commissioners, and also tax collector, when the office was distinct from that of treasurer. He is yet remembered passing from house to house with a cylindrical tin box strapped over his shoulder, which contained his papers.

There was an Indian trail running east and west, that passed through the township. John Thomas, a resident of Columbiana county, with the help granted by the commissioners, had this trail widened, so as to make it passable for teams. It was afterward known as the "Thomas road." Penticost & Scott, a firm of land speculators, laid out a town on this road, on the southwest quarter of section 28 and called it "Nimishillentown." Their idea was to make a strike for the county seat. Daniel L. McClure, surveyor, made a plat of the projected town, giving the streets attractive names. A square was donated for the court house and jail, one for a school and another for a church. The proprietors erected a cabin, covered it with clapboards, fastening them with nails wrought by a blacksmith in New Lisbon. In the cabin the two men kept "bachelor's hall" and as emigrants came from the east to purchase land, either for a home or on speculation, they beset them to purchase a lot in the new town. Meanwhile Osnaburgh and Canton began to loom up as prominent sites in competition for the county seat. It soon became evident that the contest for the court house was between these two towns. A few lots of Nimishillentown were sold, but no improvement made, and the project of a town was aban-

doned. The site of Nimishillentown, the first paper town of Stark county, is now a cultivated field.

In 1806 Daniel Mathias, with a wife and three children and his father, then a widower, came from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 14. Unloading their cooking and farming utensils they bivouacked under a tree until the men erected a cabin. Jacob Mathias, a brother of Daniel, came out at the same time with a wife and two children and settled near by. A child was born to Mrs. Daniel Mathias in October, 1806, which was the first white child born in the township. Indians were accustomed to camp along the creek during the season of hunting and fishing. They were inoffensive, but like the tramp of the present day, were persistent beggars. They were particularly fond of whiskey and when once indulged with a taste, there was no let up to their importunities for more "whisk," as they called it. Mathias brought a keg of several gallons with him from Pennsylvania. On the occasion of a visit from several of the tribe he treated them each to a drink. This soon spread among the rest and it was no long until he was besieged by such numbers that his supply of the stimulant was soon exhausted, nor would they accept his statement that he had no more until he exhibited the empty keg, when they made fruitless efforts to squeeze out a few more drops.

The great eclipse of 1811 was noteworthy. Mrs. Mathias was away from home on that day on a visit to a neighbor. On her return home it suddenly began to grow dark, although the sun had just been shining brightly. It was soon so dark that she was unable to see the path and she was compelled to stop until darkness passed away. She was much frightened and supposed the world had come to an end.

Henry Lontzenheizer and John Rupert, brothers in-law, from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, came out in the summer of 1807 and, with the help of a hireling, made a clearing on the southwest quarter of section 11 and erected a cabin about twelve feet square. Rupert made a clearing upon the adjoining quarter and built a cabin the same year. Lontzenheizer sold his land a few years afterward to Martin Houser, a Revolutionary soldier and bought the quarter upon which Nimishillentown had been located. Michael Rupert, uncle of Henry Lontzenheizer, married an Indian squaw, and by her had several children. His brother Martin and cousin, Martin Houser, were both taken prisoners during the Revolutionary war by the Indians while driving cattle to the army. In 1822 he built a brick house in Louisville, which was the first building of brick in the township. For many years he kept tavern here, sign Spread Eagle. The house was known far and near and was a popular stopping place for travelers. It was one of the places in the county at which "general muster" was held in early times, while the Revolutionary struggle and the war of 1812 kept alive the martial spirit. David Bair, of Paris township, was colonel and Henry Lontzenheizer, major. Dr. Robert Estep, of Paris, belonged to the staff and on parade occasions was out in full dress uniform, brass buttons, epaulets and a chapeau with a large white feather tipped with red. Those were gala days for old and young. They usually closed with a few fights and a dance. Henry Lontzenheizer was the father of twenty-five children, all living at one time, the product of three wives. Notwithstanding latter day achievements, this feat is unrivaled in the history of Stark county. Daniel Brown, living on section 25, same township, was the father of eighteen children. About the year 1814 two of them, a boy and a girl, the former eight and the latter ten years old, were lost in the woods, having been sent by their mother toward evening to bring up the cows. Following the path leading in the direction where the

cattle were accustomed to graze, they came to where it forked. Here they disputed which was the right path. It appears both were mistaken, as neither led in the direction of the cattle. As a consequence both children were lost and unable to find their way home. The cattle returned without them. The parents becoming alarmed at their long absence, started in pursuit. Night overtaking them, they aroused the neighbors within reach and everybody that could be spared turned out. Through the long and dreary night they kept up a din of noises and shouting, blowing horns, in hopes of attracting the children, but no response came. It was feared that some wild animal, a bear or panther, had destroyed them. Daylight came and yet no tidings. More persons were procured and the search continued. About noon the boy was found at a cabin in the eastern part of Washington township, which place he had reached but a short time before. The girl was not found until the second day, and when approached was in a thicket gathering berries, apparently as unconcerned as though she had just left home.

Nimishillen township was organized in 1809. The early records are lost, so that it is impossible to give a list of the first officers elected, but it is believed Daniel Mathias was one of the first trustees and Jacob Fombaugh, first constable. The northeastern part of the township attracted the greater part of the settlers, mainly because of the beautiful timber. It was a common saying that "the poplar and chestnut were so tall you had to take a rest to see the top." The locality also abounded in ginseng, which was quite a source of revenue. It was an article of foreign export, and in China was said to be worth its weight in gold.

Besides the early settlers already mentioned, may be named Mathias Bowers, brother of John, George Wertenberger, Ulrich Shively, John Gans, John Thomas, Benjamin Breyfogle, Henry Warner, Henry Sauor, John Hildebrand, John Thomas and Robert Huston. A son of Ulrich Shively was bitten by a rattlesnake and was said to have been cured by the application of mud to the bitten part.

Harrisburgh was the first town in the township and was laid out in 1827 by Jacob Harsh. The first store in Harrisburgh and the first in the township was started by David W. Rowan about the year 1832.

Louisville was located in 1834, by Henry Lontzenheizer and Frederick Kaunt, joint proprietors, as the land of each constituted part of the plat. It was originally named Lewisville, after a son of Lontzenheizer, but on application for a postoffice it was ascertained there was already one of that name in the state, and at the request of the postoffice department the orthography of the name was changed to Louisville, which it has since retained. The first store in Louisville was started by Kuntz & Gorgas, from Osnaburgh. The first physician in the township was Dr. John Schilling, who came in 1837, direct from Germany. The first grist-mill was built by John Eby in 1811 on section 31, but was abandoned for lack of water. The first preacher in the neighborhood was John Gans, a Dunker. It was the custom of his denomination to hold worship in barns. Edward Carl, direct from "ould Ireland," settled in the township in 1811. He was a tanner and an enthusiastic Catholic, and soon gathered around him others of the same denomination, when they were accustomed to have worship in private houses. The Moffit brothers, James, Patrick and Thomas, early settlers of the same creed, were great talkers and exercised quite an influence in the community as compared with the staid Pennsylvania German, who had his prejudices against any book knowledge beyond the Bible and almanac.

John Bowers was county commissioner from 1819 to 1826, when the pay was from twenty dollars to twenty-five dollars a year and no perquisites. John Hoover was twice elected

to the legislature in 1822 and 1823. The legislature at that time met on the first Monday in December. With a change of underclothing in a pair of saddle bags, the member of that day would start from home a week before the opening of the session. By short stages, and carrying a rail through Killbuck bottoms, he would reach Columbus in four or five days. Once there, he never thought of leaving until the close of the session. The style of those days would now be considered a rude state of civilization. The home of the early settler was a rough log cabin, made with an axe and auger. He obtained a scanty subsistence from the earth by hard labor. He had few comforts and no luxuries. Clothing was made of homemade fabrics, colored from the bark of trees, and wants were few, yet they lived happily, because there were but few failures, and pride and ambition was not then, as now, the ruling passion.

SANDY TOWNSHIP.

By Lew Sleeser.

The first settlement in what is now Sandy township was made by Isaac Van Meter in the spring of 1805. He came from Brooke county, Virginia, with a wife and child, accompanied by his father-in-law, James Downing, Sr., who had previously entered the land upon which they intended making an opening. Their outfit, consisting of several cooking utensils, a few tools, a little bedding and some provisions, was carried on pack saddles. On reaching the land, northeast quarter section 29, they made a temporary shelter for Mrs. Van Meter; then, clearing away a small piece of ground, with the help of several friendly Indians, soon had a cabin raised and covered. Their furniture was such as could be made in the woods with an axe and auger. They constructed a sort of plough with a wooden mould board, and made home made "gears" out of bass wood and hickory bark. After a fashion of that day, they broke up several acres of ground and planted it in corn and garden vegetables, after which Downing returned to his family in Virginia. At that time there was no white inhabitant nearer than Gideon Jennings, who lived four miles south, nor was there another neighbor within ten miles. There were a few scattered families above the forks of the Nimishillen, but the distance was over fifteen miles, too far for social intercourse. The winter of 1805-6 was passed without the family seeing the face of another white person. They had frequent "calls" from Indians, then roaming over the country, but their visitations were something like the "tramp" of the present day, not calculated to excite pleasant emotions.

In the spring of 1806 Downing returned with his family, consisting of a wife, three sons, James, Hugh and Adam, and a daughter, Sarah, afterward married to Robert Thompson. During that summer and until spring, the two families lived together. In June Mrs. Van Meter was confined; the birth was a boy, and he was named John, the first born in the township. This first-born attained manhood, and must have been a man of considerable muscular ability, as it is written of him by one who knew him well, that "he never met a man who could lay him on his back, or outrun him in a foot race."

In the spring of 1807 Van Meter moved onto the quarter section upon which Waynesburgh is located. In the fall of 1808 his son James, then about four years old, while in the act of climbing over a fence, fell, pulling the top rail upon him, and broke his thigh. There was no physician nearer than Steubenville, a distance of forty miles. A neighbor named James Reaves, assisted by several others, adjusted the leg to a natural position, while an Indian medicine man prepared a splint of white elm bark, freshly pealed, which he bandaged on the limb with strip of like material, leaving

a space immediately over the fracture for the application of stewed herbs, which an old squaw would apply every day, at the same time assisting the cure by a powwow. The boy recovered in due time with a fair limb. The father moved to Richland county in 1815.

There were undoubtedly persons who settled in the township in the year 1807, but in our researches thus far we have failed to ascertain who they were. In 1808 William Thompson, from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, settled on the northeast quarter of section 30. His children were Margery, married to John Forsythe; Jane, married to John Reed; Polly, married to David Griffith; James followed the ocean as a sailor and was lost at sea; John died in the war of 1812, and Robert married Sarah Downing. When father Thompson was about making his will, as he had accumulated considerable property, he told Robert, his only surviving son, that he intended leaving him all his property. Robert replied that if he did not leave a fair share to his sisters, he would never touch any portion of it. Thereupon his father made an equitable and satisfactory distribution among all his children. Such an act of disinterestedness is worthy of note.

James Hewitt and wife, his brother, John Hewitt, a bachelor, and his nephew, John Creighton, Jr., from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, came in the same year with Thompson, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 23. Their first child, named James, was born January 30, 1809. William Knotts also came that year bringing his family, his half-brother, John Van Emmon, and their mother, Mrs. Van Emmon. The only emigrant known to have settled in the township in 1809 was Morgan Van Meter, a brother of Isaac.

The township of Sandy was organized March 6, 1809. Its jurisdiction extended over the 15th and 16th townships in the 6th range—Brown, Rose and Harrison in Carroll county. The first election was held the first Monday in April, 1810, at the house of Isaac Van Meter. James Hewitt was elected justice of the peace, and Morgan Van Meter, constable. The township proper had originally less area than the law required, being only five miles north to south. In the formation of Carroll county, two rows of sections were taken from the east side, leaving the township about twenty square miles instead of thirty-six. For many years the place of election was at the house of John E. Pool, in what was known as Hamburgh. It was removed to Waynesburgh about 1825. The following persons settled in the township in 1810: Mathew Mayes, Philip, Henry and George Shultz, John and Alexander Cameron, Simon Shook, William Welker, David Silver and Benjamin Greathouse. When the war of 1812 broke out the following men went from Sandy township: James Downing, Jr., who was elected captain of a company, James Reeves, Benjamin Miller, Benjamin Greathouse, James Carothers, John Creighton, Jr., Henry Shultz, John and Robert Thompson and George Shultz. George Shultz contracted fever while in the army, obtained a furlough and died soon after his return home. John Thompson also took the fever and died on his way home. He was buried at a place then called Slippery Rock. They all served under General Harrison.

In 1812 Jonas Baum, with his wife and two children, accompanied by his aged father and mother, settled on section 15. John Creighton came the same year with his two sons, James and Robert, and a daughter, Anna. Michael Keefer and family came in 1813 from Somerset county, Pennsylvania. The next year there came from the same county Daniel Shaeffer, Peter Shaeffer, Valentine Rinehart, Henry Gibler, Thomas Filson and Daniel Bonebreak.

The first school house in the township was built on the Knotts farm in the fall of 1808. It was a rude log structure, with a fireplace at one end large enough for an ordinary saw log, greased paper windows, split logs for seats in

short, in outward adornments and internal arrangements, the counterpart of the school house of that day in this region of the country. William Lee taught the first school and John Laughlin the second.

The first couple married in the township was Hugh Downing and Mary Hibbit, May 13, 1813. They came to Canton and had the marriage ceremony performed by Samuel Coulter, a justice of the peace. The first death was Mrs. Van Emmon, mother of William Knotts. She was buried on the farm in November, 1808. The place continued to be a public burying ground, known as "Knotts's Graveyard." The first preaching in the settlement was conducted by Joshua Beer, a Presbyterian minister, who came in 1818 and held worship at the house of James Downing, Sr.

Waynesburgh was laid out by Joseph Handlan in 1814. The year previous John Laughlin had built a cabin on the site, a little north of the railroad water tank, in which Handlan kept a tavern. The same year Handlan sold out to Daniel Shaeffer, who became proprietor of the town. Handlan must have been of a speculating turn of mind, for the next year, in company with John C. Wright and John M. Goodenow, he laid out Hamburgh, adjoining Waynesburgh, on the opposite side of the street. The plat numbered one hundred and eight lots, but was never recorded, and as corner lots were not in demand, the project was soon abandoned.

Handlan built a saw-mill in 1816, the first in the township, but as the foundation was sandy, it gave way before completing the first "through" in the first log. Handlan removed to Wheeling in 1819.

The first school taught in the town of Waynesburgh was by John Alexander, the winter of 1819-20, in a log cabin built by Robert Alexander. The first store was kept by Joseph Handlan and Barnhart Mahon in 1816, first blacksmith, Job Allerton, 1816; first tailor, Frederick A. Boegal, 1819; first shoemaker, Henry Pickard. The first grist-mill in the township was built by John Brown.

Enoch Ross and his wife Margaret, with a family of eight boys and three girls, came from Pennsylvania in 1815 and bought the Hewitt farm. Ross died in 1824, leaving a large family to be provided for, and a balance yet due on the farm. Mrs. Ross was a remarkable woman and proved equal to the emergency. She raised her children in the way they should go, respected and esteemed by all. Several girls became popular teachers, while two boys studied law and practiced in the west. The youngest graduated at college, intending to enter the ministry, but died before completing his studies.

Richard Elson was an early settler,—a jolly, rollicking sort of a fellow, fond of fun, and a leader at fights and frolics. He was a successful business man, became a large land owner, built a grist and sawmill, gave considerable attention to raising fine-wool sheep, was a strong partisan of the Whig stripe, and hated a Democrat as the devil does holy water.

A somewhat noted character at an early day was John Marks, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Shultz. He acquired note for skill and industry in felling timber and splitting more rails in a day than any other man in the valley, and she, for her fecundity, having had nineteen children in twenty years! Too much "usufruct" for Marks, so he decamped for parts unknown, and has never been heard of since. All the regret Mrs. Marks expressed in her grass-widowhood was that her husband had left before she had the twentieth.

Of the later prominent citizens of the township may be mentioned Dr. James Welsh, a highly esteemed physician; John Brown, millwright and Baptist minister; Robert McCall, all of these men representing the county in the state legislature; Alpheus Brown, who served

five terms as county auditor; Robert N. McCall, county treasurer, and Thomas McCall, auditor.

Robert K. Gray was one of the notable men of Waynesburgh. There is a bit of romance connected with his advent into the township that is worth mentioning. Mr. and Mrs. Gray came from Ireland and, as the story runs, Mrs. Gray was the wife of a titled gentleman and Gray was their coachman. The blind god who ofttimes plays such strange pranks, worked his sticks between them, and the consequence was they eloped and came to America. When he first came into the township he undertook to farm and raise sheep, but in this he was not successful, and a few years afterward removed to Waynesburgh and engaged in the mercantile business. He soon became popular and did an extensive business. For years he was the leading merchant of the place, did an extensive business, and accumulated considerable wealth. Mrs. Gray kept herself secluded from society, for the reason, it was said, that she did not wish to be questioned in reference to her antecedents. She was regarded as a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, possessing many fine accomplishments. She had no children. Several years after the death of Gray she married John Whitacre. The union was not congenial, and after a year or two they separated by mutual consent.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ANDREW FAULK, JR.

"My father came from New Jersey and settled in Sandy township in 1815. I was then eight years old, and well remember many circumstances connected with our early experience in a new country. My father and brother John drove the covered wagon in the woods and commenced to cut down trees for a cabin. It was constructed after the style of cabins of that day, except that in place of a door a quilt was hung. As soon as the cabin was covered, and before the floor was laid, we moved in. A bedstead was framed into the corner, in which I had the best sleep in my life.

"In the fall of that year father bought ten apple trees of Dr. Rappee in Canton, and planted them among the timber. Three of those trees are still living and bear fruit. We had no cow and mother would go around among the neighbors and get all the flax she could to spin, to pay for butter and meat. My mother's spinning wheel made sweeter music than any piano now a days. She would spin late at night by the light of the fire, and we children were lulled to sleep by the hum of the wheel. Father was an iron worker and was much of the time away from home at work at the forge or furnace. Many nights we heard the howling wolves. One time mother and I went to Alexander Cameron's, about a mile distant, on an errand. Returning home, we lost our way. Wandering around for some time we came to a high hill, on reaching the top of which mother was rejoiced to recognize our clearing by the deadened trees.

"We had two horses that father brought from New Jersey. As we were short of feed and the means to purchase, they were turned into the woods to pasture. There was a bell on one by which we could with less difficulty find them. One morning they were missing. The bell was nowhere to be heard. After several days' fruitless search, father came home satisfied they had wandered off some distance and had gone eastward. Believing they would make for New Jersey, he concluded to start after them next morning. Mother was up bright and early, baked him several pone, which he carried in a wallet over his shoulder, taking what money he had, which was less than a dollar, and the two bridles, he started, not knowing but what he would have to go half the way to New Jersey, as the horses had several days the start. Following their trail, which he could do by

their browsing, up hill and down, across bottoms and streams, he first heard of them in the 'Knapp settlement,' near where Oneida is now located. After passing this locality it was evident they had become bewildered, as they wandered around among the clearings, but still making eastward. He came up to them not far from New Lisbon and was home again after an absence of four days. We were all much rejoiced to see him return with the horses.

"Father was not much of a hunter, but depended upon his labor for the support of the family. We boys, with the help of our dog, would occasionally catch a coon, 'possum or ground hog, which we had cooked and would eat for a change. We would fry out the fat for shoe grease, sometimes getting half a gallon out of one 'possum. Our first sheep was a pet lamb, obtained from Mrs. Philip Shultz. We boys taught him how to butt. One day Mrs. Yahna came to visit mother. Just as she opened the cabin door the lamb espied her, and gave her such an impetus that she went in rather unceremoniously. The scene was ludicrous.

"The first school house in the neighborhood was built in 1815, on Alexander Cameron's land, section 4. Our first teacher was Alpheus Brown, from the state of Maine, the same who afterwards became so well and favorably known as county auditor.

"As there was no market for farm products at that day, father found it difficult to raise money sufficient to pay taxes (though they were then trifling compared to what they are now) and purchase the few store articles needed for the family, such as leather and salt. To meet these wants he was obliged to work from home in the iron works, at Pittsburg, Steubenville and in latter years at Congress Furnace. To illustrate how difficult it was to sell farm products for money, I must relate the circumstance of Cousin John Faulk and I taking eighteen dozen eggs for mother to Canton to sell. The stores wouldn't buy or barter for them at any price. We took them to a tavern just west of the court house. The landlord picked over them and found two that were rotten. He looked at us with a lowering brow and said, 'Boys, if you are not careful you will get into trouble,' at which we were much frightened. After chatering some time he told us he would give us twenty five cents for the lot, seventeen dozen and ten! We were glad to take the twenty-five cents and leave for fear we should get into trouble for offering rotten eggs.

"My first pair of boots were gotten in this way: I was twenty-one years old in July. My father gave me from the first of February to the middle of March preceding to work for myself. I was ambitious to have a Sunday suit of store clothes. Upon inquiry, I learned I could get employment cutting cord wood at Congress Furnace. I secured a contract at twenty-five cents a cord, and board myself, made an agreement with an aunt (who lived about a mile from the chopping ground) to give me my lodging and do my cooking, I to furnish raw material, which I brought from home. In the morning I had breakfast before day, took with me bread, krout or potatoes and boiled meat for dinner, and was at work as soon as it was light. I would work regardless of wind or weather until dark. My dinner in the basket would often be frozen solid, especially the krout and bread. I cut and ranked up thirty-two cords, for which I received in cash eight dollars, and I was proud. With this money I bought leather and had a pair of boots made, some cloth, out of which Frederick Boegle made me a regular swallow tail coat; but in cutting it got the waist up between my shoulders. Picture to yourself a gangling youth with such a fit, trimmed out with large brass buttons."

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Pike township was organized March 6, 1815. For purposes of jurisdiction the surveyed township west (now Bethlehem), not then organized, was attached. The first election for township officers was held the following month, at the house of Henry Bordner, on the southwest quarter of section 5. In filling the different offices, men were selected from both townships. The township was named after General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was killed in the war of 1812, while in command of an expedition against York (now Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada.

The first man known to have settled in the township was George Young. He was born in Maryland, and while yet a boy left home to work for himself. He went to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and after remaining there a year or two married, at the early age of nineteen. From Somerset he removed with his wife to Jefferson county, Ohio. Here he remained several years, working whenever he could obtain employment, saving his earnings until he had sufficient to purchase two horses and a few farming implements. Packing on the horses some corn meal and salt, his family clothing and stock of farming implements, he started in the spring of 1800 to settle upon a piece of land he had leased from the owner, who resided in Jefferson county, Mrs. Young, with a young babe, rode one of the horses; the other horse Mr. Young led, carrying his trusty rifle, with which he expected to obtain all the meat they would want. What a contrast to the facilities afforded at the present day for migrating west. After several days of wearisome travel through a wilderness country, a portion of the distance by an Indian trail, crossing Sandy creek at Downing's ford, they reached the Sulphur spring at the head of Limestone creek, in section 9. Here he constructed a shelter of poles and brush, which served as a protection during a storm and a lodging place at night. His nearest neighbors were John Nichols, then building a mill on the Nimishillen four miles north, and John Faber, whose land was in Tuscarawas county, adjoining the boundary line of Pike, distant five miles.

For weeks this couple worked together, clearing ground and preparing it for crop. At night the horses, until they became acquainted with the locality, were tethered or hobbled, and fed upon the luxuriant pea vine and grass with which the woods abounded. Having completed sowing and planting, Young returned with his wife and child to his former home in Jefferson county, to harvest the wheat crop he had put in the year previous, and in which he had an interest. While engaged in this Mrs. Young obtained employment at weaving from the neighbors, by which she not only secured board and lodging for herself and child, but made some money. After the grain was cut, Young disposed of his share, which afforded him the means to purchase a cart and a load of merchandise, consisting of flour, corn, meal, salt, whiskey and tobacco. With this accumulated stock Mr. Young felt as proud and independent as did ever the millionaire Stewart on the occasion of an importation. Hitching his horses to the cart, tandem style, he returned to his home in Pike, cutting his way through the woods after crossing Sandy. He built a log cabin and constructed some rude furniture, sufficient for all their wants. In those days a sugar trough answered the purpose of a cradle and a doughnut tray. It was a lonely, dreary winter. The time was mainly spent in cutting down trees and preparing fire wood. It was seldom they saw the face of white man. Indians were roaming over the country and would frequently call for something to eat. They were harmless, and yet would frequently frighten the women, if they happened to be alone. On one occasion Mrs. Faber was coming out of their cabin after dark with a crock of milk, intending to store it in the

cave for the night. Just as she opened the cabin door, there stood a big Indian, whose appearance frightened her so that she let the crock fall and made a rapid retreat for the cabin. The Indian laughed heartily at her alarm, walked into the cabin and made himself at home, as was their custom.

On this leased land Mr. Young struggled along until 1811, by which time he had accumulated sufficient means to enter the northwest quarter of section 21, upon which he died. Mr. Young was drafted three times during the war of 1812, each time furnishing a substitute. While troops were encamped at Canton and Wooster he supplied them with beef cattle. For many years he had a small store at his house, in which he kept and had for sale such staple articles as salt, iron, nails, glass, leather and other commodities in general demand.

In common with many other good people of that day, especially those of German descent, Mr. Young believed in witches and witchcraft. He was left-handed, which he claimed gave him supernatural power over this unseen agency. He also boasted of having in his possession a book, purchased at a high figure from Dr. Fogle (one of the early merchants of Canton,) containing instructions how to control witches. Our early hunters, especially those who were considered crack marksmen, and participated in shooting matches, were inclined to believe in the power of certain persons to put what they called "a spell" on your rifle, which would materially impair its accuracy of shot, never acknowledging that the fault was in the shooter.

Henry Bordner and Philip Seffert settled in the township in 1811, and both were chosen township officers at the first election. A daughter of Bordner married her cousin, John P. Bordner, one of the very few men given to sporting who were at the time successful as farmers. The same year Johnathan Cable, from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, entered and commenced improving the southeast quarter of section 27. With the help of a hireling, he put up a cabin, cleared and plowed five acres, which he sowed in wheat. He had lived the year previous at Yellow Creek, Jefferson county, and when he came out he brought with him provision enough to last him while engaged in the work. During inclement nights he lodged in the cabin of George Young. Early in the spring of 1812 he moved his family out, then consisting of a wife and three children, two by a former wife. Mr. Cable had hardly settled in his new home when notice was served upon him that he was drafted and that by a certain day named he must appear in person or by substitute, armed with a rifle and necessary accouterments, prepared to meet the enemy. Here was a trying time; Mrs. Cable with three children, the oldest under five, in the woods, neighbors few and far apart; the air full of rumors of Indian encroachments and massacres; the thought of being left alone was any thing but pleasant to contemplate. But the woman was equal to the emergency. She determined, if possible, to hire a substitute. With the help of a friend, who sympathized with her, she found a substitute for sixty dollars, which she paid with earnings she had saved while they kept tavern on Yellow creek. As the man had no gun, she was compelled to give up their rifle, which she much regretted, as she had early acquired skill in its use, which enabled her at any time she wanted fresh meat to take down squirrel or wild turkey, with which the woods then abounded. It was a common custom with Mrs. Cable during moonlight nights after her children were asleep, to go out into the new ground and assist her husband to roll logs and burn brush. She could split rails, make fence or cut cord wood. In the harvest field she made a full hand and continued to do so as long as her husband lived. Mr. Cable died in 1818. Mrs. Cable, who survived her husband, was the finest type of womanhood in Stark county. She was tall,

of fine form, walked erect, had a pleasant, intelligent countenance, and even in old age her hearing was unimpaired and eyesight good.

Pitney Guest came in 1812, with his father-in-law, Benjamin Miller. They were from New Jersey. Miller served in the war of the Revolution, most of the time under General Greene. He was wounded in an attack made by Cornwallis in North Carolina, but remained in the service until the close of the war. He died in 1828, and is buried in Sandyville. The two families "squatted" on section 16. They slept in the wagon in which they came until a log cabin was built. Mr. Guest had learned the shoemaker's trade, and he was enabled to procure many of the necessaries of life by making and mending shoes for the early settlers, as there was no other member of the craft in the settlement. At that time the neighbors would frequently join together and load a canoe with such articles as they had to spare, float down the Nimishillen, Sandy and Tuscarawas to a place known as the "station," where parties called traders kept whiskey, tobacco, iron, salt, nails, pepper, coffee, etc., which they would barter for corn, flour or anything else that could be disposed of to emigrants. The return trip was irksome and laborious and as soon as the roads would admit traffic was transferred to Cleveland. In the last call for troops in the war of 1812 Mr. Guest was drafted, but before he was called out peace was declared. He lived on section 16 about three years; then sold his improvements for one hundred dollars and entered the northeast quarter of section 7. Mr. Guest was the first justice of the peace elected in the township. He was an ordained minister of the Baptist church, and in exercising the functions of priest and squire did much marrying. He was a man of fine appearance, sound judgment and more than ordinary intelligence. When parties came to him for law, it was his invariable custom to make an effort to have them reconcile their differences or compromise, rather than resort to legal measures. He held the office of justice over twenty years, and might have held it to the day of his death, had he consented. Mr. Guest was killed in 1856, being thrown from a wagon in a runaway, his head striking a piece of timber with great force, fracturing his skull. He was seventy-two years of age. His widow died in 1874, aged ninety-two.

John Holm and his father, Michael Holm, from Maryland, settled in Pike in 1812. They purchased the northwest quarter of section 8, from a man named Andrews. On the farm was a fine spring of water, where the Indians were in the habit of loating. Arrow heads, implements of stone and Indian trinkets have been found around the place.

In 1814 Amos Jenny, a hickory Quaker, settled in the lower portion of the township. He was a surveyor by profession, but had an eye to business and speculation. He built a saw and grist-mill, the first in the township; the latter was quite a primitive structure, the frame simply four corner posts set in the ground, forked at the top for poles to support the rafters, and clapboard roof; the sides were not weatherboarded. There was a run of stone quarried from a rock in the neighborhood, and a bolt about the size of a feather renovater. Although the flour made at this mill could not be compared with the fancy brands of today, it had the good quality of digesting itself.

Jenny conceived the idea that the country around, with the natural influx of population likely to follow, would support a town; thereupon he had surveyed, staked off and platted upon paper, in the "third month, twenty-second, 1815" (quoting his own language, as recorded in the office of the county clerk), Sparta, hoping it would grow and prosper equal to its ancient prototype. It is the only town in the township, and although it has not attained the greatness hoped for by its founder, the town has held

its own remarkably well, which is more than can be said of many other places known in history. In the original plat there were but four streets, these being designated by the animalish names of Wolf, Bear, Buffalo and Elk. A postoffice was established in Sparta in 1854, and called Pierce, after the then President of the United States, and John Graft was appointed first postmaster.

Luther Drury, a Yankee, who left his wife because she liked another man too much, came to Sparta in 1810, purchased ground and built a bloomery (furnace) for the production of malleable iron direct from the ore, the first establishment of the kind in Ohio. The ore was broken up and mixed with charcoal, placed on a stone hearth, heat applied, the ore smelted and run off into blooms, from which it was forged by the blacksmith. It is said that during several seasons when there was a scarcity of corn parties would load their boats with this iron, float down the river to Urichsville (Egypt as they called it) and trade it for a return cargo of corn.

In 1823 James Hazlett, of Canton, purchased the bloomery and converted it into a forge. Pig iron was taken from Congress Furnace (located at North Industry) and here made into bar iron.

Abraham Kaiser opened a small store in Sparta in 1820, but soon after Hazlett became owner of the iron works he sent his brother-in-law, John Laird, there with a store, and Kaizer closed out. It was about this time the first religious demonstrations were made in the township. Morgan J. Van Meter, John Russell, Heydon and Amos Jenny commenced a series of meetings, which were held by appointment at private houses. They were not intended to be denominational, but the parties engaged in them called themselves Bible Christians. A number of converts were made. The same body afterwards became Disciples, and John Whitacre preached for them. The Methodists, under the leadership of Lupper, Kaizer and Pierce, stirred up the waters for a few years before and made some converts. The early settlers of the Lutheran and German Reformed persuasion were in the habit of meeting at the house of Adam Phillips for worship. As their number increased, they united their forces and built a log house on section 4, known as Melchheimer's' church, named after the minister in charge, who lived near by. The grave yard attached to this church was the initial burying ground. The first school house in the township was built in 1813 on section 13, and the teacher was Adam Jackson. The next, near Sparta, had a female teacher.

John Faber came into the neighborhood in 1805, with his father, Philip Faber, and bought just across the line in Tuscarawas county, what was then called soldiers' land. He bought it on time, at two dollars per acre, because he had no money to enter government land. The quarter in Pike, later owned by John Faber, was entered by his father, and was somewhat improved before James occupied it. Faber's nearest neighbors for several years were Hoffs, near Zoar, eight miles, and the Worleys, six miles east.

Prier Foster was a well-known early settler. He was a thoroughbred Ethiopian, and the first of the race in Stark county. He was married in the "Oberly Corner" by Squire Coulter, in 1811, to Rebecca Butler, a comely white girl of good sense but perverted taste. Foster was a hard-working, industrious man, of large frame and great physical strength. He was a miller by trade and was often heard remark that he never saw the horse that could carry as much at one load as he could. It is said that a stranger, passing his house, stopped in inquire the road to a certain place. Mrs. Foster was alone and in reply to the inquiry said: "My dear will soon be in and he can tell you." Presently Foster made his appearance. The stranger, in utter astonishment, looked at

the husband and then at the wife, at a loss how to reconcile the incongruity. "Madam," said he, "did I understand you to call that man your dear?" "Yes, sir," she replied. "Well, I'll be d—d if he don't look to be more like a bear." Foster had a son George, quite black, who was married to a white girl by Esquire Guest. The squire at first declined to perform the ceremony, but, after consulting an attorney in Canton, decided to comply with the request of the couple, much against his ideas of propriety. Miscegenation is not confined to the southern states.

Of the early settlers not already named may be mentioned Michael Worley, Jacob Miller, John Richards, Daniel Beachtel, Joseph Kell, Jacob Flora, Michael Apley, John Carnes, Cornelius Henline, John Brothers, Bartley Williams, John Newhouse, John Berheimer, Martin McKinney, Jacob Bowman, Daniel Pryan, John Stanetz, the Howenstines, Painters, Princes, Keysers and Hemmingers. Isaac Skelton was well known. He gave considerable attention to the cultivation of small fruit, particularly peaches, and delighted to talk about fine horses, especially the Arabian stock.

Residents of the township enjoyed a fair measure of health, and were never scourged with a malignant epidemic. When they needed a physician they sent to Canton or Sandyville. In such cases as usually bring joy to the household Mrs. Henry Becher and Mrs. Philip Fetters rendered all necessary assistance. An interesting surgical operation occurred in the family of David Evans, which at the time created considerable talk in the neighborhood and is worth repeating. His son, a lad about fourteen years of age, accidently lodged a peach stone in his throat. Every effort by the family to dislodge it proved abortive. Alarmed at the danger likely to result, Mr. Evans called in Dr. Simmons, of Canton, who happened at the time to be in a neighboring house visiting a patient. The doctor, after trying different expedients, with no success, concluded to postpone further effort until next morning; meanwhile he would return home and consult the books on the subject. He was back early next morning and reported to the family, as the result of his researches, that the stone must be brought out and must not go down. Having decided to work to this end, he went to Lupher's blacksmith shop close by and had a pair of pinchers made. With this rough instrument he made repeated efforts to grasp the stone, but when he thought he had it and made traction, the instrument would slip off and hurt the boy, who began to complain bitterly. The doctor finally gave it up and expressed the opinion that the stone would only be removed by cutting from the outside. This alternative alarmed the family and they concluded to send for Dr. Bonfield, who was their regular family physician. To this Dr. Simmons agreed and a messenger was immediately dispatched for Dr. Bonfield. Meanwhile Dr. Simmons left to visit another patient in the neighborhood, expecting to be back in a few hours. Before he returned Dr. Bonfield arrived, and at a glance, taking in the situation, asked for an umbrella, cut out a piece of whalebone, greased it with melted tallow, and in less time than it takes to write this paragraph, pushed the peach stone down the boy's throat, to the great relief of the boy and the delight of the bystanders. Dr. Simmons returned soon afterward and on learning the facts was chagrined and mortified at his want of success.

The first settled physician in the township was Dr. D. L. Gans, who purchased the farm formerly owned by John Russell, near Sparta. He came out 1847.

Jesse Hines, who came to the county in 1823, moved into Pike in 1827. In that day it was the universal custom to furnish whisky to hands who worked in the harvest field or helped at a raising. To attempt either without this adjunct was considered impracticable. Frequently hands indulged in such an excess that

they were unfit for work. At the last harvest Mr. Hines furnished liquor (1830) he had nine men in the field, and they drank nine quart bottles of whisky by ten A. M., and were then so drunk that they were unable to continue work. This so disgusted Hines that he determined to have his harvest cut in the future without the help of whiskey. The neighbors doubted his ability to secure the necessary help without this inducement. Temperance, as understood at the present day, was not then known. The whisky bottle was in every household. It was kept in all the stores, and supplied to customers free of charge, as an incentive to purchase. Not unfrequently it was handed around among the friends on a funeral occasion. Mr. Hines was a man of settled convictions, and when his mind was made up was not easily moved. He determined his next harvest should be cut without the help of whisky. When the time came he succeeded, after considerable effort, in engaging several hands, under promise to furnish them a drink, but it should not be intoxicating. His "succedaneum" was what is known as metheglin, a mixture of molasses, vinegar and water. Several of the hands indulged to such an excess in this drink that it gave them the diarrhoea, and they became so weak that they were compelled to lay off. Mr. Hines succeeded that year in getting off his crop without whisky and never afterward would he permit its use as a beverage on his place. To him is justly due the credit of being the first practical temperance man in Stark county.

Pike township is sometimes called the "Switzerland" of Stark, from a fancied resemblance in miniature to that rough and mountainous country. Persons who reside in the more level portions of the country wonder, as they climb the steep hills and descend into the low valleys, whatever possessed the early settlers to select such land when there was so much that was level to be had at government prices. And what is stranger still, that the present inhabitants continue to slave their horses and themselves, ploughing up and down and around the hills, among stumps and stones, when the rich prairies of the great West offer such inducements; but

> "There is a destiny that shapes our ends,
> Rough hew them as we may,"

and that is the reason why Hannah continues to smoke and is content to trudge in the footsteps of her mother and grandmother. But there is a mountain of wealth underneath those hills notwithstanding the rugged appearance of the surface, good crops are raised and the soil yields excellent pasturage for sheep.

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP.

By Lew Sleusser.

The time of the government survey, place and terms of entry, of the land west of the Tuscarawas river is given in my history of Lawrence township. In the treaty of Fort McIntosh (1785) the Indians ceeded to our government their claim to the land east of the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas. Their title to the lands west of those rivers was not extinguished until 1805, at the treaty of Fort Industry. The fee in the ground covered by the channel of those rivers is yet in the Indians, a fact not generally known.

In the history of Tuscarawas township, by R. H. Folger, Esq., as published in the American, the following statement appears: "The first permanent settlement in the township, then known as part of the 'New Purchase' was made by two brothers, John and Robert Warden." The year the Warden brothers settled in the "New Purchase" is not given, but in a historical article written by Mr. Folger and published in the American in March, 1870, he says: "In the spring of 1807, the Wardens crossed the Tuscarawas river and finding a good spring of

water at a place now known as the 'Section,' they halted and commenced prospecting." Taking the two articles in connection, the reader would be led to infer that the Wardens came to Tuscarawas township in 1807, and were the first to make a permanent settlement. Though it may be a matter of little importance who was the first actual settler of Tuscarawas township, yet as our people are becoming interested in pioneer matters, it is well to have actual facts, so far as they are obtainable.

In the spring of 1808, soon after the land office was opened in Canton for the sale of land west of the Tuscarawas river, Philip Slusser, then running a saw and grist-mill on the east branch of the Nimishillen, where he had been living over two years, entered three quarter sections in what is now Tuscarawas township,—the east half of section 14 and the southwest quarter of section 21. In the fall of the same year Peter Slusser, a son to Philip, who had married the year before, assisted by his brother Philip and his brother-in-law, Henry Augustine, built a cabin on the lower quarter of section fourteen. This was the first building in the township and believed to be the first one on the west side of the river within the limits of the county. The next spring (1809) he moved out with his family, cleared about three acres and planted it in corn which yielded well. The next two cabins were erected by Andrew Augustine and David Gaff.

In the spring of 1809 the following persons settled in the neighborhood and made improvements: Robert and John Warden, Charles and Daniel Hoy, Isaac Poe, Peter Johnson, William Henry, John Mason and Edward Otis. In 1810 came David Bowersmith, Isaac Charlton, Robert Barr, Lewis Rogers, Frederick Oberlin, Stephen and Thomas Eldredge, William Byal, John Noel, Seth Hunt and the Tottens. Most of these came from Pennsylvania, the balance from the New England states.

In this year, on the 5th day of March, by order of the county commissioners, all that portion of Stark county lying west of the Tuscarawas river was organized into a separate township, and named "Tuskarawas." It will be observed that the orthography of the township and the river from which it takes its name have since that day been changed in accordance with a modern rule in grammar. For many years after its organization the name was frequently written and called Tuscaraway. Among the settlers about Canton the term "over the river" was applied to it, but emigrants from a distance usually designated it as "the new purchase."

Tuscarawas was the first township organized west of the river and its original boundaries included in part or in whole, Jackson, Lawrence, Perry, Bethlehem, Sugar Creek and Franklin, now in Summit county. On the formation of these several townships portions of its municipal limits were set off, until reduced to its present limits, which was in 1816. Previous to its organization the northern part of the township was a part of Plain; the southern belonged to Canton.

The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1810, at the house of William Henry, which was located near the river a short distance above the stone bridge. The result of the election was as follows: Justices of the peace, William Henry and Daniel Hoy; trustees, Stephen Harris, Daniel Hoy and Peter Slusser; overseers of the poor and supervisors, Henry Clapper and Thomas Chapman; fence viewers, Adam Lower and William Crites; house appraiser, Andrew Augustine; treasurer, William Henry; constable, Stephen Harris; clerk, Peter Johnson. William Raynolds, then county clerk, administered the oath of office to the township clerk, and by him it was administered to the other officers. The place of election was removed the next year to the house of Daniel Hoy on section 16. It will be observed that the duties of several offices were performed by one person, the cause of which was not so much

the scarcity of material as the unwillingness of many to serve for the inadequate compensation for services rendered. In the "Book of Orders" in the Clerk's Record for 1812, I found one in favor of William Henry for eighteen and three-fourths cents, "for paper by him found and for his services as treasurer of said township."

The first white child born (May, 1810) in the township was Samuel Slusser. The second was Amanda Henry, afterwards the wife of C. B. Cummins, and it is worthy of note that the first county election held in the township was going on simultaneously with her birth in the same house. Grandmother Stoner, who resided upon the opposite side of the river, was the accoucheur of the neighborhood, and it is interesting to hear our pioneer settlers discant upon the difficulties of obtaining help upon those interesting occasions.

The first death west of the river, within the limits of the county was that of John Ritter, who became sick while moving out in the spring of 1811. As there were no house accommodations, he lay in his wagon and there died. He was buried on his place, now Perry township. The first death within the present limits of the township was a daughter of Joseph Poysor, in the summer of 1811. She was buried in the woods, on the land later owned by John Crisman. In the summer of 1813 Andrew Augustine was sick with a fever, and Dr. Hartford, of Canton, was called to attend him. He paid him three visits, and his bill was thirty-six dollars. I mention this circumstance by way of contrasting the charges for medical services at that day with the present. The ability to pay then compared with now, makes the contrast still more striking.

The first settled physician in the township was Dr. David Anderson, who came in 1832. Previous to his coming the settlers were dependent upon Canton and Kendall for medical aid. Drs. Scott and Brooks, residents of the latter place, were usually called upon. The first season of the prevalence of cholera in the west, an emigrant family, in passing through Brookfield, had a child to sicken and die of the disease, from which it spread, and some eighteen or twenty of the inhabitants of the neighborhood fell victims. During the rage of the epidemic Dr. Michener, then a resident of Massillon, took up temporary quarters in Brookfield and rendered efficient aid in relieving those who were attacked by the fell destroyer. He afterwards purchased a farm near the village and remained there in practice a number of years. Besides the two physicians named, others have come and gone. The first marriage was Daniel Hoy to Mary Gouty, solemnized by William Henry in 1811. The second was Wesley Hatton to Mary Forsythe, the year following.

The first preaching in the neighborhood was by Edward Otis, a Baptist from one of the eastern states. He would frequently hold forth at private houses and is represented to have been an effective speaker. The Presbyterians were the most numerous of the different denominations, and at an early day had stated preaching at the house of James Latta. The first permanent place of worship was a log building erected by them in 1812 on section 16. Rev. James Adams was their first pastor. A church was organized and regular services continued to be held there until the building became dilapidated and the organization broke up. The first graveyard in the township was attached to this building. The Methodist brethren commenced holding meetings about the same time. They met in private houses, generally at William Dean's and Peter Johnson's. The first regular preacher was Rev. Jacob Frey. First public place of worship, the brick school house in Brookfield, erected in 1825 and originally designed to answer the double purpose of school house and church. They continued to occupy this until the erection of their new building, in 1843. The first

school on the west side of the river was taught by Jehiel Fox in the winter of 1812-13. It was a night school and had quite a reputation as scholars attended it from what would at the present day be considered a great distance. The first day schools were taught by David Lawson and John Boreland.

The first grist-mill was erected by Lewis Rogers on Newman's creek in 1812. It was a tub mill and for several years only did chopping. Afterwards a bolt was attached, which was considered quite an accession, though it had to be turned by hand. Previous to the completion of this mill the settlers were compelled to take their grist to the mills on the Nimishillen. For a number of years the mill of Esquire Rogers did all it had capacity for, but the erection of others in the vicinity having improved facilities for doing work so curtailed its custom that it was finally abandoned and the building allowed to decay.

The first saw-mill was erected in 1811 by William Henry on Sippo creek. It continued in operation only a few years, as the supply of water was insufficient to make it profitable.

With the Indians who continued to roam over the territory until the declaration of war, the settlers had no difficulty. As long as they remained in the settlement they were treated with kindness and ofttimes lavish generosity. Unsuccessful as they sometimes were in their pursuit of game, their demands for food were never denied. Apprehensions of injury at their hands were seldom entertained. Immediately upon the breaking out of the war the Indians left the neighborhood, yet many of the settlers were apprehensive of an attack from them. All sorts of reports were afloat as to their movements. At one time it was rumored that they had collected to the number of eight hundred, in the bend of the river, south of Bethlehem township, making all preparation for an attack upon the defenseless settlers. A deputation was sent to Canton to ascertain the truth of the report and, if necessary, procure aid. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, who returned and reported no signs of Indians. Still, as the frontier was unprotected, the fears of the settlers could not be entirely allayed, and for their better protection William Eldrege, who had erected a substantial hewed-log house, had it converted into a temporary fort, pierced in its different sides with two-inch auger holes to admit a rifle. In this fortification some twenty persons remained until news arrived that our army was between them and the enemy.

During the war the following residents of the township were drafted and marched out: William Eldrege, Ezekiel Otis, Peter Johnson, John Warden, Charles Hoy and Henry Newstetter. Stephen Eldrege, William Henry and Frederick Oberlin were also drafted, but hired substitutes. William Eldrege was elected ensign and Peter Johnson lieutenant of the militia. Eldrege died of fever at lower Sandusky. Charles Hoy joined a volunteer company raised by Captain Roland, of Columbiana county, and was elected lieutenant. David Hostetter was elected ensign of the same company. But two of the company, Newstetter and Otis, were engaged in battle with the enemy. It was in the attempt to retake Fort Mackinaw (August 4, 1814), then in possession of the British. Major Homes, with a detachment of seven hundred men, militia and regulars, made an advance, but was repulsed, with a small loss. Among the slain was Richard Smallwood, of Canton.

Brookfield, the first village in the township, was never laid out, but the land was sold by the owner, Jonathan Winter, in half and quarter-acre lots to suit purchasers. It was first called Slusserstown, from the circumstance of Philip Slusser's building in it a large frame house, the first of the kind in the township, in which he opened a tavern. Peter Johnson, at an early day, had a small store in

this building, previous to which the trading of the settlers was principally done in Canton and Kendall. Henry and Cummins erected a steam mill here in 1831, which was the first steam works introduced in the county.

Greenville was laid out in June, 1829, by Jacob Frey.

The early settlers of Tuscarawas township were above the ordinary class of "border ruffians." Rarely was their neighborhood disturbed by the broils or contentions that so frequently characterized the settlement of a new country. Imbued with a proper sense of character, and conscious of their mutual dependence, they were respectful in their intercourse with each other and reciprocal in their accommodations. In politics they were as one man in the support of the then existing administration, with the single exception of John Mason, who was in sentiment a Federalist, nor did he have any hesitancy in avowing it. He was bitterly opposed to the war, and although willing to rejoice with his neighbors on the receipt of intelligence of a victory obtained by our army, he would jocularly remark that he could throw up his hat with them, but not quite so high.

Among them, too, were some notable men. William Henry occupied a prominent position among the early settlers of the ubiquitous west. He was the first member sent to the legislature from our county, and was soon afterward elected to the bench, after which he bore the title of Judge. He was an early land jobber and one of the original proprietors of Wooster.

Adam Poe, who was engaged with his brother, Andrew, in the celebrated fight with Big Foot, died and was buried in this township, in 1812. In the particulars of that encounter, given by some writers, he is confounded with his brother Andrew. It was Adam who shot Big Foot, and whenever the subject was alluded to in his presence, as it frequently was purposely to draw him out, his eyes would sparkle, his whole countenance light up, and he would recount the circumstances with minuteness and much feeling.

Daniel Hoy was remarkable for his physical strength. According to accounts he was without doubt the stoutest man that has ever lived in Stark county. His equal was not to be found in his day, in the opinion of his cotemporaries. He was over six feet in height, well proportioned, possessing powerful muscular development and activity. It was not uncommon for him, at raisings and upon other occasions, to lift against four and even six ordinary men. He was not a fighting man, as his very appearance was sufficient to intimidate the stoutest heart who might have ever been eager to measure his pugilistic power. He was rather inclined to be a peacemaker, and frequently prevented fights by threatening to chastise both belligerents. On one occasion, at a militia training at Kendall, two stout-looking men had stripped, chosen their seconds and entered the ring. He made his way through the crowd, stepped fearlessly into the ring, grasped each of the combatants, held them at arms' length, bumped their heads together and ordered them to desist, upon penalty of severe chastisement. The stories told of his feats of strength and agility are wonderful. His sister, Amanda, who married Andrew Poe, was likewise noted for her physical ability. On one occasion, while yet single, at a trial of strength among a company of young men assembled at her father's house, in an attempt to lift nine bushels of shelled corn in three bags tied together by their mouth, which feat, with difficulty, could be done by any of them, she deliberately raised the bags by her shoulders and carried them across the room. It was easy for her to shoulder a three-bushel bag of wheat and throw it upon a horse, a feat that would require at least a pair of strong minded women of the present day to perform. Two of her sons, Daniel and Adam, entered the Methodist ministry. Daniel was a missionary among the

Indian tribes of the northwest, was transferred to Texas, and there died. Adam had been presiding elder, was connected with the Methodist Book Concern, and later was associated editor of the Western Christian Advocate.

The Wardens, Eldreges and Harrises were all prominent and influential citizens of the township. Stephen Harris first settled in what is now Lawrence, but removed within the present limits of Tuscarawas in 1814. In that year he set out an orchard, which, it may be stated as a remarkable fact, never failed to yield fruit. In seasons when peaches were not to be found far or near his orchard would yield at least half an average crop.

William Elliott, from York county, Pennsylvania, settled in the township in 1814. He was a man of integrity and of reliable judgment, and was oftimes called upon to arbitrate matters in dispute, such as naturally arise in the settlement of a new country. When our country was engaged in war with France, in 1798, and congress had given orders to raise a land force, and appointed General Washington commander-in-chief, Mr. Elliott enrolled himself in the army. But the difficulty was adjusted upon the waters, without the requisition of the army. For morality, thrift, general intelligence and the ordinary attributes constituting a right community, the settlers of Tuscarawas township will compare favorably with any in the county.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This township, so named in honor of the first President of the United States, lies in the eastern part of Stark county, with the following boundaries: Columbiana county on the east, and the townships of Lexington, Paris and Nimishillen on the north, south and west, respectively. It is civic township 18, range 6 of the congressional survey, and contains about thirty-six square miles of territory, which for agricultural purposes, stock raising and all that tends to material prosperity is perhaps unexcelled by any like area in the county of Stark. Topographically the township is varied, being gently undulating in portions, broken in others, but in no part is the land too rugged for successful tillage, being in the main comparatively level and traversed by a number of small streams and water courses which afford ample drainage. From east to west, through the central part, is a ridge separating the head waters of Sandy creek from the Mahoning river. This ridge, though irregular and severed at intervals, is distinctly defined and serves as a water shed, the land to the north sloping gradually in that direction and sending its waters into Beech creek, the draining to the south finding its way into Black Hughes and Sandy creeks, the last named one of the leading affluents of the Tuscarawas. The township was originally covered with a dense growth of the usual varieties of timber found in this part of the state,—oak, walnut, poplar, beech and a variety of other species predominating on the broken lands, while elms of gigantic size grew on the lower portions and skirted the water courses. The soil, in the main a deep black loam resting upon a clay subsoil, is rich in all the elements of plant food, and, as already indicated, is peculiarly adapted to general agriculture, all the grains, fruits and vegetables raised in this country being of sure growth and prolific returns.

At this late day it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy who were the first white men to locate homes within the present limits of Washington township, no record of the early settlers having been kept, and but little attention being paid to anything concerning them. It is possible that the first comers were "squatters" or hunters, a restless, adventurous class that appeared as the precursors of

civilization, and who, after remaining a brief period, abandoned their temporary improvements and migrated further westward. The names of these early comers will never be known, as they left no traces behind by which they could be identified or by which the story of their strange, simple lives could be learned. One of the first permanent settlers of whom there is any definite knowledge was a man by the name of Ezekiel Marsh, who was known to have made a small improvement in section 14 prior to the year 1810. When seen by Ellis N. Johnson, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, that year, who made a tour of the country, Marsh was living alone in a rude log cabin furnished with a large rough chimney, lighted by a small window consisting of a simple pane of glass, and supplied with a few hand-made articles of furniture of the simplest pattern. Around this primitive domicile he had cleared about an acre and a half of ground, which, planted in corn, beans, potatoes and other vegetables, supplied his few household necessities, and, with the abundance of wild game with which the forest abounded, furnished a comfortable subsistence. After living a few years where he originally settled this indomitable pioneer sold or traded his claim to Isaac Tinsman, and, purchasing another piece of land in the same locality, improved the same to the end of his days. Mr. Marsh was a large man with the strength of a Samson and absolutely a stranger to physical fear. Upon one occasion, while passing a neighbor's house, he heard several frightful screams issuing therefrom, and, quickly entering, found a drunken brute of a husband cruelly beating his wife, who, prostrate on the floor, was writhing beneath the blows of a heavy oaken cudgel. Marsh at once interfered and, seizing the man by the shoulder, threw him by main force to the opposite side of the room. In the movement the frenzied man caught up a large butcher knife, and, as soon as free, plunged it deep into Marsh's abdomen, inflicting a horrible wound, from the effect of which he died in great torment a few days later. The murderer was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary. Isaac Tinsman improved the old man's farm and lived upon it many years. William Shafer was an early comer and about the time of his arrival the Harbster, Stucky and Dickey families came to the township, they being joined shortly afterwards by a number of substantial pioneers who settled in various localities and made good improvements. Among the early settlers were a number of thrifty Germans, and several Quaker families also came in when the country was new and took an active part in its development. In the year 1827 the following men owned land in the township, namely,—Samuel Basserman, John Boyer, Isaac Bonsell, J. Conrad, Henry Davis, Michael Dickey, Joseph Grim, John Galbraith, Holland Green, F. Harbster, Charles Hambleton, Jesse Hughes, Caleb Johnson, E. N. Johnson, Simon Johnson, Jacob Kittsmiller, Jacob Klingman, Timothy Kirk, Russell Knees, David Miller, John Millison, R. M. Mason, John McHenry, Jonathan Pierpont, Silas Risely, John Ruse, Jr., Samuel Stucky, John Shively, Jacob Shively, John Shellenberger, Jacob Shideler, Daniel Shideler, William Shaffer, John Spoon, Jacob Sechrist, Jonathan Shappless, John Towns, Samuel Talbot, John Talbot, John Unkefer, David Unkefer, Thomas Wickersham and William Wood, the majority of whom moved to their respective claims, improved good farms and became permanent residents, the others, in a few years, disposing of their holdings at figures far in advance of the original price of entry.

The first grist mill in the township was built by Ezekiel Marsh and stood on a small stream which received its water supply from the natural drainage of the surrounding coun-

try. A rude dam of brush, stone and logs was built across the stream, and a small race conducted the water to a great wheel by which the machinery was operated. The mill was supplied with two sets of buhrs, for the grinding of wheat and corn, and the flour and meal, though of a course quality, was highly prized by the patrons. His enterprise was started about 1820 and a few years later a mill for the manufacture of lumber was built on the same dam by the same party. Sawing at that time was generally on the shares, the proprietor of the mill taking half of the lumber as compensation for his labor. Both of these mills were well patronized, and for nineteen years furnished the lumber and breadstuff for a large section of country in Washington and other townships. Mr. Marsh, with the assistance of his sons, operated them until his tragic death, after which, by reason of other mills being built in the vicinity, they gradually fell into disuse and were finally permitted to run down.

The Hale brothers, of Steubenville, with the generous assistance of the citizens of Mt. Union, erected a mill at that latter place soon after it was laid out, but the enterprise came to an untimely end before being operated, the building burning to the ground immediately after completion. The proprietors at once proceeded to erect another mill, which was operated under their direction a short time, and then sold to Solomon Teegardin, who did quite an extensive business until it met with the fate of its predecessor. Henry Schooley, in an early day, came to Salem and, with the encouragement and financial aid of the citizens of the town, built a flouring mill, the first in the township operated by steam power. Two sets of stones were used at first, but the patronage grew so rapidly that it was soon found nesessary to increase the graining capacity. Accordingly the old buhrs were removed and four sets of improved stones supplied. A fine article of flour was made and with the new improvements the proprietors began a combined custom and merchant work. Mr. Schooley disposed of the mill some years ago to a man by the name of Bard, by whom it was operated until it passed into other hands. The flouring mill at Strasburg was soon built soon after the railway station was located in the village, being a large frame structure, furnished with machinery for the manufacture of flour by the modern process.

One of the early industries in Washington township, as well as in other parts of the county, was the distillery of ardent spirits, several parties having engaged in the business with more or less success. One of the first enterprises of the kind in Washington was started by George Goodman, about two miles west of Mt. Union, his establishment consisting of a single still, with a capacity of something like twenty gallons of whiskey per day. Another was built about five miles south of the above named village by Michael Miller, who did a flourishing business for some years, making on an average of from thirty to thirty-five gallons per day, a goodly share of which found ready sale in the immediate neighborhood. Perhaps the largest and most successfully conducted distillery in the township was the one erected by Ezekiel Marsh, a few years after he came to the country, and at a time when whiskey was a usual beverage and its manufacture considered legitimate and eminently respectable. The building stood by a spring near the proprietor's residence, and the daily output, amounting to about one barrel, was noted far and wide for its high grade of excellence. In order to insure good quality of spirits, it is said that he frequently redistilled it, thus adding greatly to its purity, strength and high repute. The business of manufacturing whiskey by the above and other parties continued unabated for a number of years, as everybody in the early day used the article and no assemblage or festive occasion was complete without a generous

supply of the ardent. It was considered a sure remedy for every ill to which poor humanity was subject, all the physicians prescribed it, and even ministers of the gospel were not adverse to sharpening their wits by an occasional draught from the cup, which never failed to arouse their eloquence or to give a keener edge to the formidable weapons with which they were wont to smite his Satanic majesty, "hip and thigh." In due time, however, the demoralizing influences of the drink habit began to dawn upon the minds of the more morally and religiously inclined among the people, and to create a public sentiment against it to the end that at least some of its baleful effects might be checked, temperance societies were organized in various parts of the country as early perhaps as 1838 or 1840. These were the outgrowth of a great temperance movement inaugurated in some of the eastern states late in the 'twenties and which continued to spread until it reached Ohio. The societies in Washington township took form under the leadership of Ellis N. Johnson, a gifted speaker, who traversed the different settlements, addressing the people wherever he could obtain a hearing, his labors being very effective in inducing hundreds to sign the pledge of total abstinence and lead sober, industrious lives. One of the strongest of these organizations was established at Mt. Union, where the majority of the populace became members, and so great was its influence that a number of parties engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants abandoned the business, destroyed the distillations and their stock of liquors and became ardent and enthusiastic advocates of temperance. Mr. Johnson continued the good work for several years, and through his earnest and eloquent appeals an effective check was put to the habit, the beneficial influence of his work continuing for a long time afterwards. Without following the history of the movement any further, suffice it to state, that from that time to the present the citizens of Washington township have been noted as much for sobriety as for intelligence, industry and thrift, a healthy temperance sentiment prevailing, which causes the drink habit to be looked upon with disfavor and frowned down by all decent and law-abiding people.

Mt. Union, which lies partly in Washington township and partly in Lexington, dates its history from August, 1833, when it was laid out on land belonging to Richard Fawcett, John Hare, E. N. Johnson and Job Johnson, each man owning ten of the forty lots of which the original plat consisted. The part of the town in Washington is located on sections 1 and 2 and the lots across the line lie in sections 35 and 36, Lexington township. The farm residence of Job Johnson was the only building on the present site of the town when the survey was made. Shortly after the platting of the village Mr. Johnson erected several other dwellings, which were offered for sale and in due time found purchasers. He also opened a store and tavern, both of which appear to have been well patronized, and with the advent of mechanics, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers and various other kinds of artisans, industries sprang up and the town started upon an era of prosperity that augured well for its future. As the greater part of the town lies within the adjoining jurisdiction of Lexington, the reader is respectfully referred to the sketch of the latter township for a more detailed account of its history and subsequent history and subsequent growth.

Freeburg, lying in the south central part of the township on section 28, was surveyed in February, 1842, for Isidon Carrillon, proprietor, and as originally platted consisted of thirty-eight lots, which that gentleman immediately offered for sale. Owing to other and more important towns in the vicinity, the growth of Strasburg has been slow, nevertheless there have been a number of stores at different times, also shops of various kinds and while still a

mere hamlet, it served as a local trading point of no little importance.

Strasburg, in the northeastern part of the township, is situated in the midst of a fine agricultural district and furnishes a good trading point for a considerable area of territory. Its history proper dates from 1842, in August of which year Gregory Gross and Jacob Stradier, owners of the land on which the town stands, procured the services of a surveyor and had a plat of thirty lots laid out, the site occupying a part of the south half of section 8, township 18. These lots were at once put upon the market, but the sales were slow and considerable time elapsed before the town gave much promise of substantial growth. Stores were opened from time to time, some successful, some otherwise, and, in common with most country villages, it soon numbered about the usual complement of mechanics, with a temporary class whose means of support were not visible. In the language of another writer, "The proprietors saw other villages around them repeat the multiplication table, but they with all their strivings could never reach the addition. They became familiar with the results of subtraction, much to the division of their interests. The village is subject to fluctuations in population and prosperity. It has largely lost all probability of fame and renown, though its ambition is mountainous and measureless. It received its greatest impetus when the railroad station was located there, at which time improvements advanced rapidly." Since the advent of the road the town has sustained its prestige as a local trading point, in addition to which considerable grain and live stock are shipped every year. Its present business, though limited, is by no means insignificant, and the probabilities are that Strasburg will always remain a place of no little importance to the people of the surrounding country.

The first schools in Washington township were taught in the cabins of the settlers, and supported by private subscriptions. Several terms were taught prior to the year 1820, but unfortunately the names of the early pedagogues have long been forgotten, as no official records of the schools were kept and but little attention paid to educational matters. It is reliably stated that one of the first men to open his house for school purposes was Mr. Marsh and that the teacher was a young man from the east, who boarded among his pupils and took as remuneration for his services whatever the patrons saw fit to give. He is said to have been well educated, superior as an instructor to the majority of the early pedagogues, and that he was induced to remain and teach several terms. Other schools were taught in abandoned cabins throughout the township, and later buildings were erected especially for educational purposes, all of them log and but scantily furnished. One of the first of these backwoods colleges, perhaps the first in the township, was erected at Mt. Union as early as 1825. This was quite an improvement on former buildings, as it was a place of religious worship and public meetings as well as for a school house, and was built out of hewn logs. One of the first teachers in this building was Job Johnson, after whom came a number of others, the majority selected with reference to their physical ability to wield the birch, rather than by reason of their intelligence. Several good buildings were erected prior to 1830, but it was not until about the year 1842 that the township was divided into districts and the schools somewhat systematized. At first these districts were quite large, but as population increased they were subdivided to suit the conveniences of the people and each provided with a good building. At this time none of the old structures are standing, having long since been replaced by buildings of modern design in which good schools are maintained several months of the year, teachers being chosen not only with reference to scholarship, but pro-

fessional training as well. It is not too much to claim for the educational system of Washington township a high standard of excellence, as her schools compare favorably with the best in the county, all of them being well patronized, and the people point to them with pride, as one of their most valued and cherished possessions.

The Fairmount Children's Home, designed for the care and education of orphan children in the district, composed of Stark and Columbiana counties, is located in the western part of Washington township, four miles south of Alliance and about one mile west of the Columbiana county line. The farm, which includes an area of one hundred and fifty-four acres, is favorably located, and the object of the institution is to furnish a home and training for indigent children of the two counties, under the age of sixteen, until suitable homes can be provided for them or until they became capable of providing for themselves. The institution was organized under a law authorizing counties to establish children's homes, having been backed by leading citizens of Stark and Columbiana counties, with a view of securing favorable action by the respective commissioners' courts. It was originally intended to include the counties of Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning and Portage, but the latter two subsequently withdrew, leaving the district with its present boundaries. The movement was inaugurated in 1874, but it was not until the following year that it took definite shape, the commissioners of the counties of Columbiana and Stark signing, May 5, 1875, the deed for the land, which was purchased for the sum of thirteen thousand, seven hundred and seventy dollars. Plans and specifications for the buildin were prepared by H. N. Myers, an architect of Cleveland, which being adopted, the contract for erecting the same was awarded Parkinson & Morrison, of New Lisbon, the total cost of the building and furnishing amounting to about sixty-five thousand dollars. The real estate, which represents a value of over fifteen thousand dollars, brings the total cost of the institution somewhat in excess of eighty thousand dollars, certainly no small sum for the two counties to devote to charitable purposes in this particular direction. The home consists of a main building, several cottages, farm house, bake house, large boiler house, and good barn, wagon house and slaughter house, and the necessary outbuildings, all of which are kept in good repair and excellent sanitary condition. The main building is one hundred and eighteen feet long, eighty feet in the widest part and three stories high, exclusive of basement. The first floor is used for offices, reception rooms, store rooms, pantries, dining rooms and parlor. The school rooms, all large, commodious and well lighted, are on the second floor, also the superintendent's office, the third floor containing several good sized rooms, in addition to two large tanks for soft and hard water. In the rear of the main building are two cottages, each thirty-two by thirty-nine feet in area, the first floor in each containing a nursery and sitting-room for the children, a bed room for the nurse and cottage matron, also a wash and bath room. On the second floor of each cottage are two dormitories and wardrobes, the cottages being connected by a covered passage to the main building. The farm house consists of a large sitting room, dormitory, bed rooms for the children from four to six years old. The home was completed in 1876, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Dr. J. F. Buck being elected to take charge of the institution. It was opened October 31 of the above year, with sixteen children from the Stark County Infirmary and before the end of the first year this number increased to one hundred and eighty-six, about equally divided between the two counties. From the opening to the present time hundreds of orphans have found a pleasant home within the hospitable walls of the

institution, and, under the direction of competent teachers, received an intellectual and moral training equal to that imparted by the best schools of the land, also instruction in the more practical affairs of life, preparing them for the duties of manhood and womanhood. Fairmount Home is largely self sustaining, the farm being well cultivated and yielding abundant crops, boys doing the greater part of the labor. The older boys work half the day and attend school the other half, those from six to ten attending regularly during the school hours without vacation. A fine Sunday school is maintained, which all old enough are required to attend, and on Sunday ministers of different denominations favor the home with sermons, addresses and religious instruction. As already indicated, practical education is one of the main features of the institution, the boys being taught farming and various mechanical pursuits, and the girls trained in all the duties of housekeeping, also in the art of needle work, plain and fancy, they, like the boys, working half of the day and attending school the other half. The older girls also assist in the kitchen, laundry and dining rooms, where under competent direction they become in due time efficient in all lines of household duty. Careful attention is paid to the bodily condition of the inmates, to the end that when old enough to leave the home they may go forth into the world symmetrically developed men and women, mentally, morally and physically qualified for life's duties. In concluding the article from which the foregoing facts are compiled, Mr. Hopely says: "Fairmount is emphatically a home for those who otherwise would be homeless, and it is a wise economy for the citizens of Stark and Columbiana counties to take these poor, friendless children and provide them good home training so that at majority they will be able to take care of themselves, rather than have them homeless and hardened criminals or confirmed paupers. The institution is doing a work the value of which cannot now be estimated, but must be acknowledged in time to come. Were it not for the fostering care of the home the majority of its inmates would be surrounded by baleful influences and grow up in ignorance."

Public worship was introduced into Washington township contemporaneous with its earliest settlement, the majority of the pioneers having been a moral and religious class of people. Ministers of the Baptist church visited the sparse settlements as early as 1817, and preached from house to house, also in groves, and were instrumental in winning many souls to the higher life. Itinerant Methodist preachers also appeared in an early day, and with the accustomed energy and zeal displayed by representatives of that denomination everywhere gathered the people into congregations, organized classes and did a most effective work in moulding the religious sentiment of the different communities. The Friends were not far behind in introducing the tenets of their faith, several Quaker preachers having settled in the township prior to 1820, while others visited the country from time to time and conducted public worship in the homes of the brethren. One of the first churches in the township was organized by the Baptists at Mt. Union, and for some years the old log house near the graveyard was utilized as a place of worship. Later the society erected a brick building, one of the first edifices of the kind in the township, completing and opening it for public worship about the year 1830. A small frame building erected by the Methodists stood just across the line in Lexington township, the lot upon which it stood being donated by Job Johnson. This house was built some time in the early 'thirties and served the purposes for which intended many years, a flourishing congregation having grown up in that locality. At Strasburg is a Catholic church, the history of which goes back to the early settlement of that part of the

township, and the United Brethren in later years organized a society and built a neat house of worship in section 11. The denomination known as Albrights have an organization and a building in section 22, and for a number of years the Methodists have maintained a healthy society at Freeburg. Some of the early churches have been disbanded, others have had only a precarious existence, while several have been in flourishing condition ever since organized. There are adequate church facilities at this time for the people of the township, the different organizations being well supported and prosperous.

It is a well-known fact that several stations of the celebrated "underground railroad" were established in this township in ante-bellum days and many a poor fugitive slave by this means was assisted to freedom across the Canadian border. The Quakers, who ever regarded involuntary human servitude with undying antipathy, are said to have kept the secret stations, and to them the runaway bondmen invariably applied for aid and never in vain. Not only did they hide the runaway and at night take him on to the next place of concealment, but not infrequently they made it decidedly unpleasant for the officers in pursuit of the fugitive, not a few of whom were compelled to quit the locality in a hurry and with scant ceremony.

OSNABURGH TOWNSHIP.

By Lew Slusser.

Osnaburgh township and the town of Osnaburgh were located and named before the organization of Stark county. The township was first surveyed in November, 1801, by John Bever, in sections of four miles square, subdivided in 1806 by James C. McFarland. It was originally a part of Columbiana county, and its jurisdiction extended over all that part of Stark county now lying east of Canton township and extending to the present western boundary line of Columbiana county. As near as can be ascertained from cotemporaneous events, the township was organized in the year 1806. The records of Columbiana county of that date are lost or destroyed, at all events nothing has been discovered that would enlighten us from any researches made among the archives of that county.

On a beautiful morning in the fall of 1805 five horsemen might have been seen emerging from New Lisbon, then a frontier settlement of less than a dozen log cabins, wending their way westward. They were a party made up to select land for future homes. Of the number were Jacob Kitt, John Sluss, John Thomas, another whose name has been forgotten and a surveyor engaged to accompany them as guide, and who had field notes and knew what quarter sections were yet open to entry. The land office was then in Steubenville, called at that time, for short, Stenben, with an accent on the last syllable. As there was no settlement between New Lisbon and the Tuscarawas river, the extent of the land office district, it was necessary for the explorers to provide themselves with rations—bread and cold meat—in sufficient quantity to last several days, which could easily be packed in their saddlebags, and this, with a blanket strapped to the saddle, constituted the outfit. The horses could obtain subsistence by feeding upon grass and wild pea vine, a succulent growth of which the woods then abounded. The party moved along in single file, following the section line as indicated by "blaze" marks on the trees, until they reached range 7, when they turned south. Pursuing a southwesterly course, they came to a spring. Here they all dismounted to take a drink, and allow their horses to graze. While resting and viewing the surroundings, Kitt was first to say, "I'll take this quarter." This was

the southeastern quarter of section 18. At that day, for obvious reasons, land that had on it a good spring of water was preferred. At the time Mr. Kitt announced his decision to take the piece, the rest of the company, with the exception of one, agreed by an audible assent that he should have it, and a memorandum was made accordingly. The member of the company who interposed no objection, but was silent, is the one whose name we could not procure. Continuing their explorations, the next place they found that had a spring was the southwest quarter of section 17, and this was first claimed by John Sluss. Again the balance of the company said "agreed" except one who was silent before. This strange conduct on his part excited the suspicions of Mr. Kitt. Ruminating over the matter during the night, he was satisfied the stranger intended to enter the same quarter and to frustrate him. Mr. Kitt concluded to make an excuse in the morning and return home, which he did with all haste. Providing himself with the necessary funds to make the first payment, he proceeded to the land office in Steubenville, secured the land, and as he was about leaving the town, whom should he meet but the very man whose ominous silence had so disturbed him. His suspicions were true, as the man acknowledged that he was after the same tract Mr. Kitt had just entered.

Mr. Sluss, on his return, secured the place he had selected. Both he and Kitt were married and were living upon land in the neighborhood of New Lisbon. They remained there during the winter of 1806, and came out together in the spring. Each had two horses and Mr. Kitt a wagon. They joined teams and in the wagon both couples packed all their wordly goods. Their route was by the Thomas road, then being laid out, the same that passes through Freeburgh and Louisville, the first legal highway in the county. They came to the improvement of Philip Slusser, who was then building a grist mill and saw mill on the Nimishillen. With the help obtained here, and the assistance of James F. Leonard, a surveyor, who had camped on the west side of the creek, the two emigrants cut a way to their new homes in Osnaburgh township. Mr. Kitt brought a "hireling" with him. With his help, poles were cut, clapboards rived out, and within a few days a comfortable cabin was erected. The door was hung with wooden hinges, and the latch so constructed as to open with a string from the outside, a style of building quite popular in the presidential campaign of 1840, as many of our readers will remember. A small opening was made on one side of the cabin, and this, covered with oiled paper, answered the purpose of a window. A fireplace, connected with a chimney outside, made of sticks and clay mortar, occupied one end. There was no floor other than the ground. A bedstead was constructed in one corner of the cabin by framing in a side and footboard. The bed tick was filled with leaves. Their cooking utensils consisted of a tea kettle, a frying pan and a Dutch oven. A chest answered the purpose of a table, and the table furniture was a few knives and forks, cups and saucers made of yellow earthenware, and several plain pewter plates. For some time Mrs. Kitt kneaded her dough in a bucket, afterward in a sugar trough. They brought with them a sow and a cow. In a short time the sow had a litter of eight pigs, and the cow a calf. Although rejoiced at this accession, it increased their perplexities. The wolves were attracted by the smell of cooking, and to save the young offspring at night, it was necessary to take them into the cabin.

About six weeks after Mr. Kitt was settled in his home he was in the woods one morning, when he heard chopping at a distance. Suspecting there were Indians about, he returned to his cabin procured his rifle and started in the direction of the sound. He advanced cautions-

ly, always keeping a large tree in range between himself and the locality from whence the sound came. Approaching nearer, he detected from the sound of the chopping that it was not done by Indians. Emboldened by this discovery, he advanced upon the company and found them to be the Latimers, James, Thomas and Robert, with two hired men, who were clearing section 13, Canton township, about a mile distant from Mr. Kitt's opening. As a matter of fact Mr. and Mrs. Kitt were rejoiced to learn they had such close neighbors.

In due time Mrs. Kitt expected to be sick, and where to procure professional assistance for that interesting occasion was a sore trouble to Mr. Kitt. There was no doctor nearer than New Lisbon, a distance of thirty miles. To send there was out of the question. Consulting his neighbor Latimer on the subject, he was relieved of all anxiety, when told that Mrs. Shaw, his mother-in-law and a member of his family, had experience in that line and would cheerfully respond when her services were needed. September 7, 1806, Mary Kitt was born, the first white child born in Stark county. She afterward became the wife of Joseph Doll, of Osnaburgh. George Latimer, son of Robert, the first male child, was born soon after. He died in Ashland county, in the spring of 1873, from injuries received in falling from a load of straw.

Of the privations of John Sluss we have not been able to gather anything of special interest. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, held in high esteem by the community. He was early elected justice of the peace, which office he held for many successive terms, was county commissioner several terms, and a candidate for the legislature. Both he and his wife attained a good old age. Mrs. Sluss died first, and when Mr. Sluss ordered the coffin for her he remarked to the undertaker that as he should need one soon for himself, he would order it at the same time, which he accordingly did, and paid the price, six dollars, the cost at that day of the best walnut coffin made. At the death of Mrs. Sluss, he made sale, disposed of his property among his children, four daughters and two sons and gave his farm to a son-in-law, with whom he made his home. He died a few years after.

In enumerating the early settlers of the township, only those are included who came before the war of 1812. Among them may be mentioned James Leeper, William Nailor, John Studebecher, a Dunkard preacher, who came with all his worldly goods packed upon a horse and cow, Jacob Troxel, Jacob Bowers, Peter McCabe, Henry and Adam Shull, John and George McEnterfer, Daniel Grayhill, Henry Bowman, John Criswell, the Shearers, four brothers, Jacob, John, Adam and Henry, Daniel and John Lichtenwalter, the Floreys and the Camps, who had some reputation as fighters, the Bairs, Samuel White, Casper Gephart, said to have been a Hessian, and others whose names have passed from recollection.

The town of Osnaburgh was laid out by James Leeper, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, in anticipation of being made the county seat of the new county, to be soon organized. He built a one-story log cabin, and called it a tavern. Leeper was a fluent talker, and as his house was a stopping place for every one who came out west in search of land, he influenced many to select homes in the neighborhood. He also induced mechanics to settle in Osnaburgh. Being of a social disposition, he contracted the habit of drinking, which eventually weakened his influence. It has often been remarked that but for Joseph Leeper's habits, which impressed strangers unfavorably, Osnaburgh would have acquired such a start over Canton as to have undoubtedly made it the county seat. Canton was laid out the next year, and as Bazaleel Wells, the proprietor, was a man of character, the influence he exerted in behalf of Canton more than counterbalanced the supposed

advantage of its rival town. Leeper's habits of dissipation so increased upon him that he eventually had an attack of delirium tremens, a disease more commonly known as "snakes in the boots." While suffering with an attack of this kind, he escaped from his home in the night time, and was found next morning dead lying in a mud-puddle. He had evidently drowned, as his face was completely submerged in the water. It was said that Mrs. Leeper contracted the same bad habit as that of her husband. She lived a hard life—making her home with a tenant by the name of Jacob Uhlem, his house took fire and she was burned to death.

The next public house was kept by William Naior. Since the organization of the township it supported no public house that furnished better accommodations than the one long kept by Jacob Keplinger.

The first store in the town was opened on 1807, by John McConnell. His stock of goods was quite limited, confined to the leading articles in demand in a new country. McConnell became too intimate with a daughter of Gephart and found it healthy to leave the country. The firm of Updegraff & McGuggins kept a hatter shop at an early day. The first grist-mill in the township was erected by Peter Boyer, about 1814. The next was by Daniel Laird, on Little Sandy. Previous to this settlers had their grinding done at Slusser & Nochol's on the Nimishillen. The first saw-mill was erected by Abram Bair.

The first death in the township was Mrs. Milligin, who died in childbed. As there was no minister at the funeral, William Hutchinson, a school teacher, officiated in that capacity. There was comparatively little sickness among the pioneer settlers of the township. Ira Wood was the first known doctor who hung out a shingle, but the year of his advent has not been ascertained.

The first school in the township of which we have any account was taught by John Augustine, in 1818. Previous to that time scholars went to a school building on the Aultman place, in Canton township. It was during the winter of the school taught by Augustine that there was a fall of over three feet of snow in one day and the children had to be taken home on horseback. A few days afterward it rained and froze, forming a hard crust upon the snow. Many deer were caught by the larger boys, among them a large stout buck, which they kept in a pen near the school house. He afforded sport for them during recess, but as he refused food they turned him loose again.

The Bairs, Rudolph, Stophel and Abraham, figured prominently among the first settlers. Rudolph, or Rudy, as he was commonly called, was a member of the first convention that formed a state constitution, and afterward represented Columbiana, then including Stark, in the legislature. Rudy and Stophel were brothers. Both entered land in Osnaburgh township, but Rudy settled in what is now Paris township (which before that was under the jurisdiction of Osnaburgh) and was an acting justice of the peace. The first lawsuit in the county was tried before him. The particulars, as handed down through several generations, are as follows: Thomas and Bosserman traded horses, and as Thomas considered himself cheated in the swap, brought suit against Bosserman for damages. Hockinsmith, of Pike, was constable, and subpoenaed three witnesses. The parties and the witnesses were present on the day set for trial. When the parties met, Rudy brought out a jug of whisky and proposed a drink all around. At the close of this preliminary indulgence, he suggested that they settle the case without going to trial—that each one make his statement, and he would give judgment. To this Thomas objected, but after considerable talk and another horn, he agreed. Each told his story, when the court, after due deliberation, decided that Bosserman should pay Thomas three dollars and the constable's fees, whereupon all drank again

and expressed themselves satisfied. The Squire was rejoiced at his success in settling the case, as his docket, which he kept between the rafters of his cabin, had been carried away by the squirrels and he had nothing in which to make the entry. The first justice of the peace elected in the township was William Nailor, commissioned May 1, 1809. The next was Jacob Fulton, whose commission dates a few days later. John Sluss and John Augustine were the next succeeding.

Indians frequently made their appearance among the settlers, but never excited any disturbance or did any harm. They would often call for something to eat, especially if they were unsuccessful in their hunts, and never failed to carry off whatever of the food was left. Their camping grounds were west of the Tuscarawas river.

In the evening frolics that followed the corn huskings, flax pullings and log rollings of that day, music on fiddle was furnished by Henry Camp.

Adam Bair, son of Stopel, had the reputation of being the stoutest man in the township, though Jacob Shierly, a Dunkard, from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, was reputed a man of great muscular form. He was a large man and, as the story went, he was once beset by a crowd of seven men, was slapped on the cheek, when he turned the other and was struck again. This he said was according to scripture, and he would now defend himself. He turned upon the crowd and vanquished the seven, piling them up on top of each other.

The first marriage of which we have any account was mixed up with a bit of romance. There were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew living in Osnaburg, who had two children. Andrew was a drunken loafer and would do nothing for the support of his family, Mrs. Andrew being compelled to work out. She was a good spinner, and went from house to house, taking her children with her, earning about a dollar a week, besides board for herself and children. A man by the name of Ihry, a German, proposed to marry her and was accepted, although she was not divorced from Andrew. Mr. Kitt brought the couple to Canton, and they were married by Esquire Coulter. They lived together three years, when Ihry died, leaving his wife a comfortable homestead.

It was the custom after the close of the war of 1812, under a law of the state, to hold annual military training, or general muster, as it was called, for the purpose of drill and inspection. Those were in the days of the old flint-lock and the powder horn. The usual places for the troops to assemble were Canton, Kendall (now fourth ward of Missillon), Loutzenheiser's (now Louisville) and Osnaburgh. It was an occasion that drew together young and old, male and female, for many miles around. The scenes and incidents of the day, the parade, sham-battle, personal encounter, the evening "strauss," furnished subject matter for fireside talk long afterward. By common consent, sectional disputes were then revived. Each party had his friends or backers on hand and a fight was generally the result. Very often others became involved, and more fights followed. It was on an occasion of this kind, at an "Osnaburgh muster," that the most noted hand-to-hand fight took place that ever occurred in the county. It was between Jacob Sherrick and Richard Elson. The particulars of the fight are gathered from persons who were eye witnesses. There had been a little brush the winter previous between John Sherrick, brother of Jacob, and Elson, at a singing school, near the present site of Mapleton. It seemed to be understood that the fight would be renewed and fought out at the next Osnaburgh muster. Both parties came prepared, but for some reason Jacob Sherrick, though younger than John, and not considered so stout, took the place of John in the fight. At the close of the parade the parties came together, and the preliminaries were

soon settled. It was agreed that they go into an inclosed lot with their seconds only. Sherrick was backed by John Beam, and Elson by John Creighton. Sherrick was about twenty-two years of age, five feet ten inches in height and one hundred and sixty pounds in weight, muscles well developed, but without experience as a fighter. Elson was judged to be twenty-eight and taller than Sherrick, without cumbrous flesh; he had been a raftsman on the Mississippi, accustomed to bouts, and rather liked it. Principals and seconds stripped themselves of all wearing apparel except their pants and shoes. Elson was the first to enter the lot, and as he did so mounted a stump, flapped his arms and gave a crow. Sherrick followed immediately after, approached the stump and held out his head as a challenge for Elson to strike. The latter stepped down from the stump, and for a few seconds the principals eyed each other, while the seconds of each stood a few steps to the rear. While the crowd of spectators looked on in breathless suspense, they could not but admire the appearance and bearing of the men. Cautiously they advanced toward each other, and when within striking distance the fight commenced. As the blows struck the sound could be distinctly heard by persons outside the crowd, who were unable to see the combatants. After repeated blows Sherrick closed in upon Elson and threw him. When they fell the multitude could no longer be restrained, but simultaneously broke down the fence and crowded around the belligerents. The efforts of the seconds to beat them back were futile. The fight continued on the ground, first one then the other seeming to have advantage, until both were completely exhausted. They were finally separated by the friends, neither acknowledging himself defeated, the victory being claimed by friends of both. There was considerable speculation for years after as to probability of there being another meeting between them to settle the championship, but it was never brought about. This engagement is considered the most stubbornly contested fight that ever occurred in this county.

There were volunteers and drafted men from the township in the war of 1812. The names of many have passed into oblivion. Of those still remembered were Peter McCone, Peter Moretz, Edward Strickland, Adam, Jacob and Joseph Anderson. Joseph was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. Jacob Kitt was drafted, but he hired Richard Byles as his substitute.

The history of Osnaburgh would be incomplete without mention being made of Christian Kountz, the successful merchant, whose traits of character have left an impress that will not soon be erased. Though not a very early settler, yet his name is prominently identified with the town and township. Mr. Kountz was born in Saxony, where he had learned the trade of a lace weaver. He came to this country when a young man, and on landing in New York all the money he had was three kreutzer, about two cents in our money. He immediately sought work. Unable to procure employment at his trade, he engaged in labor—any thing that offered. Having accumulated a few dollars, he was induced by a fellow countryman to engage in peddling. With his limited means he commenced with a small bundle of notions; then with a pack which he carried upon his back, and finally he made a raise to a horse and wagon. He prospered, and in the course of time was advised by a Pittsburgh merchant, with whom he dealt, to settle in some town and open a store. He located in Osnaburgh about the year 1825. He was a man of strict integrity, would never himself, nor permit any employee to, take advantage of or deceive a customer. His word was as good as his bond. He reared his family to habits of industry and economy, accumulated a handsome fortune, and died in 1866, aged seventy.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

By Lew Stusser

That portion of Stark county embraced in the present limits of Lawrence township was laid off by the commissioners of the county at their session in December, 1815. Prior to that time the territory west of Tuscarawas river was included in Tuscarawas township, and that lying east of the river belonged to Jackson—formerly a part of Canton township. The land east of the river was in market upon the establishment of a land office in Steubenville in 1801, but, for reasons which will be mentioned hereafter, it was not entered, or at least not settled, for some years after improvements were made upon the west side.

The lands west of the river were surveyed in the spring of 1807 by John H. Larwell, and were in market upon the establishment of the land office in Canton in May, 1808. Before being opened to public entry, they were offered for thirty days in quarter sections at auction. Only two quarter sections lying within the limits of Lawrence township, were purchased at the auction sale. The terms of entry were two dollars per acre—one-fourth down and the balance in three alternate annual payments without interest. There was no tax upon the land until the fifth year, and if the whole purchase price of the land was not paid at the expiration of that time it was forfeited to the government, together with what had been paid upon it.

At the time of the survey Indians were numerous along the waters of the Tuscarawas and Chippewa. They were of the Delaware and Chippewa tribes, and as it may be a matter of curiosity to know what has become of the aboriginal owners of this region I will give an extract from a document received from the bureau of Indian affairs at Washington City, obtained through the kindness of our representative in congress, Hon. George Bliss.

"The Chippewas are located upon the south shore of Lake Superior, though there are scattered remnants of the tribe in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. They are considerably advanced in civilization, their native talent comparing favorably with other aboriginal tribes. Their natural disposition, like that of all the more intellectual tribes, is warlike and their superior courage renders them dangerous adversaries. They are the proprietors of a great portion of the northwestern copper region, and the government is now making preparations to treat with them for the acquisition of this valuable domain.

"The Delawares are situated in the new territory of Kansas. They are an active, cunning tribe and by their energy and force of character, with the aid of a good deal of unscrupulousness, maintain an ascendancy over the neighboring tribes. They are of a roving disposition, and, by reason of their familiarity with the vast regions between their domain and the Pacific ocean, are generally employed as guides by white men traveling in those regions."

The numerical strength of the two tribes, while occupants of this region, I have no means of knowing. Their headquarters were near Jeromeville, and their chief was a halfbreed, known among the whites by the name of Armstrong. He was kind and well disposed toward white settlers. Larwell's surveying corps frequently came in contact with small parties of the tribe. At one time a company of five or six met the surveying party, and in their colloquy gave evidence of anger and dissatisfaction at the encroachments of the whites and at their driving off the game. One of their number, who could speak tolerable English, said: "You run here—you run there—we cut your legs off—you run no more," at the same time gestulating vehemently, the more effectually to enforce his ideas. This threat intimidated the party, and several of the corps refused to proceed. Larwell despatched a messenger to their chief Armstrong, informing him of the circumstance and their

fears. The chief returned assurance that they should not be molested, and as proof of good faith on his part sent as a spy one of his tribe, to watch the movements of the rest and give information to the company upon the first indication of threatened danger.

The first improvement in the township was made upon Newman's creek (so named from Jacob Newman, chain carrier and axeman of the surveying corps) by Henry Clapper and Adam Lower. They were brothers-in-law and came in company from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1808, with horses, farming utensils, and provisions sufficient to last five weeks. In that time they cleared, plowed and sowed three acres, two of which they put in wheat and one in rye. They had no shelter, other than that rudely constructed from brush. At night they slept upon the ground or in the wagon. At the completion of their labor they returned to Beaver county and in March following Henry Clapper came out with his brother Daniel and raised a cabin, the first erected in the township. Their father, John Clapper, and Lower soon followed. Their spring crop consisted of nine acres of land in corn. John Clapper died a few years afterward, from injuries received by the falling of a tree. He is buried on the place, and is the first interment of a white man in the township. The next opening was made in October of the same year by Stephen and John Harris, from Washington county, Pennsylvania. Stephen purchased at the auction sale the quarter later owned by William Shaefer, for which he gave two dollars and forty-nine cents per acre. Mr. Harris, in common with many other early settlers, considered the bottom lands the more valuable, hence the competition for their possession and the increased price per acre. The two brothers cleared (chopped and heaped) five acres in twenty days, during which time they lived in regular camp style, their board consisting of ash cake and wild meat, and their bed the softest mother earth could furnish. Upon the completion of their fall job they returned to Pennsylvania, but came back in the spring following, continued the improvements during the summer, and in September, 1809, Stephen brought his wife and three children. At this time the only road was the one leading from Canton to Wooster. From where it crossed the Tuscarawas river (then known as the ferry) emigrants for this neighborhood were compelled to cut their way through the woods, following in part an Indian trail that led through Newman's creek bottom. Mr. Harris drove his wagon, containing his family and furniture, to an uncleared spot near the spring, where he designed building, and cut away the underbrush before he could turn his horses to feed. He arrived with his family on Tuesday, immediately commenced getting out timber for a cabin, and on the Friday following it was sufficiently completed for the family to occupy. Previous to this time his wife and children slept in the wagon.

During the succeeding two years William Critz, Jeremiah Atkinson, Mathew Metcalf (or Madcap, as he was called among the settlers), Richard Hardgrove, John Evans and Robert Lytle settled and made improvements in the same neighborhood. In the summer of 1809 William Critz built a hewed-log house, the first of the kind erected in the township. As a sufficient number of hands could not be procured at that day to raise a building, ropes and tackle were used. Michael Critz was the first male and Amanda Harris the first female born in the township.

The settlers along Newman's creek were subjected to great annoyance from wild animals. Bears and wolves were so numerous and destructive that it was impossible to keep hogs, and in some instances they attacked cattle. Venomous snakes oftentimes made themselves too familiar to be agreeable. During the summer months gnats and mosquitoes were so harassing

to the horses and cattle that it was necessary to keep up a smoke in order to drive them off. The country at that day was luxuriant in the growth of what was called pea vine, of which stock of all kinds was extremely fond. A species of onion also grew in the bottoms, which cattle would sometimes eat, giving their breath and milk the characteristic odor of that esculent, to the no small annoyance of the housewife. Both these plants are now extinct.

With the Indians the settlers were quite familiar. Many incidents are related and anecdotes told growing out of their intercourse with them. A number could speak broken English. The names by which several were known are yet remembered, Captain Beverhat, Tom Jileway and Long John being among the more notorious. There was considerable traffic carried on between the settlers and the Indians. There was but little money afloat, and even that sometimes would not buy what labor or some article of consumption would procure. The Indians had wild turkeys and venison hams for barter. A turkey for a pumpkin and a ham for a bread-basket full of corn meal was a customary exchange. It is characteristic of the Indians to be a beggar and a glutton. They never suffer from want of asking and eat an incredible amount before being satisfied. They were extravagantly fond of sweet milk, and two would empty the contents of a gallon crock, with very little ceremony. While the men were roaming about, hunting, trapping or fishing, the squaws would dig ginseng and make baskets of ash wood.

In 1811 Mathew Roland emigrated from Yellow creek, Jefferson county, and settled upon the land later owned by John Kirk. From the ferry opposite Massillon he came with his team up the bed of the river. The tracks of the wagon, in many places could be distinctly traced several years after. James Barber, from Virginia, settled the same year upon the quarter section later owned by Richard Porter. During the summer his son William died from inflammation of the brain, brought on from exposure seining the river. Dr. Rappee, of Canton, was called to see him, but too late to be of service. He was buried in Canton.

The war of 1812 materially checked emigration west of the river. Many who had previously been out and made entries were deterred from bringing their families from apprehensions of trouble with the Indians.

During the continuance of the war, many of the inhabitants were in constant dread of being nightly besieged by the savage foe. Rumors were rife of a large body of savages advancing from the west, urged on by British emissaries, who were hourly expected to be upon them. The intimidated saw the tomahawk and scalping knife ever before them. Many amusing incidents are told of the conduct of some of the settlers, growing out of their fears of being attacked. It is related of Jacob Peach that during this excitement he made it an invariable rule not to open his cabin door until he had first reconnoitered the environs through the port holes of his dwelling. He kept his wagon before his door ready to leave with his family and goods upon the first intelligence of the approach of the enemy. The settlers along Newman's creek agitated for some time the propriety of erecting a fort or blockhouse for common safety and defense. They had fixed upon an eminence on the land of Robert Lytle (later owned by George Mowrey) as most suitable, but as the project did not receive the co-operation of some of the more influential in the neighborhood, it was finally abandoned. It was common custom, however, for different neighbors to collect with their families at a designated house for mutual protection.

During the progress of the war, from 1812 to 1815, there settled west of the river Abram Stevens, John McCadden, Isaac Edgington, William Whitecraft, John Morehead and Elijah Roberts. The last named was killed by the fall-

ing of a tree, and buried in the Milan grave yard, being the first interment in that ground.

There were no settlements east of the river in the present limits of Lawrence township prior to 1812. Phil Harton and John McCanghey came in that year, and each erected a cabin. Subsequently, and anterior to the organization of the township, the following persons made openings and erected dwellings: Joseph McCanghey, John Tate, George Wagoner, Jacob Kleck, Joseph Hobson, Jacob Kirk, Joseph Pritt, John Shank, Robert Williams, James Jacson and John Rhoads.

The reasons why the lands east of the river were not taken up earlier, being in market some years before those west, were these: The lands east of the river were surveyed by the government in sections of two miles square. Any one wishing to enter a less quantity had to employ a surveyor to run it off. This was attended with some trouble and expense, besides, much of the land was "plains" and at that day such was considered inferior to that more heavily timbered. There were some fractions entered along the river as early as 1805, by speculating men, who had an idea that a canal would some day be constructed along its course. Brinton and Condy entered the site of Bethlehem; Scott and Pentecost, Massillon; Wells and Shorb, Kendall; Brinton and Conday, Fulton; and Richard Carter Clinton, now in Summit, formerly a part of Stark. An additional impediment to actual settlers securing land east of the river was the want of a road leading into the neighborhood, while the state road, running from Canton to Wooster, opened in 1807, ran within a few miles of the settlement on Newman's creek.

In 1812 James F. Leonard settled upon the land later owned by Michael Sprankle, then in Canton township, now Jackson. He was a surveyor and land jobber and the first white settler in Stark county, having entered and settled upon a quarter section near Canton in March, 1805. After locating upon Mud brook Mr. Leonard marked out a road leading from Canton into his vicinity, and, as he was known as a pioneer and well acquainted with the whole country and made it a business to show lands, emigrants soon began to settle in, and in improvements the east side of the river has since kept pace with the west. Before the organization of the township Mr. Leonard purchased and settled upon the farm later owned by Levi Reinoehl.

The first election for township officers was held on the first Monday in April, 1816, at the house of Robert Lytle. Jacob Kirk, who had been elected justice of Jackson township the year previous (which then included Lawrence as far as the river), administered the oath to the different officers elected. As it may be interesting to know who were the successful candidates of that day, I copy from the record: Justices, Mathew Roland and John Morehead; clerk, James F. Leonard; trustees, William Alban, John Cambell and Jacob Kirk; overseers of the poor, William Whitcraft and Joseph Hobson; fence viewers, Stephen Wilkin and Joseph Tritt; appraisers of property, Hugh S. Veneman and Robert Lytle; supervisors, George Veneman, John Meese and George Wagoner; constables, Richard Hardgrove and Jacob Kleck; treasurer, John Morehead; lister of taxables, Richard Hardgrove. On the day of the first election it was ordered by the trustees that the house of William Whitcraft, on section 16, be the place of holding the elections of Lawrence township. At the same time James F. Leonard, George Veneman and John McCanghey were appointed the first grand jurors, and John Morehead and Richard Hardgrove first petit jurors.

In August of the same year a petition was presented at a meeting of the trustees, praying for a road from Kerstetter's mill to the county line, at or near where Abram Stevens subsequently lived (late residence of Richard Porter), Lewis Roger, William Elliott and Henry

Clapper were appointed to view said road, Alexander Porter, surveyor, and John Meese, supervisor. This was the first township road, a considerable portion of which has long since been vacated.

In 1817 the place of election was at the house of Henry Miller; the following year it was moved to section 16, to the house of Elisha Pierce: the year following, to the house of John Meese, on the same section, and there it continued to be held until 1831, when it was removed to Canal Fulton.

We believe that with but few exceptions, and those unintentional, we have given the names of all who were settlers in the township prior to its organization. This event following soon after the declaration of peace, and when molestation from the Indians was no longer apprehended, emigrants with their families began to flock in in great numbers. The early settlers who made a profession of religion were principally of the Methodist or Presbyterian faith. They frequently held meetings in private houses: in fact, the Methodists held their meetings in private and school houses until the erection of their church in Milan, in the summer of 1837. The first building for public worship was erected in 1815 by the Presbyterians—a log superstructure, upon the ground now known as the Newman's Creek graveyard. Rev. James Adams, from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, who had settled near Dalton, Wayne county, was the first minister in charge. On the east side of the river the German Reformed and Lutheran persuasions were the most common. They had no church, but attended the ministrations of Father Wier and Faust, at Mud Brook church, in Jackson township. I should have mentioned that the Catholic religion had some early adherents in the township. Services of the church were performed in private houses until a building for the purpose was erected upon the farm of Philip McCue in 1830. This continued to be the place of meeting until the completion of the church in Fulton.

During the war there was a great scarcity of corn, occasioned in part by the shortness of the crops, but more particularly by the drain of the army, as they marched through the country. At that time it readily commanded from one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. Considerable quantity was brought up the river from Coshocton county, in what were called peroughs, a craft propelled with poles and capable of carrying several hundred bushels.

Milan was laid off in lots and offered at public auction in 1814, by Mathew Roland. The first building was erected by his son-in-law, John Sturgeon, and was long standing. The same year Mr. Roland erected a saw-mill upon the Tuscarawas, the first in the township, and about two years after, a grist-mill, likewise the first of the kind; but as there was not sufficient power for both, the saw mill was abandoned, nor did the grist-mill ever amount to much. It changed hands several times, but was was always unprofitable, from want of sufficient power, and in a few years it was also abandoned. The building was afterward removed to Fulton, and converted into a warehouse. Nothing remains to mark the place of its existence save the remains of the old dam. Before the erection of the mill by Lewis Rogers on Newmans creek, Tuscarawas township, settlers went to the mills on the Nimishillen—Slusser's and Nicholas'. Soon after the war William and Thomas Gouty built the mill later owned by Michael Sprankle, and Leonard Kerstetter the saw mill.

Fulton was laid out in the spring of 1826 by James W. Lathrop and William Christmas. Subsequently, by an act of the legislature, it and Milan were incorporated into one, retaining the name of the former. A postoffice was established there in 1828 and Amasiah Meese ap-

pointed postmaster. The office was discontinued about a year afterward, but reestablished in 1830, and John Robinson appointed postmaster, at which period Canal was prefixed to distinguish it from an office of the same name in Hamilton county.

In 1827 Henry Stidger, later of Carrollton, opened a store in Milan. This was the first establishment of the kind in the township, which can now boast of the largest one in the county, doing more business in the purchase of produce and sale of goods than any other two combined.

Previous to the completion of the canal there was but little sickness and less call for medical aid. Herbs and roots, and in desperate cases an abracadabra, pronounced by someone gifted in healing by the power of words, sufficed the demands of nature. The first account we have of a physician in the neighborhood was a man claiming that profession by the name of Bigelow. His residence was somewhere on the Reserve, and he came by appointment, once a week, to Roland's. He had quite a run for a season—as many as forty or fifty horses could be counted hitched around his stand at one time, but like many of the same itinerant order at the present day, he eventually ran out. Dr. Watson, of Dalton, and the physicians located in Massillon and Canton were usually called upon when medical aid was deemed necessary. Dr. William Myers was the first physician who located in the township. He came in 1832, but, his health soon beginning to fail, and attributing it to local causes, he did not remain over a year. S. Dolbear succeeded him.

The first effort in the way of teaching the young idea was by George Wagoner, who opened a private school at his house in 1817. The first school house was erected in 1818, in what was then known as Alban's district. Stephen Cassel was the teacher.

In enumerating the important events that have occurred in the township I must not forget to mention that it could once boast of a bank, chartered by the legislature, under the name of "The Orphans' Institute" and empowered with all the privileges of institutions of that kind. It commenced operations in 1836, under rather favorable auspices, flourished for a few years and then collapsed, like most of the banks since its day.

The village of Lawrence, located upon the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, was laid off in 1852 by Arnold Lynch and Phillip McCue. It gave promise the first year of active growth, but the death of Mr. McCue, who was the operating proprietor, and its too close proximity to other towns that have additional facilities for drawing trade, co-operated in retarding its progress.

I might descant at length upon the hardships and privations of our early settlers, but space does not allow. It was hard work, hard fare and hard times. There was but little chance to make money, and their wants were regulated accordingly. They raised flax, out of which they made clothes, and many wore buckskin pants and moccasins. They bought their few necessaries in Kendall or Canton; carried flour to Cleveland on pack-horse and brought back salt, at the rate of four dollars per bushel. Iron was twenty-five cents per pound, and everything else that was imported in proportion. At the opening of the Ohio canal (1829) a new era began, in the demand and price of produce. Instead of its being a drug, bartered with difficulty, and for store goods, it would command money and a remunerative price.

The improvements of the age, with the consequent improved facilities of transportation, make a settlement in a new country at the present day but play, compared with what it was forty years ago; yet, with all their privations

and hardships, our pioneers were contented, in the enjoyment of domestic peace and fraternal happiness.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Sugar Creek township derives its name from the stream which runs through and drains the greater portion of it. The township was first organized in 1816, on March 4 of which year the following action was taken by the board of county commissioners: "Ordered, that that part of range 10 in Stark county which lies south of township 12 in said range, be and the same is hereby erected into separate township by the name of Sugar Creek." The first election for township officers was ordered to be held at the home of Adam Grounds on the first Monday in April following the passage of the resolution. It is practically settled beyond dispute that the first permanent settler in the township was Jacob Grounds, who arrived in the township in 1808. He took an active part in the subsequent affairs of the locality, for which he was well qualified, from the fact that he possessed a good education for those days and was a man of much native ability. He came to the township very soon after it was first surveyed and, selecting the tract of land which afterwards became known as the Truby farm, which was densely covered with a fine growth of maple trees, he cleared a spot and prepared logs for a dwelling, which he was enabled to raise, with the assistance of kind neighbors. Here the family lived, amid the solitude of the forests, for eighteen months, but in 1810 the township was invaded by another settler, Joshua Carr by name, who located in the northern part of the township. He also built a cabin home immediately upon his arrival, and soon entered upon the task of creating a farmstead. For a few years settlers came into the township slowly, but after 1815 the immigration was more marked, so that by 1823 nearly all the land in the township was entered. At the first election, referred to heretofore, Calvin Brewster was elected justice of the peace and Joseph Payser, Sr., constable.

The first death in the township was that of Barbara Poyser, daughter of Joseph Poyser, her death occurring in the summer of 1812. The first marriage was that of John Reed to Mary Poyser, the ceremony being performed on the 13th of April, 1813, by William Henry, Esq. The first birth was that of Jacob Poyser, in 1813.

With the influx of new settlers it became necessary to make some much-needed improvements. At that time roads were mere paths through the woods, and during the wet seasons of the year they were almost impassable. But as soon as practicable county roads were surveyed and fitted up for public travel and eventually the township was crossed with a network of highways. At the same time various industries began to spring up in different parts of the township in order to supply much-needed articles for the settlers. In 1816 a grist-mill was erected on Sugar creek by Henry Willard, the structure being a frame building, about thirty feet square and two stories in height. Sugar creek was dammed and the mill was supplied with water by the usual means of a race. Two sets of stones were placed in the mill, one for wheat and the other for corn, and power was communicated from the huge breast-wheel by means of rude wooden shafting. This mill was at that time considered a valuable acquisition to the locality and for many years enjoyed a fine patronage. Henry Corninger built a distillery at an early date, the location being about a half mile north of the mill just referred to. There were two stills, with a united capacity of about fifty gallons, and for a while the concern did a fair business, but was at length, in the course of a dozen years, discontinued. A saw mill was erected by a Mr. King near the

center of the township, on the banks of King's run, and a few years later John Edgar built a mill on Sugar creek, above King's mill.

Four villages have sprung into existence in the township. Justus Station dates its inception from the time of the construction of the Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad and has always been an enterprising and progressive village. Plainsburg, which was first known as Stambaughtown, has also long been known as a desirable locality and has acquired considerable of a reputation because of the large production of berries in that section. Beach City was first located by the erection of the Willard mill, in 1816, and at first was known by the name of Willard's Mills. The town was not properly laid out and recorded until many years after its settlement, when the advent of the railroad made the same necessary. In March, 1872, Amos Woodling, the county surveyor, laid the town out into lots, and since then several additions have been made, so that the place is now of no inconsiderable importance. The town of Wilmot was laid out by Jacob and Henry Wyant in April, 1836, the tract being surveyed by John Whitacre, the county surveyor. A post-office was located at the village about the time it was first laid out, George Pfouts being the first postmaster.

Because of the later settlement of this township schools were not started here as early as in some other parts of the county. It is probable that the first schoolhouse was erected as early as 1820 at Wilmot. It was a log structure, with huge fireplace and chimney, rough clapboard seats and desks, and puncheon floor, and did service some eight or ten years, when it was replaced by a neat frame building, which in turn was, about 1840, replaced by a small brick building. The first school taught in the township is by some thought to have been in the Grounds neighborhood, the instructor being Jacob Grounds. From 1815 to 1830 the various school districts were created and provided with schoolhouses, and now no township in the county pays more careful attention to the instruction of the young than does Sugar Creek.

The early religious history of the township is shrouded in much uncertainty. The Weimer church (United Brethren) is said to have been built as early as 1825, and was a log structure, being used for all public purposes, as church, schoolhouse, town-hall, etc. The Bunker Hill church (Methodist Episcopal) was built about 1830, and a number of other buildings were erected at an early day to satisfy the demand for places of religious worship. A noteworthy event in the early religious life of the township was a revival which was conducted at the cabin of John Weimer for six consecutive weeks, the most intense enthusiasm prevailing throughout the neighborhood at the time.

All in all, Sugar Creek township is today one of the best in the county, this being true not only of its natural features, but also of the character of its inhabitants as well, who stand high for intelligence, morality, industry and enterprise. It is said that during the early stages of the war of the Rebellion Sugar Creek township furnished more volunteers than any other country portion of the county of the same area.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

At the time of the first organization of Stark county, in 1809, it consisted of but five townships, Plain township being one of the five. What is now Jackson township was then a part of Plain, but in April, 1811, it became a part of Green township. In March, 1815, Jackson township was separated into a new township, and in the latter part of the same year lost part of her territory by the formation of Lawrence township. The first township officers were elected on the first Monday in April, 1815, the election being held at the house of Jacob Chek,

but no record is extant showing who the successful candidates were. It is impossible to say definitely who the first settlers in the new township were, one reason for which is the fact that many of the first settlers throughout this region in those days were simply "squatters," or roving hunters, who swept over the state in advance of the pioneer settlements. The fact seems certain, however, that a few permanent settlers were in what is now Jackson township some years before the township was organized. Many of the newcomers were in sore straits when they arrived upon the scene of their future homes, possessing often nothing but a few rude implements of labor, but with courageous hearts they set to work and before many years the township was dotted with cabins and small clearings. The west made gigantic strides in financial prosperity between 1815 and 1835, and this was precisely the condition of things in Jackson township. Improvements went on slowly at first, but finally the prosperity and consequent happiness of the settlers was assured, their rude wilderness homes being transformed into those of civilizing refinement.

In the early days of this section of Ohio hundreds of deer could be seen in the forests at almost any hour, and wolves were also very numerous and troublesome, killing sheep, calves, swine, etc., without leave or license. Owing to these midnight maranders it was almost impossible to keep sheep. Aside from the liability of being killed by animals, it was difficult to keep sheep, owing to the noxious and poisonous herbs growing in the woods, upon which the sheep fed. Sometimes half the flock were carried off in this manner. Swine ran wild in large numbers in the woods, feeding upon the mast which at all seasons of the year could be found in abundance. They were often killed by bears.

The first saw-mill in the township was erected by James F. Leonard in or about 1815, being on Mill brook, in the southwestern part of the township. This mill was abandoned about 1822, and at the same time another mill was built upon a small stream in the northern part of the township. In about 1820 Daniel Slanker erected a rude grist-mill on Mill brook, which, though the quality of flour produced was of a very coarse variety, proved a blessing to the settlers in that section, who otherwise would have been compelled to go several miles for their flour and other mill products. Near this latter mill was a distillery owned by James Black, in which a fair quality of whiskey was manufactured at the rate of about a barrel a day. Several other industries were started along about the same time, and the settlers were soon enjoying many of the conveniences and advantages enjoyed by the older settled communities.

The town of McDonaldsville, which is located on sections 9 and 10, was laid out, platted and recorded in March, 1820, the owners and proprietors being John Clapper and Abraham Routan. At the time there were three or four dwellings in the village, but others were soon erected, and soon the necessity of a store became evident. William McCormick was the first merchant in the village, having opened a store about the year 1830. A small building was erected and in one apartment a stock of goods was placed, while other portions of the building were fitted up in a suitable manner and were thrown open to public use as a tavern. This inn soon had a rival, however, as Michael Aley opened another caravansery on the Friday road, toward Canton, and this place soon became so popular, owing to the fact that it had a saloon attached, that McCormick was forced to sell out. The village has always had its full quota of enterprising merchants, and all seem to have done a fairly prosperous business.

The first schoolhouse in the township was a rude, round-log affair and was situated at the geographical center of the township, it being erected as early as 1816, through the instru-

mentality of Mr. Slanker. An eccentric Yankee by the name of Upson was one of the first teachers in this building, and it is said that he usually punished his scholars by treading on their toes, which correction generally produced the desired effect. However, he is credited with having been a good teacher and sowed some good seed in this section.

The first church edifice in the township was erected in 1834 by the German Reformers and Lutherans, the structure being built of hewed logs, and was long known as Mud Brook church. Among the early members were the families of Slanker, Click, Braucher, Tresch, Humbert, Everhart and Heldenbrand. About 1834 the old building was replaced by a handsome brick structure. This township has not as many churches as some other portions of the county, owing to the fact that many of its inhabitants belong to churches outside the township.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Lake was one of the two townships which at one time constituted all the territory now comprised within the limits of Stark county, the dividing line between the two townships being the line now running between Plain and Canton townships. To what the township owes its name is a mystery, though several explanations have been offered, the most probable of which is that the presence of Congress lake in the locality suggested the same. When Stark county was actually organized into a civic municipality the present Lake township was a part of Plain township, and so remained until April 8, 1811, when the northwestern part of Plain township was organized as Green township, this at that time including the present Lake township. In June, 1816, the following proceedings were had by the board of county commissioners: "Ordered, that the 12th township, in the 8th range, be and it is hereby erected into a separate township by the name of Lake. Ordered also, that the qualified electors of said township meet at the house of Joseph Moore in said township on the 4th of June, 1816, for the election of township officers. Ordered also further that advertisements for said election in Lake township be put up at the house of Peter Dickerhoof in the town of Union, and at the house of Joseph Moore. (Signed) James Latimer, John Kryder and James Drennen, County Commissioners."

The name of the earliest settler in this township is unknown, but the following were among those who first made settlement here: Joseph Moore, Henry Schwartz, the Markleys, Jacob Brown, a Mr. Camp, John Fryberger, George Machaner, John Morehart, Martin Bachtel, Peter Ream, Mr. Wise, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Pontius and others. The names of the officers first elected in the township are not known, as no record seems to have been kept of them. The settlement of the township progressed rapidly, and in a few years after the first settlement it was impossible to secure government land. The land was of an unusually fine quality, attractive to even a casual observer, and though a small part of the township was swampy the land was easily reclaimed by drainage within a few years without great cost. It was also soon discovered that the soil was underlain with a fine quality of limestone and also that coal could be obtained abundantly in the western part of the township.

Many hardships and privations were undergone by the first settlers in the new country, and some were compelled by force of circumstances to relinquish their title to their half-improved farms and return to the eastern states. Farm taxes had to be paid in money, which was often obtained from the sale of furs, such as mink, beaver, otter and muskrat, and the skins of the bear, the wolf, the panther, the deer and various other animals. The pursuit of

these animals often led to many exciting adventures, one of which is here reproduced, as follows: "George Nodle, one of the earliest settlers, owned two cows that were permitted to roam at will through the woods in search of food. On one occasion about sunset, the cows not having returned, Mr. Nodle started with his dog in search of them. He was an experienced and skillful hunter and, as usual, when leaving home, took his rifle with him, though he had but four and a half bullets left. Reaching one of the streams, which had overflowed its banks, Mr. Nodle was unable to proceed any further, but sent his dog across to start the cows, should they prove to be on the opposite side. Away went the dog and was soon barking off in the woods, although after several minutes it did not appear with the cows. Mr. Nodle at last succeeded in crossing the creek, and hurried forward to ascertain what the dog had encountered. It was now almost dark, but as the settler approached the spot where the dog stood at bay he knew that something unusual was about to transpire. He cautiously peered through the twilight and saw with astonishment a mother bear with her three cubs. He instantly drew up and shot the large bear, and then, loading rapidly, shot in turn each of the cubs. He now had but half a bullet remaining, and it became a question of doubtful propriety in his mind whether he had better await the return of the sire of the bear family, or leave the spot immediately. He finally adopted the latter course." Many circumstances similar to this occurred.

Soon after the organization of the township various industries, such as saw and grist-mills, began to spring into existence and did much to stimulate the settlement and growth of the community. These mills were nearly always of a primitive style and rudely constructed, but in lieu of better ones they satisfied the patrons and did a good business. One of the first of these mills was that erected by George Creighbaum some time prior to 1830 on a branch of the Nimishillen. It was a saw-mill, and was kept busy supplying the settlers with lumber for the erection of their homes and barns.

There are four villages in Lake township—Cairo, Hartville, Greentown and Uniontown. The first named, while never very conspicuous in public notice, has always been a prosperous village, and is inhabited by a thriving and enterprising class of people. Hartville was settled at a very early date, and soon after 1830 the first store was opened there by John Houghton. He was followed soon afterward by Joseph Brown and Peter Shellenberger. The town made fair progress, as is evidenced by the fact that about the year 1838 a tavern was opened by John Morehart. The town of Union, which is composed of portions of the northeast and the northwest corners of section 7, township 12, range 8, was laid out in April, 1816, by Elias Brenner and Thomas Albert, the original owners and proprietors. Who first engaged in mercantile business here is a matter of some question. It is stated that at an early date George Guisweit had a small stock of goods for sale at this point, and it is certain that as early as 1825 George Myers and W. H. Whitney opened a store, which event was followed shortly afterwards by the location of a postoffice here. In the early days Uniontown was a lively business point, and has always maintained its reputation for activity and enterprise. Greentown is older than Uniontown by a few months, having been laid out in February, 1816, by Henry Wise and Peter Dickerhoof, the owners. The lots of the original survey are located in the northeast and southeast quarters of section 30, township 12, range 8. The first merchant in the village was a man named Goodwill, who, about 1820, displayed for sale a small stock of general merchandise. He was soon followed by others in various lines of mercantile business, and the town was launched upon that prosperous career that has always at-

tended it. It may not be generally known that one of Stark county's most noted industries had its inception in this township, but such is the case, and the incidents connected with the foundation of the concern will undoubtedly prove of interest to the reader. Col. Ephraim Ball, who resided in the township about 1835, had his attention called to the merit of a new threshing machine, and upon thoroughly investigating the matter he decided to engage for himself in the manufacture. He induced his brother to join him and together they purchased the sole rights for Wayne county. They were not very well fixed financially, but finally succeeded in getting a suitable building erected at Greentown, and they entered at once upon the manufacture of the machines, Mr. Ball making the first machine with his own hands and being much hampered by the lack of suitable tools. The first machine, which was sold to John Miller, of Greentown, for one hundred and two dollars, was not portable, which fact was a most serious drawback to its value. Mr. Ball at once set about to erect one that would overcome this difficulty, and succeeded in constructing a horse-power connection for the thresher, which also, however, was pronounced to be imperfect and unsatisfactory. The brothers were now in sore straits, as their finances were at a low ebb,--in fact, their machine was actually in danger of being levied upon to satisfy an execution. However, they were not discouraged, and in 1840, Mr. Ball and his three brothers having secured the promise of assistance from their father, concluded to build and conduct a foundry. Their experiences at this time are thus described by one familiar with the circumstances: "Their intentions were ridiculed by the citizens, who looked upon the undertaking as wild and visionary. Everything was got in readiness, and finally, in June, 1840, the citizens to the number of several hundred, assembled to see the 'big fizzle,' at the first casting. When the castings for three plows, a dog-iron or two and a few skillets were taken in good shape from the moulds, it is said that the citizens could hardly believe their eyes, but handled the various articles to see if they were genuine pot metal and sound. It is said that Mr. Ball, Sr., was so pleased with the result that he bought a bottle of whiskey and treated all hands. It was extremely difficult to get patterns, for the different articles of machinery, as the prices were very high and the Ball brothers were without money. Necessity compelled Mr. Ball to devise some for himself. He finally made one for a plow from a piece of tough, knotty maple plank, and so excellent were the plows made from this pattern that hundreds were sold all over the country, and even at far distant points. All this business was done in the face of executions and judgments that poured in as soon as it was discovered that Mr. Ball was handling a little money. There were eleven executions held against him at one time. The brothers manufactured cooking stoves, plows, hollow-ware and a few threshing machines. One day several men came to Mr. Ball and offered him six hundred dollars for his foundry, but the latter, knowing that it was worth much more than that, refused to take less than six thousand dollars. They threatened that if Mr. Ball did not sell for six hundred dollars they would build a rival establishment. This was finally done, and the first thing Mr. Ball knew his rivals had purchased the right to manufacture the plow upon which he had been engaged. This left him almost helpless, but he went to work and finally devised a pattern of his own, which in the end proved as valuable as the one he had lost. After a time Mr. Ball began the manufacture of the Hussey reaper, six being made at one time. * * One was taken to Louisville, where a public exhibition of its workings was given before a motley crowd of men, women and children. The farmers saw with astonishment how the standing grain went down before it. The owner of the field im

mediately purchased the reaper. * * Mr. Ball constructed a few separators about this time. * * * In January, 1851, Mr. Ball's partners sold their interest in the foundry to C. Aultman and David Fouser, and in April of the same year George Cook and Lewis Miller were added to the partnership, which then became known as E. Ball & Company. Soon after this the whole business was transferred to Canton, but just before this occurred Jacob Miller became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Ball, Aultman & Company." The subsequent career of this partnership is well known.

The first school house in the township was a hewed-log building erected in Uniontown about the year 1820, though it is quite probable that several terms of school were taught in the township prior to that time. The building referred to was for a long time used for all public gatherings and was for many years utilized as a seat of instruction. Lake township has long enjoyed a high reputation for morality and at a very early day houses of worship were erected by the Methodists, the Lutherans and the Reformers. There are now several very tasty and commodious church edifices in the township, all well attended and supported, and presided over by able and efficient pastors.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE

By Louis Danner.

In 1825, when the first court house was erected in Canton, no one had an idea that the little village would become a goodly inland city, and that more than one lot would be needful for thus providing for the housing of the county records and the affording of facilities for the various departments of government. Therefore the virtual proprietor of the town, Bezaleel Wells, of Steubenville, Ohio, gave only one lot for said purpose, this being the south lot of the block upon which the present massive court house stands, the other two lots north in said block having been purchased by the county in later days. The first stores in this block have long since become matters of memory only. They were owned, respectively, by William Cristmas, Joseph Shorb and M. and J. Laird, and on the upper corner of said block was the old Farmers' Bank, of Canton, which was subsequently moved into the old Dewalt building, northeast corner of Tuscarawas street and Cleveland avenue, where the institution finally failed, the Brandt building now occupying the site.

The court house was constructed of brick, was square in form, and not more than fifty feet in lateral dimensions, as the lot was but sixty-six feet in width and the building stood a number of feet back from the south line. The building was erected at a cost of less than six thousand dollars. The roof was pitched to the four sides and from the center rose the old style tower or belfry, on the vane of which was plainly inscribed the figures 1816, indicating the year in which the building was erected. In this cupola was installed the bell that now does service in the tower of the central fire-engine building, and it is worthy of mention in a historic way. This is the bell that the venerable Nicholas Burger rang for so many years with punctillious exactitude and precision,—first at the hour of nine in the morning to summon the children to the village school; then at the meridian hour, to admonish the good folk of the attractions of the dinner table; and again at nine in the evening, when it was considered time for the stores to close and for all to prepare for retiring for the night. The first building for county offices was a one-story brick structure containing four offices, utilized, respectively, by the auditor, treasurer, recorder and clerk. This building stood west of and on a line with the court house. On the west end of the lot was a

one-story frame building, with the gable facing the street, and for many years this was occupied as a store by the firm of Raynolds & Ream. Between this and the county offices was a driveway from Tuscarawas street, the same being utilized for the purpose of putting coal and wood into the sheds which stood in the rear. About the year 1840 the one-story offices were torn down and a two-story brick building erected in the place, the same extending from the court house to Court street. The lower rooms were all that were demanded for the accommodation of the county offices, and the west room on the ground floor was used for many years as the office of the county auditor. The second story had a hall running east and west, with offices on either side. The front rooms were quite desirable and were always occupied, but the back offices were not so popular. It is recalled that among the occupants of one of these offices was Thomas Goodman, who was engaged in the insurance business. He married Hannah Jane Saxton, the original proprietor of the Ohio Repository. One of the other offices was occupied by Alexander Pierce, and both he and Mr. Goodman were excellent men, being active in church work and giving their influence in support of all good works in the community. Two familiar characters that were often in the offices of this old building, and who practically made their headquarters there, were Brice S. Hunter and William Bryce, the former of whom gave his attention to insurance, while the latter was a lawyer by profession. Both were bachelors well advanced in years at that time, being men of intelligence and very entertaining in their conversation. The long hall upstairs did not run to the extreme west end of the building, but to within about twenty feet, and at the end doors opened into a large room that extended the full width of the building, being located immediately above the auditor's office. This room was for many years occupied as the office of the Stark County Democrat, and the paper was there established during the Civil war. Owing to its attitude at this crucial epoch a raid was at one time made upon the office, and much bitterness and ill feeling was entailed. The writer does not recall how great damage was done to the office on the occasion of this invasion of its sanctum sanctorum.

Among the oldest lawyers of those days were John Harris and Dwight Jarvis. Mr. Harris built and occupied the two-story brick residence now owned and used as a home by Mrs. Catherine A. Myer, at No. 917 West Tuscarawas street. In the grove on the north side of this fine old home many a 4th of July celebration was held, while speeches were made by men of all political parties, their hearts beating strong with that patriotism which overleaps the bounds of mere partisanship. Old and young enjoyed these gatherings. Dwight Jarvis at one time occupied a quite prominent position at the Stark county bar. He was a New Englander and an ardent churchman of the Episcopalian faith. He finally removed to Massillon, and it is recalled that his loyalty to his home town was of the most insistent order, as is evident when we revert to the fact that on several occasions he was heard to say that it was quite desirable after leaving this world for all men to go to heaven, but that he would be satisfied if he could have as good a place as Massillon. He was in good circumstances, and was of great aid to his church in Massillon, being one of its most zealous and liberal supporters.

THE SECOND COUNTY JAIL.

By John Danner.

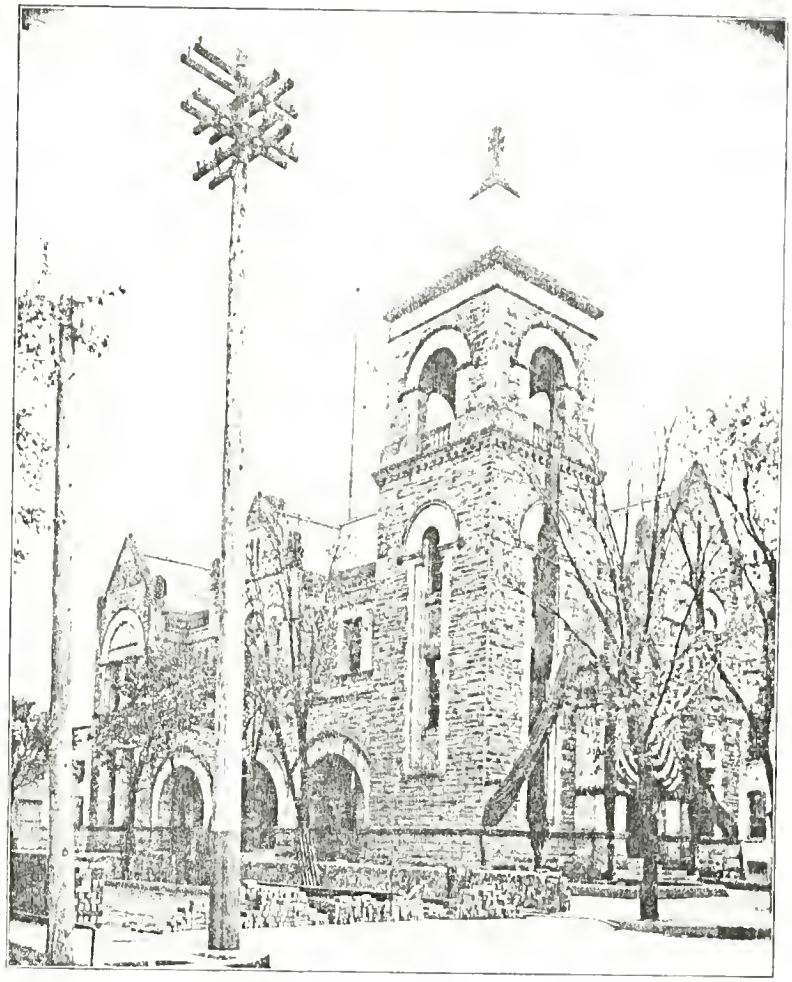
The old jail stood for many years on the southwest corner of Cleveland avenue and Ninth street. The lot on which this building stood is now occupied by the office and residence of Dr. Edward P. Morrow. The jail stood

back from the Cleveland avenue sidewalk line about fifteen feet, but on Ninth street it came close to the line of the walk. The barn or stable occupied the site of the present Disciples' church, and these two structures were the only buildings on the entire block running between Ninth and Tenth streets. The ownership of the block was vested in the county, and most of it was used for years as a garden and potato patch.

The jail building was two stories in height and about thirty-five by forty feet in lateral dimensions. The main entrance, on the east front, was the dividing line, opening into a hall that ran through the building. The north half was the prison and the south half the residence of the sheriff. The lower story of the north half was very substantially built of stone and the balance of the building was constructed of brick. In the north half were four rooms on the first floor and four on the second; both below and above was a hall which ran westward and divided the prison rooms or cells, of which there were two on each side of the hall both on the first and second floors. The barred windows below were about sixteen inches high and thirty inches wide, there being one to each cell, affording all the light and outside ventilation provided. Upstairs the prison departments had window openings of the same size as those of the residence portion of the building, but the former were well guarded with iron bars with apertures between of about six inches square.

This building was erected in 1830, the contractor being Calvin Hobart, whose specifications and contract provided for the completion of the building for the sum of thirty-six hundred dollars, and it continued to be occupied for the purpose intended until the erection of the of the present county jail about thirty years ago. The first sheriff to occupy the jail described was Henry Guise. In 1832 George N. Webb became sheriff, holding the office two terms, or until 1836. It was his misfortune to have been incumbent of the sheriffalty at the time when Christian Bachtel was hung in November, 1833, for the murder of his wife. Mr. Webb was a good officer. The writer well recalls how cold and bleak was the day on which the execution occurred. Executions at that time were public and the one in point of discussion took place on the commons, which were then quite large in the neighborhood of the present Gilliam works, a little south of Washington avenue and east of Walnut street. The town was over-run with visitors, many of whom were attracted from considerable distances, while a large number arrived the day preceding the execution. The murder would not have occurred had not the assassin been intoxicated, and the writer believes that from that day to this every murder that has occurred in the county has had at the basis of the crime intoxicating liquor.

After Sheriff Webb's term of office expired Daniel Raffensberger held said office from 1836 to 1840. George W. Raff was of the same family, but about a half century ago most of the family dropped all save the first syllable of the somewhat unwieldly name, and the name Raff has been commonly retained since that time. From 1840 to 1844 John Brandon, of Massillon, was sheriff, then Henry Shanafelt, of Greentown, served until 1848, then George N. Webb was re-elected and held the office until 1852; Peter Deshong, of Greentown, thereafter served until 1856; R. A. Dunbar was next sheriff of the county, holding the office until 1858, from which year to 1862 General Samuel Beatty was the incumbent. From 1862 to 1864 Daniel Saylor, of Greentown, was sheriff; from the latter year until 1868 Peter Chance was sheriff, and from 1868 to 1872 R. A. Dunbar again filled the office, his successor being William Baxter, who was the last to serve in the old jail. Of those who have since served it is not necessary to speak in connection with this reminiscence of the old jail. Among those above mentioned the old residents will recall Mr.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING, CANTON.

Saylor as an excellent fifer, there being few who could equal him in proficiency on this martial instrument. Mr. Dunbar, who was familiarly known as "M" Dunbar, probably had more experience in the sheriff's office than any other man in the county, since, in addition to having served as sheriff for several terms, he was deputy sheriff for three or four others.

The jail of which we have spoken, and which served its purpose as a bastile for about forty years, was not the first the county furnished for the incarceration of malfactors. The first was a wooden structure that stood on the lot now occupied by the Yohe hotel, northeast corner of Market and Third streets. This building was constructed of a double tier of good-sized logs with a frame on the outside, the walls thus formed being undoubtedly two feet in thickness. After it was abandoned as a jail the building was occupied by the late Thomas Cunningham, who utilized the same as a carpenter shop, and it was destroyed by fire during his occupancy. The writer well recalls the fire, which lasted for quite a time and created intense heat, by reason of the many heavy timbers used in its construction. The statement has been made, and is undoubtedly authentic, that prior to the erection of the first jail the cellar in the old Oberly corner was utilized occasionally to incarcerate evil doers, and sometimes used to imprison men for debt. In the early days there were laws which thus permitted the imprisonment of individuals for non-payment of debts, and in all probability if such laws were in force today we should need even much larger jail accommodations than we have at this time.

THE CANTON POSTOFFICE.

By Lew Seusser.

Our postoffice was established in the winter of 1808-9, in the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and Samuel Coulter was the first postmaster. He kept tavern, sign of the Green Tree, in the brick building at the southwest corner of the Square, the same later occupied by Oberly & Son. A small drawer inside the bar contained all the mail matter for years. There were no newspapers in circulation in this part of our government at that time. A mail was received but once a week. It was carried on horseback from New Lisbon, and went no farther west, as Canton, at that period, was the western terminus of civilization. Mr. Coulter retained the office some eight or ten years, and was succeeded by John Saxton. He kept the office in the same building in which the Ohio Repository was published. A small space was partitioned off for the accommodation of the postoffice. Mails were then received tri-weekly, and extended farther west.

On the accession of General Jackson to the presidency Sanders Van Rensselaer received the office and removed it to his residence, corner of Market and Fourth. About this time we had a daily mail east and west, carried in four horse coaches. The driver, as he approached the town, blowing his horn, displaying his skill and dexterity in handling the ribbons and cracking his whip, making gyratory movements around the square, was the wonder and admiration of all the boys and girls.

William Dunbar followed Van Rensselaer, when the office was removed just across the street into a small building that stood on the Rothchild lot, and was used as a tailor shop. Mr. Dunbar resigned before the expiration of his commission, and Henry Kline was appointed. He removed the office to the one-story brick afterward occupied by Esquire Crevoisie, as justice's office. Kline was succeeded by O. P. Stidger, who was appointed in 1841. He kept the office in the building later occupied by Daniel Dewalt, on the east side of the public square. This was in the administration of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," but as Stidger

refused to be "Tylerized," he was removed, and Earnest Krakau received the appointment. He removed the office to his residence, a frame building on the Palmer lot. On Polk succeeding Tyler, George Dunbar obtained the appointment, and kept the office in a small building on the lot later occupied by the Mathews block. At the next administration (Taylor's) Samuel Slanker was the lucky man, and had the office in a frame structure on West Tuscarawas street, and for a short time in Dr. Whiting's old office. After Slanker was N. Bour, and he kept it in the building later used as a Methodist parsonage. Bour's commission expiring several months before the close of Buchanan's administration, A. McGregor was appointed, and he removed the office to the brick at the corner of Eighth and Market. W. K. Miller succeeded him.

POSTOFFICE OF CANTON'S EARLY DAYS.

By John Danner.

The name of Nicholas Bour is familiar to many of the old citizens of Canton and the surrounding country. He came to Canton in 1836 and was an active and useful citizen until his death, in 1891. He was a native of France, was well qualified in the French and German languages when he came here, and very soon familiarized himself with the English language. He was born in 1809 and came to the United States in 1829. He remained in New York until coming to Canton. He was a tailor by trade and soon gained the reputation of being one of the best in the county. In those early days we had clothing stores or merchant tailors. The dry goods stores kept cloth and trimmings utilized in the manufacture of garments and it was a common practice for the tailor to accompany his customer to the store to assist in the selection of the necessary materials. After a time it became customary for tailors to carry their own stocks of goods and accessories, and Mr. Bour and Michael Weisert were among the first merchant tailors in Canton. For some time Mr. Bour had his shop in the frame building now owned and occupied by Dr. A. J. Douds, 214 West Tuscarawas street, but in 1840 he purchased the lot adjoining this property on the west and there erected a three-story brick building, the same being at the time much in advance of its general surroundings. In 1859, when the old St. Cloud hotel, on the site of the present First Methodist Episcopal church was destroyed by fire, the Bour property was also destroyed, but the walls did not fall, so that the building was again prepared for use in 1860. In this building Mr. Bour conducted his tailoring business. From 1852 to 1860, during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, Mr. Bour was the postmaster of Canton, and the office was maintained in the front room of this same building. In those days we had no cheap postage. For a long time the postage was five and ten cents, then came the reduction to three cents on first-class matter, while it was long afterward that the two-cent rate was adopted, while the free delivery in such cities as Canton was an improvement of still later date. Mr. Bour was fortunate in having two daughters who were able to render him efficient assistance in the work of the postoffice. First was Miss Julia and later Miss Rose Bour, who were both expert in the handling of mail. The latter served for some time as assistant to William K. Miller, who succeeded her father as postmaster. She afterward married General Seraphim Meyer and is now living in California.

Some time before the burning of the Methodist church the late Cornelius Aultman had purchased of Mr. Bour his three-story building, together with the lot, and the Bour property was purchased by the church society at the

time when additional room became demanded for the erection of the present fine edifice, the Bour building being at the time razed to the ground. Cornelius Aultman was the largest contributor to the erection of the new church, taking great personal interest in its construction.

After thus disposing of the property mentioned Mr. Bour purchased the residence on the northeast corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, commonly known as the old Fogle property, and there he continued to reside until his death, in 1891. His children still own and occupy this residence. This house was erected about eighty-five years ago, by William Fogle, Sr., and was occupied by him until he built his fine mansion on North Market street on the site of the present residence of Mrs. Kate Aultman. On this same block of lots which the Bour homestead is located Mr. Fogle had also established a tan yard, which was removed many years ago. This same house was owned and occupied for a number of years by the late Robert Latimer, and there his father, Robert, Sr., died very suddenly. He had formerly lived in Osnaburgh township and was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church. David Sherrick afterward owned and lived in this same house, and it may be said that very few of the old houses still standing in Canton as landmarks of a bygone day are as substantial as this historic two-story brick residence.

It should have been stated that the third story of the building on West Tuscarawas street was used as a hall. The Odd Fellows occupied the same for a number of years, and it is believed that the Know Knothings, who flourished as a political organization for some time, also held some meetings in this hall. They also held a number of meetings in the hall owned by Martin Wikidal, in what was known as the Farmers and Merchants' block. After Mr. Bour sold this property he did not give so much attention to the tailoring business as he had done in former years, though he still continued to do more or less work for his old customers, though this was not necessary, as he was in comfortable circumstances, being then eighty years of age. In the death of Nicholas Bour, Canton lost a good and loyal citizen, and the family is one most highly esteemed in this community. Thus the lesson is constantly repeated: one generation passeth away and another cometh.

STARK COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

By John Danser

Having been fortunate in obtaining a copy of the original muster roll of the military company which left Massillon in 1846 to take part in the Mexican war, under command of Captain James Allen and Lieutenant Samuel Beatty, the writer determined that no more fitting subject could be found for consideration in this series of articles. The muster roll contains the names of many who will be remembered by some of the citizens of the county today. Captain Allen was an old and honored citizen and was well known to many of the older residents of Canton and Massillon, where he had resided, having for a time been connected with newspaper enterprises in each of these cities. The Mexican war provided the opportunity for Captain Allen to raise a company and go to the front in defense of the stars and stripes. This war was occasioned by the question of the annexation of Texas, which was at that time a province of Mexico, extending to the Indian Territory on the north and on up to the Oregon territory on the Pacific ocean. Texas had been settled by former residents of the United States, who saw that if the territory remained under Mexican rule that liberty which they had enjoyed in the more eastern states of the Union would be in

constant jeopardy. They attempted at first to secede from Mexico and then asked the United States to sustain them and annex the country to this. The Whig party at that time, as well as many outside the ranks of that party, opposed this movement because they feared it would offer an opportunity for the extension of slavery. But the will of the American people would not yield to this view; the war went on and finally Mexico had to succumb. The war continued from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. By an act of congress ten million dollars was placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, in order to carry on the war, and fifty thousand volunteers were called for by the executive. Ohio was then comparatively a new and thinly populated state to what it is today, and yet she came forward with fully five regiments of volunteer soldiers and took an honorable part in the prosecution of the war, while our Stark county, with Captain James Allen, was among the first and foremost to go to the front. It is to record this brave act of Captain Allen and his men that this article is brought out, so that the second generation since that time may know and honor the men that then enlisted.

The following is the muster roll of Company K, of which James Allen was thus captain, the same being attached to the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Samuel R. Curtis, and called into the service under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, for a term of twelve months from the 28th day of February, 1847. In connection with each name is given the respective age of the volunteer at time of enlistment: James Allen, captain, 44; Samuel Beatty, first lieutenant, 25; Jacob G. Frick, second lieutenant, 21; Horace L. Brown, second lieutenant, 23; John L. Cross, first sergeant, 21; William J. Hartman, sergeant, 18; John Fitzsimmons, sergeant, 19; John B. Collins, sergeant, 23; Patrick Fitzpatrick, corporal, 21; John Matson, corporal, 21; Lewis Hemminger, corporal, 22; William McCurdy, corporal, 18; Augustus F. Frederici, drummer, 40; Louis Clement, fifer, 21. Privates: Thomas Brand, 26; George M. Bollinger, 19; Charles Bradley, 31; Charles H. Coombs, 22; Hiram Correll, 24; John Cotwinkle, 40; John Cox, 19; Jeroboam Creighton, 21; John Dickas, 27; Harvey Davis, 30; Isaac Doxsey, 18; Jacob Ebersole, 22; James Elliott, 29; Ambrose Essner, 24; Jacob Fentenheim, 20; Peter Finney, 27; Charles Floom, 23; Frederick Vogelgesang, 18; Andrew P. Gallagher, 19; John Ganett, 18; Theodore Gibbons, 20; Ferdinand W. Haack, 22; William W. Hastings, 21; Isaiah Keltner, 18; Frederick Kissner, 36; George A. Klingle, 36; Christian Ledigh, 40; Jon Link, 22; Philip Martin, 18; Findlay McGrew, 18; John C. Moloney, 21; John Mungrew, 30; Samuel F. Murrah, 23; Wesley Nugen, 21; Leander Preston, 19; Jacob W. Rex, 26; Jacob Schold, 20; John Shannon, 20; Frederick Souter, 26; James R. Stall, 28; Samuel Stall, 22; John Stevens, 24; John Stone, 31; Thomas Thompson, 23; William C. Torrance, 21; John Ulam, 19; John W. Wagner, 23; John R. Walter, 22; Alonzo M. Waters, 20; Dewitt C. Whiting, 20, and William Yawkey, 37.

Those who died in the company were Jacob Reed, who died at the age of twenty two, in the hospital at Camargo, Mexico, April 8, 1847; Joseph Schlink, age thirty-six, in the hospital at Saltillo, Mexico, April 23, 1847; Robert M. Schilling, age eighteen, at Camargo, April 1, 1847; Abraham Metz, age twenty, was discharged at Buena Vista, Mexico, on surgeon's certificate of disability, by order of General Wolf.

The company was enrolled at Massillon by Major General Jarvis, May 30, 1846, and was mustered into service at Cincinnati, June 25, following, by Captain E. Shriver. Captain James Allen was an able and formidable newspaper writer and was a brother in law of Mrs. Julius Whiting, Sr., who is still a resident of

Canton. Lieutenant Samuel Beatty hardly needs any introduction to the present generation, having served in the late Civil war, starting out as colonel of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and returning a brigadier general. He died only a few years ago. Jacob G. Frick, the second lieutenant, was a relative of the late Samuel Gotshall and during the time the latter conducted the Stark County Democrat we learn that Mr. Frick was employed in the office of the paper. He is a cousin of Henry C. Frick, the well-known steel manufacturer of Pennsylvania, and still lives in Pottstown, that state. Among the other members of the company who are well known to old Cantonians may be mentioned the following: Sergeant William J. Hartman, who was a son of Joseph Hartman, who was engaged in the tailoring business in Canton many years ago. Corporal William McCurdy was a son of the late John McCurdy and a brother of the late Martha McGregor. After the close of the Mexican war, in company with a number of others from this section, he went to California, at the time of the gold excitement, and was assaulted and killed by the Indians on Pit river, that state, in 1850. Isaac Doxey was an old resident of Massillon and died not many years ago. Jacob Ebersole was another of the Canton contingent, and he passed away within the last decade. Ambrose Essner was a German, and was a resident of Canton before and after the war, dying here a few years ago. Frederick Vogelsang is still a resident of Canton. Ferdinand Haack will be well remembered by most of the present-day citizens. He was the old-time bailiff of the court house—a position that seems to have been pre-empted by him away back in the fifties. John C. Moloney was well and favorably known to our old residents, having been prominent in the painting trade in Canton. His two sons live in Chicago, and his daughter, Mrs. Judge Mong, still resides in Canton. Jacob W. Rex was a son of old Jacob Rex, a pioneer tailor of Canton, and for many years station master at the Fort Wayne depot when it was located on South Market street. John R. Walter is still living and resides in Tuscarawas township, where he has held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. John Fitzsimmons was still living at last accounts, being numbered among the pioneer citizens of Lafayette, Indiana. There are many other familiar names on the muster roll, but it has been impossible to discover sufficient data concerning them to offer any record of accurate importance.

INDIANS IN STARK COUNTY.

By Lew Sussie.

The government survey of the lands of Stark county, east of the Tuscarawas river, was made in 1799. The land office for the district was established in Steubenville in 1801. The first entry of land was made in 1804. Emigrants began to settle in 1805, the first in the townships of Canton, Osnaburg and Sandy. Previously, in all legal transactions, it was considered a part of Columbiana county. It originally contained twenty-two townships, five since taken off, viz: Green and Franklin, now in Summit; and Rose, Brown and Harrison, now a part of Carroll.

Although the Indians had relinquished all claim to the territory, and removed their personal effects west of the Tuscarawas river, making their headquarters in the neighborhood of the present site of Jeromeville, Ashland county, they were still in the habit of tramping over many portions of Stark, ostensibly for the purpose of fishing and hunting. Congress lake was a great place of resort for fishing and Meyer's lake a loafing place. The woods abounded in game, and from white settlers they could beg or barter for a change of diet.

Their chief, a half breed, went by the name of Armstrong. He was regarded with favor, having on several occasions befriended the whites. There were several prominent in the tribe who were looked upon with suspicion, for having been guilty of acts of hostility in former years. They were known as Captain Beaverhat, Tom Jileway and Long John. Beaverhat was jealous of his wife, and when drunk would cut the soles of her feet to prevent her from running about. He had a sort of necklace, upon which were strung a lot of human tongues. This, when under the influence of liquor, he would sometimes display, at the same time indulging in threats against the whites. The story has been handed down, that at a gathering at Slusser's mill on the Nimishillen, Beaverhat was present and made rather an offensive exhibition of his necklace. David Bachtel was also present, with his trusty rifle and belt knife, without which he was never seen away from home. He was not a friend of the red man, and on this occasion the conduct of Beaverhat excited his resentment. Beaverhat, observing that he had gone too far, took himself away. He had not been gone long before Bachtel likewise disappeared. Beaverhat was never afterwards seen, and Bachtel was suspected of hastening his departure to the happy hunting ground. The Indians had wild turkeys and venison hams for barter. A turkey for a pumpkin, and a ham for a bread basket full of corn meal, was a customary exchange. It is characteristic of the Indian to be a beggar and a glutton. They never suffer from diffidence about asking, and will eat an incredible amount before being satisfied. They were extremely fond of sweet milk, and two would drink a gallon crock with very little ceremony. While the men were away hunting, trapping or fishing the women would dig ginseng or make baskets of ash wood. The former was purchased by traders, who sent it east, from whence it was sent to China, where it was said to bring its weight in gold.

As long as the Indians remained in the country they were treated by the whites with uniform kindness, and oftentimes lavish generosity. Unsuccessful as they sometimes were in the pursuit of game, their request for food was never denied. In fact when they called in the absence of the man of the cabin the woman, being alone, rather feared to deny them. Four stalwart braves called at the cabin of William Henry, of Tuscarawas township, while he was absent on the hunt of stray cattle. His wife, a delicate woman, was alone with an infant. Their unusual boldness excited her apprehensions, but she had the presence of mind to conceal her fears and to impress them with the idea that she was not intimidated, took one of their guns and held it up as if taking aim. One of the number inquired, "Can white squaw shoot?" Her reply was that she could shoot as well as they. Thereupon a mark was placed on a tree close by. Mrs. Henry took deliberate aim, fired and made what would be called a good shot. One of the Indians then tried his hand, but did not come so near the mark, upon which they gave a great whoop, one remarking, "White squaw brave; good to shoot," and immediately all left. Mrs. Henry believed they premeditated mischief, and attributed her protection to the manner in which she handled the gun. The shot she made was entirely accidental, as she made no pretensions to skill in the use of fire arms.

In 1807 Joseph H. Larwell was in the employ of the government surveying the land west of the Tuscarawas river. The corps frequently came in contact with small parties of Indians. At one time a party of five or six met the surveying party and by their talk and manner gave evidence of anger and dissatisfaction at the encroachments of the whites and at their driving off the game. One of their

number, who could speak tolerable English, said: "You run here—you run there—we cut your legs off—you run no more," at the same time gesticulating earnestly, the more effectually to enforce his ideas. This threat, and the manner of the Indians, intimidated the party and several of the corps refused to proceed. Larwell despatched a messenger to their chief Armstrong at Jeromeville, informing him of the circumstances and their fears. The chief returned assurances that they would not be molested, and in proof of good faith on his part sent as a spy one of his tribe, to watch the rest and give information to the company upon the first indications of threatened danger.

Up to the war of 1812 with England, Indians continued to fish and hunt in parts of Stark county. During the exciting times preceding the declaration of war they manifested no disposition to join the tribes who had allied themselves with the British against us. That overtures had been made them by emissaries of Tecumseh was evident from their knowledge of preparations on foot for the war among the tribes located farther west. A well-known character, accustomed to fish in Tuscarawas, and a frequent visitor at the home of Stephen Harris, remarked during an evening's talk, that it would be a "big war," and that the "Indians fight like Devers."

After Hull's surrender, and the first squad of his paroled men reached Canton on their way home, there happened to be a few Indians in town trading. The sight of these Indians bringing to their mind the ignoble manner in which they had been treated, so exasperated them that they determined upon revenge, and approaching the Indians in a menacing manner, the latter made off, and as the soldiers quickened their pace the Indians increased theirs and soon outstripped the soldiers and were out of sight. As they approached the Tuscarawas river they gave several loud and peculiar whoops, which was understood by those encamped upon the opposite bank, for soon the squaws had their papooses strapped and their camp utensils in readiness to move, which they did in hot haste—never again to return for the purpose of fishing or hunting.

During the continuance of the war, many of the inhabitants were in constant dread of being nightly besieged by the savage foe. Rumors were rife of a large body of Indians advancing from the west, led by British officers, who were hourly expected to be upon them. At one time the news came that a force of eight hundred had fortified themselves in the bend of the river south of Bethlehem, making preparations for an attack upon the defenseless settlers. A company was made up in Canton, commanded by Colonel Sloan, another in Sandy, commanded by Captain Downing, who marched to the place of rendezvous, but no signs of Indians were discovered.

Many amusing incidents are told of some of the settlers, growing out of their fears of being attacked; many abandoned their homes and crops and went east. It was a common custom for different neighbors to collect with their families at a designated house for mutual protection. Besides their fire arms, axes and scythes and all other instruments of defense that could be mustered were duly arranged that they might be convenient in case of need. A sentinel was generally upon guard, and every preparation made, that circumstances would afford, for vigorous resistance. There are a few yet living who remember being awed to silence, or lullabied to sleep, by dreadful stories of Indian cruelty whispered in their ears. There were several block houses erected west of the Tuscarawas river, in Lawrence, Tuscarawas and Bethlehem townships, but they were never in requisition as such.

At the conclusion of the war, and the establishment at Sandusky of a reservation for the Indians remaining, they were in the habit of making annual trips through the towns

east to the Ohio river. They would travel in squads of a half dozen or more, three or four bucks and several squaws with their papooses hanging around town a week or more, lodging in the market house. The men gave exhibitions of their skill with the bow and arrow, picking off shillings and sixpence at a distance of twenty to thirty steps, set in a forked stick placed in the ground. They wouldn't see a copper cent. The women gathered in considerable money selling moccasins and bead work. In the evening they gave exhibitions of their different kind of dances. The music was furnished by their own band and it was not only peculiar but horrid.

While the Nichols mill (Browning site) was being built the workmen were considerably annoyed by the Indians, who persisted in hanging around for the scraps left from dinner and in the hope of getting whiskey, of which they were passionately fond. The workmen, in the hope of getting rid of them, would insist in their helping in the work. This they disinclined to do. The Indian has an innate aversion to anything like work, outside of fishing, hunting and fighting. According to their ideas, anything beyond this belongs to the female members of the family. Occasionally an Indian could be persuaded to take hold of the handle of a cross-cut saw and help pull and push it, but it would not be long before he would quit, giving as a reason that it "made him sick arm."

Rudy Bair happened to come across a squad of Indians camped on Black's creek, Paris township. They were just ready to partake of a meal they had prepared and insisted upon his joining them. Fearing lest he might offend them by refusing, he reluctantly consented. The meal consisted of bear's head, stewed or boiled in a camp kettle and thickened with hair and corn meal. The Indians gave Bair to understand by grunts and signs that he must pitch in like the rest, which he did, but, as he afterward frequently said, it was the most unpalatable meal he ever attempted to gulp down. The hair choked him so that it was with the greatest difficulty he could keep from vomiting, though the Indians swallowed it with a will.

EARLY MEASURES FOR SAFETY.

By Lew Seusser.

The other night I passed Jacob Bachtel, special night watchman in the public square, and I was reminded of the first watchman employed in Canton. That was many years ago, and these were the circumstances which led to the employment of a watchman at that early day.

The town had a bank, the second organized in the town, known as the Farmers' Bank of Canton. It was a recuscitation of the first and did business in a one-story brick building at the northwest corner of the public square. The officers were Orlando Metcalf, a prominent lawyer, president, and William Fogle, Sr., retired merchant, cashier. This was before the day of burglar-proof safes. The substitute in this bank was a walled room, ten feet square, built of cut stone. The door was made of heavy oak plank, covered with plate iron, with an enormous wooden lock that had a hey hole large enough to admit four fingers at one time. The key was like what in imagination we regard a Bastile key, although too large and heavy to carry on your person without discomfort. The clerk or teller of the bank was William Fogle, Jr., and one morning while opening up for business he detected bits of putty sticking around the key hole of the safe lock. Suspicion being excited by the appearance of this putty, a council of the officers and directors of the bank was called. Being satisfied that there was a movement on foot to rob the bank, it was decided to erect a guard house and employ a watchman. A wooden structure of

octagonal form, about five feet in diameter, was put on the corner of the pavement immediately in front of the bank. A pane of glass was inserted as a look-out on each side and a cannon stove occupied one side, by which it was made quite comfortable in cold weather. The watchman employed was Valentine Bockius, a man passed middle age, who was with Napoleon at Moscow and Waterloo. At that day a man who had served through the Revolutionary war or with Napoleon was considered invincible, of unquestioned courage and daring—at least by the boys. Bockius was a hatter by trade, but as the business was not remunerative he accepted the position of bank watchman, as it was looked upon as one of responsibility and trust. His armory or means of offense and defence consisted of a flint-lock musket, generally with fixed bayonet, a horse pistol and a heavy cavalry sword. Much of his time while on duty he employed in picking or carding wool.

The boys living near the public square, and who were wont to congregate around the old court house to play "hide and go seek," "wolf" and such like juvenile sports, would often linger around the watch house and drink in the wonderful stories the old man would tell of accidents by flood and field, of hair-breadth "'scapes" and the like. He would frequently from the court house pavement cry the hour of night and the character of the weather. This could be distinctly heard several squares distant. His call for instance was: "Twelve o'clock and a starlight night," or "Two o'clock and all's well." It is needless to add that while this watch was kept up, to the time of the removal of the bank to the corner of Tuscarawas and Popular, no attempt at robbery was made.

There are but few citizens of Canton left who did business with the Farmers' Bank at the time of which I write. O. T. Browning, John Laird and Daniel DeWalt are the only persons left who have not had their last check discounted. Banks and currency was much more of a disturbing element then than now. The country was full of all sorts of what was then designated "wild cat" and "red dog" currency and you were at a loss to known whether what you received at par today would not be quoted at a heavy discount or announced broke tomorrow. Every business man took a bank note reporter, which he was obliged to consult daily. Schemers were starting banks in every nook and corner of the country. The Mormons had a bank of issue at Kirtland, on the Reserve, and a syndicate started "The Orphan's Institute" bank at Fulton, and the "Owl Creek," and numerous other swindling concerns that played sad havoc with the farming community in the purchase of produce. It is to be hoped the country will never again be subjected to such a crisis.

SOME PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

By Lew Sleusser

Valentine Weaver, better known as "Felty" Weaver, came from Washington county, Maryland, in 1806, and settled in Plain township before it was organized, while the territory of Stark was yet a part of Columbiana. He had ten children, and the five older were girls, Nancy, Elizabeth, Magdelena, Sarah and Christina. Nancy was always delicate and died soon after her marriage. The rest of the girls were healthy and stout. At that time hired help was scarce and the money to pay for it scarcer still. The help of these girls was necessary to open the farm, nor did they hesitate to give it. They could do, and did, whatever a man could do—cut down trees, burn brush, split rails, plough, sow, cut wheat with a sickle, and hay and clover with a sythe, thresh with a flail, in short do any kind of farm work. Elizabeth, the second daughter, known as Betsy, who married Joseph Essig, was the

boss of them all. She could excel most men in the management of horses. As an illustration: A young brother hauling out manure was unable to start a load. Betsy, noticing his ineffectual efforts from the kitchen window, came out, took the whip out of his hand, remarking, "Ous em waig; luss mich de gowl handle," spoke kindly to the horses, cracked the whip, ordered them to move, and the load moved out of the rut. Upon another occasion, when they were building a barn, the driver of four horses came with a load of sill timber, and insisted that it was impossible to drive where the timber was to be unloaded without barking some fruit trees. At that time fruit trees were an object and it became a perplexing question among the men standing around how the timber could be taken where it was wanted. While the subject was under discussion, Betsy made her appearance and soon entered into the spirit of controversy. She proffered to drive the team to the place desired without touching a tree and her offer was accepted. Mounting the saddle horse, riding sideways, she took up the line, spoke to the horses, started them up, and made the twists and turns to the place desired without touching a tree. Betsy attained her ability to manage horses by inheritance, for her father had the reputation of being the most skillful driver and best horseman in the country around.

One of the first constables of Plain township was a man by the name of Packer. He was a great braggart and at every opportunity boasted of his bravery and wonderful achievements. He had a sow and a litter of pigs that were kept in a pen near his cabin that they might not be molested by wild animals, bears and wolves. Early one morning, before Packer and his wife were out of bed, they heard a noise like a pig squealing. They were quick to take in the situation and both sprang out of bed. The wife naturally waited for the husband to move out to the rescue; but the husband hesitated, loath to move forward, and said to his wife "Betsy you go foremost and I'll follow." Betsy, obedient to the command of her lord and master, went foremost, shook her skirts at the bear and he left. The story got out, and ever afterward, when Packer would commence to brag, some one in the company would drop the remark, "Betsy you go foremost," and it effectually squelched him.

During the summer and fall of 1810 more emigrants and land speculators came from the east and the west than had previously come from the time Ohio was admitted into the Union as a state. This was soon after the lands west of the Tuscarawas river were open to entry. The land office was then in Canton. The Eagle tavern, a two-story structure, corner of Market and Tuscarawas, was the popular stopping place for man and beast. It was well known east and as far west as white people dared to venture. The supply of horse feed was limited in this locality and Mr. Dewalt had difficulty in procuring sufficient to satisfy the demand of travelers. The neighborhood of New Lisbon had been longer settled and the yield of farm products was there more abundant. In order to supply the demand, Mr. Dewalt sent his two daughters, Nancy and Mary, the oldest of his children, the former fifteen and the latter fourteen, to New Lisbon, a distance of thirty-five miles, for oats. It was a dismal road, along which the settlements were few and far between, and "Hohn's Bottom," midway, the dread of travelers and teamsters, not to mention the fact of coming in contact with roving Indians then traveling the country. The girls made the trip, each riding horseback and between them leading a horse and brought back ten bushels of oats. This performance would not be considered anything extraordinary at the present day, but at that time, when the country was comparatively new and unsettled and there were no well-defined

roads, it may be considered a remarkable exhibition of pluck and fortitude.

Peter Dickerhoof came to Stark county in 1806, and settled in Plain township. His daughter Betsy (recorded Elizabeth in her Taufschein) was a woman in a thousand. She early evinced a spirit of independence and an ambition to do work equal to a man. Although not particularly stout in appearance, she was well knit and capable of great endurance. She secured the contract to open the road from Berlin to Greentown, and it is said she cut down more trees than any man she had employed. She was never content with doing ordinary housework such as would satisfy most women, but was always on the lookout for contracts. Felling timber and clearing up ground seemed to be her delight. She never married, though many offers were presented. She feared being curtailed in her liberty. She seemed determined that "no pent up Utica should contract her powers."

Mary Marks, wife of John Marks, of Sandy township, had nineteen children in twenty years, all living when last heard from. Marks was a common laborer and, finding himself unable to provide for so numerous a household, cowardly deserted his post. Mrs. Marks, like Niobe of old, was fond of her offspring, and shed tears because her husband had left her before she had the twentieth.

Apropos,—William Alban, of Lawrence township, had twenty-one children, by three wives, all living.

AWAY BACK IN 1840.

By Lew Slusser

It was in the 'forties that a friend of mine engaged passage in the stage coach at Canton for Pittsburg. The route was through New Lisbon to Smith's Ferry, on the Ohio river, thence by steamboat to Pittsburg. Thirty-six hours was required to make the trip, which was then considered fast traveling. Fare, five dollars. At the time the incident occurred which I am about to relate, the stage left Canton at four in the afternoon. When it arrived from the west there was but one vacant seat, and that was taken by my informant. It was in the spring of the year, the roads muddy and traveling slow and laborious. But, that the narrative may be better understood, I'll let my informant tell it in his own language.

"It was dusk by the time we reached Osnaburg. There the driver stopped and watered the horses. I should mention that I knew but one of my fellow passengers, a merchant from Navarre, whose name I would have you withhold from the public as well as my own, but shall call him Navarre. He and I, and a commission merchant from New York, did about all the talking that was carried on between the passengers. When we reached Shull's tavern, halfway between Osnaburg and Paris, the driver again stopped to water the horses. As we drove up a man came out of the house with a lantern and followed him. Two other rather rough looking customers came up to the coach, looked in and inquired whether there was any room. When told that every seat was occupied one made an expression of disappointment. One of the men mounted the box and the other climbed on the top of the coach, allowing his feet to hang over the side to the annoyance of the passengers.

"It was after bed time when we got to Paris, where we changed horses. The passengers all got out of the stage and went into the bar-room, where there was a fire. The landlord came out of a back room, rubbing his eyes and blinking as though he had just been awakened from a sound sleep. The driver came in and handed him the way bill. Just then one of the drovers said to the landlord that he wanted to engage passage to New Lisbon. At

this, my friend from Navarre remarked to the landlord: 'You had better look over the way bill and see how many passengers are on. The coach is full.' 'You keep your mouth shut,' replied the driver. 'I wasn't speaking to you,' rejoined Navarre. No sooner said, than the driver drew back and struck Navarre square in the face, staggering him back against the wall. Navarre straightened up and at it they went, pell mell, knocking each other right and left. Then New York put his foot on the seat of a heavy arm chair standing by and taking hold of an arm with both hands, wrenched it off, and with this commenced on the second drover, who had hold of Navarre. The other passengers ran from the room. In the melee the stove and pipe were knocked down, then the counter on which the candle stood, and then all was darkness, but the fight continued. It was a rap and a kick and a curse, and when the drivers came from the stable with a lantern, New York was dragging the landlord over the floor by the hair and he was bellowing at the top of his voice, 'What have I done that I should be so abused?' The drovers were nowhere to be seen. Finding they were likely to get the worst of the fight, they took advantage of the darkness and slipped out; nor were they again seen, although for miles on the way we anticipated an attack from them.

"I should have pitched in, but the fact was, being on my way to the city to purchase goods, and having on my best clothes, I disliked the idea of having my appearance spoiled. Navarre was much mortified that he should have a black eye, but we did our best to console him. New York came out of the fight without a mark.

"We reached New Lisbon in time for breakfast next morning, and Smith's Ferry for dinner. Here we took passage in a stern-wheel boat for Pittsburg, secured berths and when we awoke in the morning found the boat tied up at the wharf. I shall never forget the fight in Paris. It excited considerable talk in the neighborhood, and, as I afterward learned, the two drovers were young men from Tuscarawas township, who afterward attained some prominence, but are now both dead."

MEMORIES OF OLDEN TIMES.

By Lew Slusser.

While to know how people lived in the days of ancient Greece and Rome may be interesting to many of the present day, it should be more interesting to know how our own grandparents lived—to know how the habits and customs of their day differed from our own. It is questionable whether the most advanced pupils of the high school have an adequate conception of the wonderful change that has been wrought in our domestic habits and customs within the last half century. When we contemplate the marvelous advance that has been made in arts and sciences in that time we wonder at the stupidity of the people who lived in the hundred years previous. 'Tis said necessity is the mother of invention. Very true, and was there not as much necessity for a friction match one hundred years ago as today? Yet in my schoolboy days a friction match was a thing unknown.

Canton was twenty-five years old and had a population of over two thousand people before there was a cook stove in town. There were a few tin-plate stoves, as they were called, used for heating and cooking light meals, but general cooking was done by an open fire. The tea kettle was hung over the fire on a crane; the meat and potatoes fried in a skillet set on the coals; pot-pie and biscuit were baked in a dutch oven, the lid covered with live coals. The same vessel was often used for baking bread and frying faustnachts. Potatoes were sometimes baked in the ashes, wood alone being then used for fuel. Those were the days referred to by

the poet when was heard "the cricket on the hearth" not my days, but of generations preceding, when young people did their courting by the dying embers. It is now done by electric light. Our chief light by which to read at night was the tallow candle, and it required snuffing about every fifteen minutes. Habits and customs change and we change with them.

To return to the ways of living in the time of which we write. The tableware was decidedly plain. Queensware was expensive, and many families used pewter plates. The children as a rule ate at the second table. Why they were not allowed to sit down I am unable to tell, unless it was then as now, people were particular to observe fashion whether it was agreeable or not.

High bedsteads were the style. This was necessary in many cases, as trundle beds in which children slept were kept under them and at night rolled out for use. It was the fashion to pile the bedding up high. On top of a thick straw tick would be a feather tick, making it so high from the floor that a short-legged woman would require the assistance of a chair to get in, and then it was anything but a comfortable place to sleep in on a hot, sultry night. Education has done much toward emancipating us from meek submission to an objectionable habit. In early times a feather tick was a part of the bride's outfit. Now it consists of many articles quite as superfluous, but not so unhealthy to use.

Hotels in those days were called taverns, but "what's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet." And so it was with many of the early taverns of this country. Food of the staple kind was cheap and plentiful. William Hawk, the grandfather of William Hawk connected with the Windsor of New York, was proprietor of the Eagle tavern, from whence the Eagle block takes its name. His house had a reputation for good living not excelled by any between Pittsburgh and Mansfield. There was no Chicago then. His table was always supplied with the best of everything that could be had. He had no printed bills of fare, but there are a few of the old guard still living and they testify to the following ordinary course: For breakfast, ham and beef steak, fried potatoes, warm cakes, waffles, spreads of all kinds, excellent coffee with rich cream. For dinner, chicken, roast beef or kidney, roast of veal, roast turkey, vegetables, sauces of all kinds and tea or coffee. For dessert, pie or cake. Supper, beef steak and ham, mashed potatoes, sauces, coffee and tea. And this for twenty-five cents a meal; regular boarding, with lodging, two dollars and a half a week. A cold check of cold meat, boiled eggs, bread, butter and a spread, pie and milk, one shilling. Lodging, a shilling, and horse feed the same. There was no oysters or ice cream, napkins or music, but customers were as well satisfied as they are now at the Windsor or Fifth Avenue, where they pay three to five dollars a day.

This was the day of the stage coach. When Colonel Cribbs advertised that he had established a daily line of four-horse post coaches running east and west from Canton, he was looked upon as a greater man than General Grant. Leaving Canton after dinner and arriving in Pittsburgh by the next dinner hour was regarded the ne plus ultra of fast traveling. The arrival of the coach at the tavern was an event calculated to attract everybody of leisure within convenient distance. Passengers took their meals while there was a change of horses. As the stage approached from the east, on reaching the rise opposite the Lutheran church, the driver commenced blowing his horn and kept it up until he reached Cherry street; then cracking his whip with a few extra flourishes, he came in on a brisk trot up to the public square and around the market house to the front of the tavern, when the landlord would make his appearance, place steps to the door of the coach and invite passengers to alight.

The driver, as well as the proprietor of the line, was an important character. Having charge of the United States mail, artistic in handling the ribbons and the whip, he was a masher of the hired girls at the taverns along his route.

HOTELS OF OLDEN TIMES.

By John Danner.

Three score of years ago there were five hotels, between Canton and Massillon. The county had no railroads at the time; Massillon was the great wheat market of this section, by reason of being located on the Ohio canal; the tide of emigration was moving westward and the stage coaches passed back and forth, as did also the Conestoga freight wagons, and these conditions conspired to render necessary the conducting of hotels all along the route. The first of these hostelries on the road from Canton to Massillon was known as the Floom hotel. It was a frame building and was located on the west side of what is now known as Reedurban, while it is occupied by descendants of F. X. Floom, the original proprietor. Both he and his wife were well adapted to their business and had many friends. Mrs. Floom was a very devout Catholic and seldom failed to attend the services of her church in Canton. She was a very benevolent and kind-hearted woman. This hotel was opened in 1825 and was utilized as a place of public entertainment about forty years.

The next caravanse on the road was known as Rhodes' hotel, and this stood about half a mile west of Floom's on the north side of the road, while the latter was on the south side. This house was opened to the public about 1830 and was conducted as a hotel about fifteen years. Several hundred yards west of Rhodes' hotel, and on the south side of the road, was a hotel which had been opened in 1829, by Jesse Band, who was its proprietor until 1842, after which several other parties there continued in the same business. The old building has within late years been removed to a point a little west of the village of Genoa and is now untilized as a private residence. The fourth hotel was about a quarter of a mile west of the one just described, and stood on the north side of the road, the property being now owned by George Locke. The old hotel building stood close to the road, and had a well and pump in front, as did also Floom's. This place was first known as Wertz's hotel, but later was owned by Jacob Bahney, who conducted it about forty-eight years ago, the same bearing his name at the time. On the opposite side of the road was the large barn of the hotel property, the same having long since been demolished.

The fifth and last of these wayside taverns was owned and conducted by Austin Allen and was known as Allen's Hotel. The house was a two-story brick structure and was situated about two and one-half miles east of Massillon and on the north side of the road, the same being located close to the road. Mr. Allen was an intelligent and genial Irishman and a strong Free Mason, having joined the order in his native land, the Emerald Isle. It is stated that at this house the Masons often met for counsel and fraternal and ritualistic work before they had lodge rooms in either Canton or Massillon. Mrs. Allen was given more or less to despondency, and while in one of these states of mental depression she committed suicide, this being more than a half century ago, and shortly afterward Mr. Allen abandoned the hotel business.

In Massillon there were four hotels that paid special attention to the farmers and the emigrant travel, while the two larger ones catered to the coach and carriage trade. One of these more pretentious hotels was the Commercial, which was located on the northeast corner of Main and Erie streets, being conduct-

ed by William M. Folger. It was constructed of brick and was two stories in height, while it was long since razed to give place to the present three-story business block which occupies the site. In its last days the Commercial was kept by Samuel Hawk, formerly of Canton, and after leaving Massillon he located in New York city, where he became proprietor of the old Manhattan hotel, on Murray street, and later of the St. Nicholas, on Broadway. The other leading hotel of Massillon was the Franklin house, which was located west of the canal and one block south of Main street. The proprietor for many years was Thomas S. Webb, who later conducted a hotel in New York city for a short time, after which he was engaged in the same line of enterprise in Philadelphia, where he remained a number of years, eventually returning to Massillon, where he lived retired until his death, a few years ago. Both Mr. Hawk and Mr. Webb were capable and popular hotel men.

Of the four minor hotels in Massillon it may be said that Jacob Miller had a good two-story brick house on the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets, opposite the present Conrad house. He was the father of the late George Miller, who was quite prominent as a Democratic politician about a half century ago and who served as a member of the state senate. On West Main street, where the Bee Hive dry goods store is now located, was also a two-story brick hotel, which was kept by various persons in the early years, and this building is still standing. A full block further west, on the north side of Main street, was Spuhler's hotel, a two-story brick, which was utilized for hotel purposes for more than sixty years. In West Massillon was a two story frame hotel conducted by Dr. Abbott, who was well known to many of the older residents of Massillon.

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO.

By John Danner.

All old citizens refer to the presidential campaign of 1840 as the most tumultuous, exciting and memorable in the history of the nation. A log cabin was utilized as the Whig headquarters during the noted campaign and here many fervent political harangues and able forensic addresses were arranged and delivered, favoring the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." This primitive building stood on the lot at present occupied by the Hannah block, being located about midway down the block and facing Dewalt street. The front part of the lot was at the time marked by a large walled-up cellar, which had been placed there a number of years previously by Thomas Cunningham, who had intended to there erect a house. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and his shop was located in the old jail building that occupied the site of the present Yohe hotel, on North Market street. The material was all in readiness for the erection of his new house when the old jail burned to the ground, entailing a total loss of its contents, and as Mr. Cunningham carried no insurance he was unable to complete his house on West Tuscarawas street. The two-story brick house which was occupied for many years by Alexander Hurford, and which was located on the site of Mr. Cunningham's projected dwelling, was erected by Jacob Schaefer, the dry-goods merchant, he being a brother of the late Louis Schaefer and of Mrs. Martin Wikidal.

The memorable campaign whose slogan was "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" occurred fifteen years prior to the birth of the Republican party, and hard cider and coon skins were brought into distinctive evidence by the Whigs during that campaign, and although Martin Van Buren was the Democratic presidential candidate,

the memory of "Old Hickory," Andrew Jackson, was still fresh in the minds and affectionate regard of the party, and many a hickory sapling was seen in the political processions and celebrations of the campaign. Never from that day to the present time has the writer seen so great and so general political enthusiasm and excitement. Processions of both parties a mile or more in length were frequently seen, with bands of music and great platform wagons, while on the same blacksmiths, tinsmiths, threshers with flails and other artisans were represented at work, while other vocations also were shown in full complement. It was during this campaign that the Canton Independent Band was organized, this being the first in the county. H. J. Nathnagle was the leader and instructor. It is recalled that he composed a very popular musical selection, entitled the "Ladies' Reception." This was written in honor of and for the use in connection with the efforts of a band of young ladies who were dressed in uniform, each representing one of the states in the Union. In that memorable campaign these ladies rode in a large wagon similar to that occupied by the band, each being drawn by four horses. They made their first public appearance on the 4th of July, 1840. In the same year was organized the Democratic band, and both of these musical organization were equipped with fine band wagons, which soon became familiar at all great political gatherings in the county.

During this campaign William Henry Harrison, the Whig candidate for President, spoke at Massillon, while Tom Corwin and Salmon P. Chase were also present at the meeting, which was held in a little grove north of the present passenger station of the Fort Wayne Railroad. It was on quite a knoll or hill, which has since been graded down. At that time Stark county had nothing in the way of railroads. On General Harrison's way east from the Massillon meeting he stopped for a short time at the Eagle hotel (Hawks'), in Canton, and the writer recalls that he was among many other young boys of the village who gave the distinguished guest a hearty greeting. The Whigs of the county had quite a company of young men mounted on horseback and dressed in uniform, and usually on the occasion of political meetings of this sort they wore white trousers and dark coats, while their sashes bore the familiar words, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." There were about sixty persons in this escort. The writer was about seventeen years of age at the time and was a member of this organization, the major portion of its contingent being somewhat older. On occasion of popular meetings campaign songs were sung with a will and unbounded vigor, often winding up with the words, shouted in stentorian tones, "Old Tip's the boy to swing the flail and make the 'Locos' all turn pale." The term "loco foco" was quite popular among the Whigs as against the Democrats, the expression having originated by reason of the early introduction of the friction matches thus named in historic old Tammany hall, in New York city.

The Democrats also evolved some hard hits against the Whigs, and both parties spared no effort to draw together large crowds in Stark county and to arouse the maximum enthusiasm, while the displays in various lines were wonderful for the period and locality. The tide, however, turned in favor of the Whigs, and General Harrison was triumphantly elected, though he lived to occupy the presidential chair only one month, to a day, from the time of his inauguration, on the 4th of March, 1841. More than three days elapsed ere the news of his death was received in Canton, since there were no telegraphic or railroad facilities at the time, and the most expeditious medium of communication was that afforded by the lumbering stage coaches or express messengers mounted on horseback.

CANALS OF STARK COUNTY.

By John Dessie

In the early history of Stark county our pioneers had no other means of transportation than the ordinary wagon roads, and these were mostly in a poor condition, with very few bridges. Pittsburg, one hundred miles to the east, was the principal market; Cleveland in those days was in its infancy. Wheat had no cash market at home. It was often used as barter or exchange for other articles, but for money it could not be sold. In 1825 an act was passed by the state legislature giving a charter for the building of the Ohio canal, to run from Cleveland to the Ohio river. In December of that year the line was located between Massillon and Akron, while from the latter place to Cleveland the route had been located a short time previously. The work was contracted all along the line and progressed very rapidly, so that by 1830 the canal was opened from Cleveland to Portsmouth. This was looked upon as a wonderful enterprise and as one of the greatest importance to all citizens, especially to farmers, who could thus secure an outlet for their wheat and other produce.

When the canal was first built through Massillon there were but a few small houses or cabins in the place. Kendall, which is now one of the wards of the city, was then an older and more populous place. But very soon men of enterprise and business tact came to Massillon and at once erected large warehouses and opened stores, and were ready to buy for cash all the wheat that was offered. Among these men were L. and S. Rawson, H. B. and M. D. Wellman, Jesse Rhodes, the Johnsons and others, so that many others were soon attracted to Massillon, which soon became known throughout this region as the "Wheat City." The thrift and growth of Massillon from 1830 to 1850 were wonderful. Very soon after the coming of the merchants mentioned C. M. Russell, the pioneer of the Russells who afterward became the great manufacturers of the town, located there, and the success of the Russell works runs parallel with the history and prosperity of the city from that day to this.

The Sandy & Beaver canal was constructed a few years after the opening of the Ohio canal It touched Stark county only in the southeast corner, Waynesburg and Magnolia being on the line. It was intended as a feeder in the supply of water as well as commerce to the Ohio canal, but for various causes it was abandoned nearly fifty years ago. The canal that interested the people of Canton more particularly in those days was known as the one to be operated under the corporate title of the Nimishillen & Sandy Slack-Water Navigation Company. It was the intention to build this canal from Canton via the Nimishillen and Sandy creeks to the Sandy & Beaver canal and to a point a few miles east of the confluence of the latter with the Ohio canal. In order to reach Cleveland by canal it would have been necessary to go about thirty miles around before they would reach Massillon, their competitor, which would have greatly militated against the trade of Canton. All of the business men of Canton took a great interest in the project. When the ground was first broken, on Walnut street, for the construction of this canal, the largest plow that could be obtained was brought into requisition, the same being drawn by ten yoke of oxen, making a furrow large enough to float a little boat. The contractor for building the canal in Canton was the late Rodman Lovett, father of Mesdames John H. Smith and John A. Hay, who still reside in Canton. Mr. Lovett performed his work well, so that the canal, running from North street south on Walnut to the present Pennsylvania Railroad and thence directly westward across the property occupied by the present works of the Aultman Company, cross-

ing Market street at Navarre street, and thence running south on the west side of Market street to the south creek, was all finished ready for the water. After all this work was done it was found that the Sandy and Beaver canal was not a success, and that for the want of funds the project was likely to prove a failure. It was also discovered that Shriver's run, from which it was expected to supply the canal with water down as far as the south creek, was not sufficient, and this, with other difficulties and complications, caused the work to cease right there. Many thousands of dollars were lost in this operation and Walnut street stood for years as a witness of the folly of those early days. It was more frequently called Canal street than Walnut. Finally the old ditch was graded to the ground level, but not until after much murmuring and complaint on the part of the citizens who lived on Walnut street. The canal was never filled with water, and much less was it ever used for floating wheat and other products to market.

For many years after the above failure to secure for Canton canal facilities Massillon controlled the heavy produce of not only Stark county, but of quite a number of other counties, including Wayne and Holmes, and even Carroll, Columbiana and Jefferson counties sent much of their produce to the Massillon market. From 1840 to 1850 the great tide of trade that went through Canton to Massillon was such that three or four country taverns between these two places did quite a profitable business in entertaining the farmers and providing accommodations for their teams, when they were thus en route to and from the great wheat market that had been created at Massillon. The tide was so largely in favor of Massillon and against Canton during that decade, that an effort was made to secure the removal of the county seat to Massillon, and at one time it seemed very probable that this farther obscuring of Canton would be accomplished. The writer was at the time a resident of Massillon and often heard it said, "Canton is about finished and ready to be fenced in, so that the grass may grow in its streets," and so it almost appeared for awhile. But in 1851, when the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad became an assured fact, Canton was put on a level with other towns, and Ball, Aultman & Company located their manufacturing establishment here. Conditions began to rapidly change in our favor, and from that day to this Canton has had wonderful prosperity and growth, so that it is now one of the leading inland cities of the state, while Massillon also has grown to be a city of great wealth and influence. Both of these cities have manufactories that send their products not only through this nation but also to foreign lands, so that they largely contribute to the export trade that is becoming so great from this country to all parts of the civilized world. The old-time jealousy of the two cities has passed away, and our interurban system of electric lines brings us in close relation to each other, and every hour in the day we are mingled together and rejoice in each other's prosperity and happiness, while from the rapid growth of surburban districts it looks as though the two cities would eventually join each other and become as one great city. From the great changes which have taken place in the last half century it is difficult to conjecture what may occur in the next fifty years.

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY

By John Danner

The question has often been asked, who were the first physicians to locate in Canton and vicinity. It is undoubtedly certain that the first practitioner to locate in Canton was Dr. Andrew Rappee, who came here from Balti-

more in 1808. He was a native of France and his wife, Mary, was a sister of John and Joseph Shorb, who were among our first merchants, and of Adam A. Shorb, the potter. Dr. Rappee was the father of the late Mrs. Henry H. Myers and Mrs. George Faber, who after the death of Mr. Faber became the wife of V. R. Kimball, a leading merchant here. John S. Rappee, the only son, settled in Little Sandusky, and was quite successful in trading with the Indians, who then abounded in that part of the state. Dr. Rappee opened the first drug store in Canton. He lived and had his store in a two-story building that stood on the northwest corner of Seventh and Market streets. He attained quite a reputation for his eye salve, known somewhat extensively at one time under the name of "Dr. Rappee's Invaluable Eye Salve." Old Mrs. Rappee was fond of telling the story that when this first house was built on the site mentioned the cellar was dug by an Indian squaw. At one time Dr. Rappee was working with some chemical in his drug store and an explosion took place, destroying one of his eyes.

Dr. William Gardner was probably the next physician to settle in Canton, while his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah B. Earl, came here from Kendall, now a part of the city of Massillon. He had his office and residence in a two-story frame building that stood on South Market street, on the lot now occupied by the grocery store of Louis Dumont. Dr. Gardner died about 1833, and his office and residence building was thereafter used by Dr. Robert Estep and after his death by his son, Dr. Joseph Estep. Then there were Drs. John and Thomas Bonfield, who also came from Baltimore or that vicinity. Dr. John Bonfield had at one time been a surgeon in the army and was a well-informed man, but rather eccentric in certain ways, careless in the makeup of his apparel and slow of speech. As he was more or less of an office seeker he never became very popular as a physician. His wife was a sister of Thomas Cunningham, the carpenter, whom many of the old citizens will remember. Dr. Thomas S. Bonfield, a brother of John, was quite popular and successful as a physician and built up a very large practice. He built the two-story brick house which stood for many years on the lot now occupied as the residence of A. B. Walker, on West Tuscarawas street. Dr. Bonfield was the first to improve the fine farm now known as the Raff farm, two miles west of Canton.

Dr. Thomas Hartford settled in this town in 1818, having come here from Connecticut. He was very kind hearted and very considerate of the wants of the poor. When they came to him for medicine or advice he did all he could for them, regardless of whether or not any pay was forthcoming. After he left Canton, about 1830, he manifested his great interest in the poor by leaving his entire property here for their benefit. Thus it is that Canton has what is known as the Hartford poor fund. The Doctor was a true Christian and a member of the Baptist church. Dr. James Jerome came to Canton from New England about 1820, and died about five years later. He had as a student Dr. John Coulter, who is remembered by a few of our old citizens. Dr. Joseph Simmons was one of the early doctors in Canton, was competent in his profession and a man of fine appearance. He did not succeed, however, in securing a very large practice, and within three years he went to Cincinnati and several years later removed to St. Louis, where he built up a large practice, which he continued until his death, about twenty-five years ago.

Dr. George Breyseeher, a German by birth and a brother-in-law of the late John C. Bockins, settled in Canton as early as 1820, possibly a year or so before that time. It was claimed that he had been a surgeon in Napoleon's army. In those days deer and other game abounded in this section and as Dr. Brey-

secher was an expert horseman and fine marksman, he often went into the plains of the county for game of various kinds. In later years, and well known to many of the present day, was Dr. L. M. Whiting, who came here about 1836. He had a large practice and was one of our most progressive citizens. Some years thereafter Dr. A. W. Whiting also settled in Canton, becoming associated in practice with his brother and continuing there for a number of years after the latter's death. Dr. Perkins Wallace at one time had quite a practice in Canton, as did he later for several years in Massillon, and he finally returned to Canton, where he passed the remainder of his life. The late Dr. J. H. Matthews first studied with Dr. Wallace and eventually built up here an extensive practice, continuing his professional labors here until his death. In 1812 a physician and surgeon by the name of Justus Scott located in Kendall, which is now a part of Massillon, and he there enjoyed an extensive practice for a number of years. Dr. Joseph Watson, of Massillon, will be remembered by many of the present day. He located there in the early history of the city and while he was an able physician and much liked, he much preferred to give his attention to his drug store and to not respond to many professional calls. He was a most excellent and conscientious man, a Quaker by birth and early education, but in later years he identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal church in Massillon. He was more than ninety years of age at the time of his death. In Massillon was Dr. John Shertzer, who had a good practice until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. J. V. Shertzer, who also controlled an excellent practice. Dr. J. P. Barrick, of Massillon, was likewise a successful medical practitioner of Massillon and was quite well known in Canton and vicinity. Dr. D. L. Gans, of Sparta, had a wide practice and acquaintanceship. He died a few years ago, having lived in that vicinty for more than half a century. His wife was a woman of more than ordinary ability, was active in religious and temperance work and had an extensive acquaintance throughout the county. She passed away a few years prior to the death of her husband. Others could be named, but this article has already reached sufficient length. It may be added that changes in methods of practice and in the use of remedial agents have been radical in the intervening years and apparent to all, whether versed in the science of medicine or not.

EARLY FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

By John Danser.

It will not prove inappropriate to enter into a brief record concerning the methods employed in observing the anniversary of our national independence in Canton and the county in the early days. In the early times there was a universal observance of this holiday and, simple and primitive as were the means at hand, the observances ever showed the utmost loyalty and patriotism to the best government on earth. In Canton for many years Harris' grove was generally the scene of such celebrations. This was the premises now owned and occupied by Mrs. Catherine A. Meyer, 917 West Tuscarawas street. John Harris, who built the old mansion and lived there until his death, was a prominent lawyer and most excellent citizen. The few patriarchal oaks yet standing north of the house are reminders of a number of such trees that stood in that vicinity. The reading of the Declaration of Independence was always the keynote to the exercises. A few appropriate religious services and patriotic speeches were always on the program. Very often dinners were provided, sometimes basket picnics were the order of the

day, while the cannon was on all occasions brought forth to augment the enthusiasm.

There were occasional celebrations held in Shorb's grove, on the Fulton road, and also in the Hartford grove, at the east end of town, while the writer recalls several instances when the dinners were served and the speeches delivered on the block of lots now occupied by the old Harter homestead, on South Market street, between Tenth and South streets. That block was vacant for many years and the many trees standing thereon formed a pleasant little grove, making the place very suitable for use on such occasions. About sixty years ago there was living among us an old Revolutionary soldier known as Grandfather Capes. He made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Langley, who lived for many years on the northeast corner of Cleveland avenue and Fourth street. This old veteran was often called out and given a position of distinction on the occasions of the 4th of July celebrations. He was buried with military honors, in the old cemetery on McKinley avenue and near the entrance to the same.

The celebrations were usually conducted without regard to political partisanship, but sometimes the campaigns became so spirited that party divisions would occur in observing the patriotic holiday. This was especially true in 1840, in which years occurred probably the most notable campaign in the history of our nation. A record of the proceedings of the Whig contingent of the county on that occasion is available and is here given in an epitomized form. On Tuesday evening, June 16, 1840, the Whigs assembled in the log cabin, which stood on the site of the present Hanna block, on Dewalt street, to make arrangements for the 4th of July celebration. F. A. Schneider was called to the chair and Hiram K. Dickey was appointed secretary. In opening the meeting Mr. Schneider made a few remarks in German, and S. C. Frey followed with more extensive remarks in English. The committee appointed to appoint a permanent committee to make suitable arrangements reported the following names: William Herrick, Isaac Hartman, Martin Wikidal, John Malline, George Raynolds, Oliver P. Stidger, John Koontz, John Black and John Reed, Jr., of Canton; Francis J. Meyer, of Plain township; Colonel Thomas S. Webb and Francis Worthouse, of Massillon; Jesse Slusser, of Osnaburg; and John S. Rutter, of Waynesburg. The committee on invitations comprised Lewis Vail and John Meyers, of Canton, and H. Wheeler, of Massillon.

The Democrats had a great gathering on the 4th of July, but the writer of this article has been unable to find a record of names or particulars. He recalls, however, that on that occasion the town had all it could do to accommodate the people who assembled. During the campaign of that year the Democrats all over the county were raising hickory poles, some of them very tall, but hickory was the only timber that would suit their purpose, being selected in honor of President Jackson, known as "Old Hickory." The Whigs tried to some extent to imitate their opponents but, as a matter of course, never used hickory, employing usually pine or hemlock. This same year also was the one in which the first brass bands were organized in Canton. The Whigs brought about the organization of the first and called it the Canton Independent Band. Very soon afterward the Democrats organized the Democratic Band. Each had a band wagon built for the special purpose and more or less ornate, and these were usually drawn by four-horse teams and made a fair appearance, while the members became excellent players.

Not only on the 4th of July celebrations but also on other festive occasions, the cannon was generally brought into requisition as a part of the demonstrations, but several very serious accidents occurred in the county as a result of

the use of such ordnance, and the same gradually fell into disfavor. One accident from this source, of which the writer was an eye-witness, occurred on what was known for many years as Griswold hill, on North Market street and at a point about opposite the home of the late President McKinley. As nearly as can be recalled it was on the occasion of the Democratic celebration of the passage of the subtreasury bill. By the premature discharge of the cannon, John B. Taylor, commonly known as "Buck" Taylor, of Canton, and Robert Montgomery, who lived between Osnaburg and Paris, were badly injured, the former losing an arm, while the latter was badly crippled for life. In Massillon sometime afterward there was a similar premature discharge, in which Frederick Donsise, formerly of Canton, was badly injured, so that he was a cripple for the balance of his life. Ferdinand Haak, who was known for many years as a helper around the courthouse, was crippled for life by the premature discharge of a cannon on the old fair grounds, in the east end of Canton, and Peter Chance, who was afterwards elected sheriff of the county, lost his arm in a similar accident in Alliance. All of those thus injured lived a number of years afterwards, but all have now passed away. After these various and serious accidents in the county, there has been but little disposition to resort to the use of cannon as in former years, and it is well that it should be so. But the proper observance and a rational and patriotic celebration of the day in which our forefathers "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" for the purchase of our liberties should not be forgotten. We should all enter heartily into this great inheritance and use our best endeavors to put far from us all things that tend to degrade and ruin our fellow men, and if we are loyal to the great principles of which our government was founded, and true to God and to the best interests of humanity, we shall remain the greatest nation on the face of the earth.

EARLY FLOURING MILLS.

By John Danner.

In the early settlement of Canton and Stark county, quite a number of flouring mills were put up, and perhaps the major portion of these have long since ceased operation, having failed to keep pace with improved methods and processes. Among the large mills erected between 1830 and 1833, were the Shorb mill, in Canton; the Slanker mill, about ten miles northwest of this city on the Fulton road, and commonly known as the High mill; and the Goodwill mill, at North Industry.

The Shorb mill was built by John Shorb, who at that time conducted a store on the west side of South Market square, where David Zollars & Son are now located. The two-story frame building which Mr. Shorb occupied for his store and residence was later used for a similar purpose for a number of years after his death by Isaac Harter, and when the latter erected the present three-story brick building on the site, the frame building was removed to the northeast corner of Young and Tuscarawas streets, where it is still in use, for residence purposes. At the time when Mr. Shorb erected his mill most of the lowlands between the same and Tuscarawas street was covered with tamarack, cedar and pine, the trees standing quite thickly in some spots, while muskrats abounded there and were a source of revenue to the trappers of the day, as the hides commanded good prices. The hatters of the period were always ready to buy fur skins. The dam for turning the water of the west creek into Shorb's mill was built about one hundred feet south of Tuscarawas street, and

the race leading from that point to the mill was about three-fourths of a mile in length, leading quite straight from the dam to the mill and on the east side of the lowland, or "swamp," as it was then called.

At the time this mill was erected it was considered to be out in the country. There was no house between the mill and what is now the Melchior store, at 811 South Market street. About where the line of the Fort Wayne railroad now passes the road bore off in a diagonal direction directly to the mill, Navarre street not having been opened at that time. The mill was originally operated by water power, and the great wheel must have been at least twenty feet across the face. When Alfred Huntington controlled the mill steam was introduced, but the water power was retained in part. After the property passed out of Mr. Huntington's hands the water power was entirely abandoned and more adequate steam power introduced.

The county records show that in 1831 John Shorb and John Myers bought the land occupied by the mill, and very soon thereafter the latter gave a quit-claim deed to Mr. Shorb. The mill was built about 1832, and in 1853 Mr. Shorb sold the property to the Farmers' Union, which failed in 1860. In the following year the mill was purchased by Reuben Sellers, while in 1863 W. Bucher & Company acquired the property, which they sold two years later to Alfred S. Huntington and James H. Ball. Very soon thereafter these gentlemen sold to A. C. Tonner, who later sold the same to Mr. Huntington and Robert Kuhns, the latter's interest being acquired by Morgan G. Huntington in 1868. The mill was operated for a time under the firm name of Huntington Brothers, who failed in business in 1876, assigning to Julius Whiting, Sr., while in 1880 the mill was sold to Upton Rank and Henry Corl. Rank sold to John F. Blake a half interest in 1882, and in 1888 Mr. Blake acquired the other half interest of Mr. Corl and thus became sole proprietor in that year. In 1890 he sold to the present owner, Jacob N. Shaub, who is doing a successful business, the mill being now equipped with the most improved machinery. When the mill was erected it was somewhat higher than at present, having a much steeper roof. About 1865 fire destroyed the upper part of the mill, so that the top story had to be rebuilt, and in so doing the pitch of the roof was made less than that of the original. The old-style process originally used in the manufacturing of flour in this old mill has been abandoned all over the country, and it is safe to say that very few mills in the Union have passed through the changes and improvements that has the mill under consideration.

The large mill at North Industry, known for so many years as the Goodwill mill, was built by William Fogle, Sr., and afterward became the property of Bradley Goodwill and O. T. Browning, both of whom were sons-in-law of Mr. Fogle. After the death of Mr. Goodwill the mill was operated for a time by Mr. Browning and his son, Orrin F., who is now a resident of Canton, gave his time and personal attention to the operation of the mill for several years. O. T. Browning was for many years one of Canton's largest and most popular dry goods merchants. The mill was a good frame structure, six stories in height. Part of the old Sandy & Beaver canal was used as a race to convey water to the mill. Nearly twenty years ago the mill was sold to the brick company located there and was never afterward used for milling purposes. This large structure, which at one time attracted so much attention for the quantity and quality of flour turned out, was destroyed by fire several years ago.

The "High" mill, so generally known by this name, standing in the western part of Jackson township, on the road from Canton to Canal Fulton and about ten miles northwest of

the county seat, was built about the same time as were the two already described. It was erected by Daniel Slanker. With changes of proprietors and surrounding country, the mill has about the same appearance as when first built, but the development of the country and the habits of doing business have so greatly changed that the old trade with farmers from the surrounding districts has departed from the mill. A man named Koch, who lived in Canton, was a millwright by trade, and he installed the machinery in each of these mills, all of which were equipped with the old-style hoppers, the roller process not having been invented until many years later. Quite a number of changes in ownership and in millers have occurred in the old High mill, but the writer is not sufficiently familiar with the facts in the case to attempt a farther reference. Of the three described, this mill has withstood fire and other changes to a greater extent than either of the other two. In fact its exterior appearance is about the same today as when it was built, seventy years ago; and it certainly may be consistently mentioned as an old landmark of the county. Reference might be made to other mills in this connection, but these three were among the earliest and largest and serve to indicate sufficiently the changes of the fleeting years.

EARLY POTTERIES IN CANTON.

By John Danner.

In the early history of Canton we had two stoneware potteries that did quite an extensive home business. One of these was owned and operated by Adam A. Shorb, who built the two-story brick house now standing on the northwest corner of Fifth and Wells streets. The brick shop building, in which crocks, pitchers, jugs, etc., were turned, stood a short distance west of the residence, facing on Fifth street, and the kiln in which the ware was burned was a short distance west of the shop. For many years Daniel Grace was employed by Mr. Shorb as his principal and most reliable man. Mr. Grace died more than twenty-five years ago and is well remembered by the older citizens. He was for a number of years an active and much beloved deacon in the Baptist church of Canton, and all who knew Deacon Grace, as he was called, had the utmost confidence in him. Adam A. Shorb was a large man of genial presence, and was very fond of fishing and hunting, to which he devoted much of his time, while he personally worked but little in connection with his pottery. He was a conscientious Catholic and he treated those who differed with him with the greatest cordiality and respect, and thus it was that he and Deacon Grace always maintained the most pleasant relations. Each had confidence in the sincerity of the other, and the fire of intolerance never burned in their hearts, nor should it ever be kindled in any heart.

The other stoneware potter was Adam L. Shorb, cousin of Adam A. Shorb. He had his pottery on a tract of about one acre on Fulton street, near the present residence of George W. Irwin. For some time he resided on this same tract of land, his house being a two-story frame building, standing about one hundred feet back from the street, and such was its exterior appearance that its resemblance to a mill or warehouse was often remarked. The pottery was carried on there for many years and for some time after the first mentioned pottery had ceased operation. In later years Adam L. Shorb built a two-story brick residence on the southeast corner of Tuscarawas and Dewalt streets, where he lived for a number of years. In later years this property was acquired by H. H. Myers, who remodeled and added to the same, and it is now owned by Dr. D. A. Arter.

In the days when both Shorbs were thus engaged in the pottery business the most common way of distinguishing them was to designate them respectively as "Big Adam" and "Little Adam," Adam A. being somewhat above the average height and his cousin a little less than the average. As both bore the name Adam it was quite natural and very convenient for our citizens to make the distinction referred to, and all people, old and young, were familiar with the appellations.

Potteries in those days manufactured for home consumption only. We had no facilities for shipping except by wagon, and therefore the pottery-ware was sold to the stores and to the farmers of this region. The fall season was always the time of great demand, as then it was that fruit was gathered and apple butter made by almost all the settled citizens, not only in the country but also in the towns. There were two other potteries in Canton about the time the Shorbs were here engaged in that line of enterprise. One was located on the lot now occupied by the Martin block, on North Market street, and the other on the lot on which the buildings of the Canton Brewing Company are now located. It is the impression of the writer that these two potteries manufactured a softer type of ware than did the other two mentioned. The ware made by the Shorbs was known as stoneware, while that of the other potteries was known as red or clay ware, and for general purposes was inferior to the former. All these potteries used wood for fuel in the burning of their ware. At this time wood was cheap and plentiful, while our home coal fields were but slightly developed, while foreign coal could not be brought in, as a matter of course, owing to the fact that we had no railroads. The coal then used here in Canton was principally brought in by country teams from the neighborhood of Osnaburg and Mapleton, mostly by the Yohes, McKinneys and Millers. Both wood and coal were mostly sold for barter of some kind, being exchanged for stoneware, groceries, dry goods or other articles for family use, while comparatively little was sold for cash. In those days dry-goods stores were somewhat different from the emporiums in the county today. All received butter, eggs and other country products in exchange for goods, and the stores were opened by the rising of the sun and kept open until nine o'clock at night, when the courthouse bell would ring for all to close. The writer can well remember when he was employed in the store of Martin Wikidal, from 1830 to 1840, while Impertus Martin was employed in the adjoining store, conducted by M. & J. Laird, and very often after the closing hour at night it became the duties of such young clerks to go to the cellar and pack the butter that had been taken in during the day, sometimes amounting to two or three firkins, the work demanding an hour or more in its completion, while we were supposed to "rise with the lark of the early morn." The earlier hours of closing now in vogue are much more humane, and the writer would regret to see a reversion to the custom which obtained when he was a boy in a store, but it is well to call attention to the difference in view of the complaints entered by many of the young folks employed today. Arduous and prolonged as were the daily tasks laid upon us sixty years ago, it is practically a fact that there was not as much discontent and complaining on the part of clerks as there is in these days of modern usage. The greatest trouble is that "Young America" now expects to begin at the point where the preceding generation ended, but this is not always possible, and therefore trouble often arises. In those days no women were employed as clerks, all were boys and men, and in this respect the new custom is a distinctive improvement.

ONLY PUBLIC EXECUTION IN STARK COUNTY.

By John Danner.

The only public execution ever held in Canton was that of Christian Bachtel, on Friday, November 22, 1833. The scaffold on which he expiated his crime was erected on the commons east of Walnut street, between North and Third streets, the tract being now built up. The crowd that gathered was immense. The day before the execution the town began to have many visitors from all directions, and they were atracted hither by the cruel sight which they expected to witness. On the morning of the execution the streets were filled from all directions. Christian Bachtel had lived in Pike township, a short distance south of North Industry. He was a good and industrious citizen as long as he abstained from the use of liquor, but the appetite for strong drink became so fastened upon him that quite often he would return home greatly intoxicated. His wife, who was an excellent and industrious woman, was compelled to do the best she could for the support of the family, and one night he returned home crazed with liquor and ready to find fault with all his good wife had done. Finding that he was not in a condition to reason upon any subject Mrs. Bachtel turned away from him while lying in bed and was supposed to be asleep. The drunken man struck her on the head with an ax helve, fracturing her skull, and being still unsatisfied with the results of his frightful act, committed during the insane frenzy of intoxication, he struck a second blow, which made sure her death. After committing the horrible deed the poor inebriate took his flight, having nothing with him but the miserable clothes which he wore and a flask of whiskey. He left his motherless children and went forth as a fugitive, to wander he knew not where, but he started in a westerly direction, feeling as the influence of the liquor left him, self-condemned and half crazed with the thought of his horrible crime. He could not travel fast and as there were no railroads in the state at that time he could not escape by such means. After wandering in a dazed condition for three days he was arrested not far from Wooster, being brought to Canton without any resistance on his part. His trial took place in the old square brick courthouse, Starkweather and Jarvis being the prosecuting atorneys, while Harris and Metcalf appeared for the defense. These four lawyers were among the best in the county at that time. David A. Starkweather was afterward our representative in congress for some time. Dwight Jarvis moved to Massillon, where he remained until his death. John Harris lived in the house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Catherine A. Meyers, on West Tuscarawas, the residence having been erected by him and having been long looked upon as one of the best in the town. When deeply interested in a case of law Mr. Harris was frequently seen on his way home making gestures and revolving in his mind what he should say in the coming trial. Mr. Metcalf afterward removed to Pittsburg and became quite eminent in his profession.

In 1880 a very notable execution took place within the walls of our present courthouse, three men, or rather good sized boys, being executed at one time. Two of them were convicted of murder, in the east end of the county, and the third committed a similar crime in the western part of the county, all expiating their crimes at the same time. Although it was known the execution would not be public, yet many persons came to Canton on that day, attracted by an unfortunate and morbid curosity. It was claimed that at the time of the execution of Christian Bachtel forty thousand people came here, but half that number would probably represent a more accurate estimate. In later years all condemned to death for murder

ve been taken to Columbus, the executions king place within the walls of the state penintiary, with very few witnesses present. This certainly a wise change. Public executions ich as that which occurred in Canton seventy ars ago, could not fail to have a demoralizing fect, and it were fortunate if every state in e Union did away with such public exeutions. Quite a number of murders have iken place in Stark county, resulting in the entencing of the criminals to imprisonment or life, among them the murder of Daniel Iead, in Osnaburg, and the Keefer tragedy n Massillon, and, to the best of the writer's ecollection, from first to last, intoxicating iquors have had more or less to do with all hese crimes, as is generally true in all such cases in our state and nation, and the significance of this fact cannot fail to appeal to every right-minded citizen.

MEYER'S LAKE IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

By John Danner

Andrew Meyer, the grandfather of the generation now living in the county, came to Canton in 1810 and secured twenty-two hundred acres of land in the vicinity of the village, partly by entering the same from the government and partly by purchase from Bezaleel Wells. Most of the land lay west of Canton and was known as plains land, being covered with small saplings and underbrush, and from the fact that few large trees were to be found on the tract the early settlers thought it was not productive land, and they went to remote parts of the county and invested in heavily timbered land, making a great mistake in this respect, while in the purchase of the land Mr. Meyer displayed good business judgment. Included in his purchase of lands was our popular resort, known as Meyer's Lake. The name will probably cling to the lake, no matter who may own the property.

Andrew Meyer was a native of Alsace, France, where he was born in 1760, and he came to the United States in 1791, settling in Baltimore, Maryland. He had two brothers, Godfrey and Frank. Upon the outbreak of the war waged by Napoleon, Andrew and Godfrey came to America, but Frank entered Napoleon's army, in which he rose to the office of colonel. At the close of his military service he joined his brothers in Baltimore. By trade Andrew Meyer was a gilder and draughtsman, and while a resident of Baltimore he was largely interested in a brass foundry. After settling in Canton his time was taken up in managing and improving his large landed estate. He lived for some time in a two-story brick building which occupied the site of the store of Klein & Heffelman, on the east side of North Market street. Finally he removed to his farm, taking up his residence in a one-story frame building a little west of the brick mansion yet standing. This fine old mansion was erected about seventy-five years ago, while the two brick ware rooms or storage houses on either side of the residence were used for the storage of grain and other products. In those days there was no convenient market for such produce, there being no railroads, while the nearest shipping point was Massillon, on the old Ohio canal.

At the bottom of the hill and in front of the old Meyer homestead is a very large spring of fine water, and the same has quenched the thirst of thousands of persons. The native Indians thought much of it, and it has been said that at the time Mr. Meyer secured possession of the property an Indian chief, who bore the name of Beaver Cap, had a wigwam erected hard by this spring, remaining there for some time after the property had passed into the hands of Mr. Meyer. He was of the Wyandot tribe and very peaceable and inoffensive,

winning the favor and esteem of many of our early settlers. The writer has personally seen in his boyhood days several canoes, hewed out of solid logs, which were made by the Indians and left on the lake when they fled before the new settlers. The lake was a favorite resort of the Indians in early days, and they were expert fishermen, supplying themselves with many a meal of fish. About a half mile southeast of the old Meyer homestead was a sawmill, which was operated by water which formed the outlet from the lake and also by that supplied by the spring, to which reference has been made. At that time this outlet of the lake carried quite a heavy stream of water, but the flow is slight at the present time.

Andrew Meyer was an intelligent and well educated man. The family were descendants of royal blood in the old world. He was a soldier of our war of 1812, and being a man of more than ordinary wealth he wielded a great influence in the community. He became the father of three sons and two daughters, namely: Andrew J., Frank J., Joseph, Mrs. James Cassilly and Mrs. Thomas Patten. Andrew J. Meyer built the brick residence now owned and occupied by James F. T. Walker, at 2015 West Tuscarawas street. The house has since been enlarged and remodeled. At one time Mr. Meyer kept a store in the old Eagle block. Frank J. Meyer lived for a number of years on a farm a short distance northwest of the lake. He afterward built a good two-story residence on North Cleveland avenue, nearly opposite St. Peter's church, and there he passed the remainder of his life. He was the father of the late Joseph A. Meyer and also of Mrs. Caroline Trout.

Joseph Meyer followed farming and stock-growing, having been the youngest of the three sons of Andrew Meyer. He died in his home, at 917 West Tuscarawas street. He was the father of Edward and George Meyer, and also of Henry Meyer, who was accidentally killed in this city several years ago. Joseph Meyer was also the father of two daughters, Mrs. John F. Blake and Miss Celeste, the latter residing in the old homestead. The elder daughter of Andrew Meyer, the pioneer, was Mrs. James Cassilly, who died in Canton, as did also her husband. They had no children. The younger daughter became the wife of Thomas Patton and they had quite a large family of children, the greater number being sons. They lived for a number of years in the old Meyer homestead, on North Market street. Thomas Patton was an industrious and active man, and was engaged in business here for many years, having been at one time a member of the hardware firm of Patton & Pepple, his partner having been the late Ephraim Pepple. Andrew Meyer died in 1848, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was greatly missed in the community in which he had been so active a factor in laying the foundations of the prosperity and opulent resources today enjoyed in this section.

NIMISHILLENTOWN—CONTEST FOR THE COUNTY SEAT.

By Lew Seussle

The first town (on paper) in the county was located near the head waters of the Nimishillen, and named after the stream—Nimishillentown. It was laid out along an Indian trail running east and west, which at that time was the main thoroughfare for persons coming west to invest in lands, whether for homes or on speculation. This trail, through the efforts of John Thomas, of Columbiana county, was widened and improved so as to make it passable for wagons, and was afterwards known as the Thomas road. It is the same road, with few alterations, that now runs from Louisville to Freeburgh and Lexington.

The proprietors of Nimishillentown were Pentecost and Scott, land speculators. It was surveyed and platted by Daniel L. McClure. The plat looked well on paper. The streets had attractive names; a block of lots was donated for a court house and jail, one for an academy and another for a church. A cabin was erected, covered with clapboards fastened with nails made by a blacksmith of New Lisbon. In this cabin the two men kept "bachelor's hall," and as emigrants and prospectors came along they were importuned to invest in the new town. The proprietors remained on the ground through the summer of 1806, when, finding themselves unable to compete with Osnaburgh and Canton, they prudently retired from the contest and the plat is now a cultivated field.

OSNABURGH.

Osnaburgh was the next place that put in an appearance for the county seat. It was laid out in 1805 by James Leeper, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and named after Osnabruck, in Germany. Leeper built a one-story log cabin and started a tavern. The way it was kept and the accommodations afforded to man and beast will be better understood by giving the personal experience of John Larwell, late of Wooster, as he gave it to the writer of this article.

Larwell's home was at Fawcettstown, now East Liverpool, on the Ohio river. In March, 1807, he was sent on horseback with provision to his brother, Joseph H. Larwell, then in government employ, surveying lands immediately west of the Tuscarawas river. He went by an Indian trail leading from the Ohio river, crossing Sandy creek near the mouth. Having heard of Osnaburgh, he concluded to return home that way, as the distance was about the same. Leaving the camp of his brother early in the morning, crossing the Tuscarawas at the ferry, he made his way over the plains through Canton, then containing but a few scattered cabins, and reached Osnaburgh in the evening. Riding up to the most pretentious house in the village, Mr. Larwell halloed, and out came the landlord. Inquiring whether he could stop with him over night and receiving an affirmative answer, Mr. Larwell dismounted. No stable appearing in sight, he wished to know what accommodations he had for his horse. Leeper pointed to a beech tree that had just been cut down, saying the horse could be tied to a top limb and feed upon twigs. As there was not a stable in the town, there was no alternative but to be satisfied with such accommodations for the jaded animal. The cabin had but one room, with a loft which was reached by a ladder. The room was intended to answer the purpose of kitchen, dining and sitting room, the sleeping room being in the attic. The floors were made of puncheons and the chimney of sticks and mud. The chimney had sometime been on fire, for there was a hole near the ground, burnt through. The supper consisted of corn pone and fresh pork. While the pone was baking on the hearth a pig of the land-pike breed came through the hole in the chimney, snatched up the pone and escaped by the same hole. Mrs. Leeper ran out of the door, gave chase, recovered the pone, replaced it upon the griddle and watched the hole until the baking was completed. When it came bedtime Mr. Larwell was offered his choice of a blanket on the floor below or in the loft. As the night was growing colder he preferred the former, and, wrapping himself in the blanket with his feet toward the fire, obtained a comfortable night's rest. His breakfast was the same as the supper. He found his horse browsing at the beech tree and standing in a foot of snow which had fallen during the night. The bill was seventy-five cents. The particulars of this entertainment are given by way of contrast to those furnished at the present day in western towns competing for a county seat.

As Leeper's house was the only stopping place for travelers in the town, it gave him a favorable opportunity to influence those who were looking for homes to settle in Osnaburg. He had induced a number of mechanics to purchase lots and build during the summer of 1806. He could boast of a store, blacksmith shop, tan-yard, hatter shop and a half a dozen or more private residences. Much stress was laid upon the superior natural advantages—water and building material. Meanwhile Bezaleel Wells, the proprietor of Canton, was not idle. He was a man of education and had served as a member of the state convention which framed the first constitution of Ohio, which fact gave him character and influence. The friends of Osnaburgh were unsparing in their denunciations of the locality of Canton—that it was between two streams, bordered with swamps, sure to create fever and ague; that there was no water, nor could any be obtained by digging; there was neither timber nor stone with which to build; that the adjoining lands west were barren, and would never be cultivated. Such were the arguments used against Canton, and there was so much force in them that had Leeper been a man of as good address, habits and influence as Wells, Osnaburg would have carried off the palm. But Leeper was dissipated and dissolute and proved himself unworthy of confidence, while, on the contrary, every man who came in contact with Wells was favorably impressed and had entire confidence in his integrity. He agreed to donate a number of lots for the benefit of the town, which he afterwards did.

The following entry appears in the commissioners' journal of Columbia county: "June 14, 1808.—The board of commissioners of Columbiana county, consisting of Daniel Harbaugh, Joseph Richardson and George Atterholt, voted and paid thirteen dollars each to Eli Baldwin and Elijah Wadsworth for serving as commissioners to fix the county seat of Stark county at the town of Canton."

The first county commissioners for Stark county were elected in the fall of that same year. They were John Bower, James Lattimer and John Nichols. The first court was held in the Eagle tavern, corner of Market and Tuscarawas; next year at the Coulter tavern, corner of Market and Seventh streets, the cellar being used as a jail; next in the Stidger tavern, corner of Tuscarawas and Court streets, and here it was retained until the completion of the first court house and jail, corner of Market and Third streets.

EARLY NEWSPAPER PRESS OF STARK COUNTY.

By Lew Seussie

In 1814 John Saxton visited Canton with a view of publishing a paper there. Proposals were issued, and the Ohio Repository was commenced on the 30th of March, 1815. At the time the Repository was commenced there was a paper printed at Warren, Trumbull county, one at New Lisbon, one at Steubenville, one at St. Clairsville, and one at Zanesville, and these, with the Repository, embraced the whole number in the state north of Chillicothe. For many years the publishers had to get their paper from Pittsburgh and Beaver, points sixty and ninety miles distant.

In October, 1819, Edward Shaffer started the first German paper at Canton, and the second in the state, called the Westliche Beobachter (Western Observer), and continued it until the 24th of August, 1826. It was then continued by John Sala, with some interruptions, until January, 1828. In January, 1829, Solomon Sala and Christian D. Lehmus commenced the Vaterland's Freund (The Patriot), which,

in the summer of 1831, was purchased by Peter Kaufmann, who continued it till August 12, 1842, when he transferred it to H. J. Nathnagel, his son-in-law, and it was published by him until the 23d of March, 1846. It was then suspended, for several causes, the principal of which was to collect arrearages. Late in 1846 Mr. Nathnagel commenced the publication of the Ohio Staat Bote (the State Messenger), which is still continued. In 1836 or 1837 John S. Wiestling commenced a Whig German paper, and continued it a year or eighteen months, when he removed to Columbus, and died there.

In the spring of 1828 Joseph W. White, a veteran printer, who has started more papers than any other man in Ohio, if not in the Union, established the Stark County Democrat at Paris, Stark county, and continued it there until February, 1829, when he removed to Canton and published it here some six weeks, when he sold to James Allen, who continued it until April, 1830. Mr. Allen then removed the establishment to Massillon and commenced the Massillon Gazette on the 12th of May, 1830, with John Townsend as partner. In 1831 the Gazette was enlarged under the joint ownership of Allen & McCully. In May, 1832, Mr. Allen left Stark county and did not return until 1837. He then purchased the Massillon Gazette office of Robert Wilson, who after various changes in the editorship, which we can not now bring to mind, became its proprietor and conducted it about a year, and Allen commenced its publication as editor on the 12th of May, 1837, and continued it until March, 1839, when he went to Columbus and took the editorial chair of the State Journal. Several changes followed in the Gazette establishment, Luce and Worstel, and then Painter and Wilson, and John Hanna, having edited it for brief periods, and Wilson started a new paper, but, after a short existence, it was merged with the other. It is now called the Massillon News, neutral in politics, and edited by William C. Earl. The mutations in this establishment we think unparalleled in the annals of newspaper enterprises. In January, 1822, Solomon Sala & Company commenced a paper at Canton, entitled the Canton Gazette, but of this but one number was issued. In 1834 Mr. Bernard commenced the Stark County Democrat in Canton, but died in a few months, after which William Dunbar took it and continued its publication until April, 1835, when it was destroyed by fire. In July, 1835, it was again started, by Dunbar & Gotshall, and continued one year; then it was conducted by William and George Dunbar, and continued about three years; then by Daniel Gottshall from 1839 to 1847; then by Carney & Leiter for fourteen or fifteen months; then by John McGregor & Son until the sudden death of John McGregor, when Alexander McGregor took the editorial chair.

THE STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

By Lew Slusser.

It was during the administration of General Jackson and the political throes of that period that the Stark County Democrat was born. The county leaders of the Democracy of that day, sensible to the fact that they labored under a disadvantage in not having an organ, determined to overcome that disadvantage and have a press. Among the most active and liberal in furnishing material aid for that purpose were D. A. Starkweather, Dr. Stidger, the Dunbars, Judge Loutzenheiser, Sanders Van Rensselaer, Arnold Lynch and Judge Greenwood, of Paris, Judge Miller and McCully, of Massillon. A press and type were procured. Henry Bernard, a practical printer with considerable experience as a political writer, then engaged in an office in Massillon, was

hired to take charge of the paper. A room was obtained on the second floor immediately over the room later occupied by J. A. Bachmann, on Tuscarawas street. Here, in the spring of 1834, was the first number of the paper issued. That year the Asiatic cholera made its first appearance west of the mountains. Bernard was a free drinker, a good subject for the cholera, and the first to be taken off. His remains are in the Plum street graveyard, with nothing to mark their resting place. He was a caustic writer, and I well remember frequently seeing him set up editorials without copy. At his death William Dunbar, who at the time had a school in the old Academy, took charge of the editorial columns, assisted by Abijah Baker, a bibulous type of the tramp order, who had a reputation as a sharp writer. Charley Burr was the first "devil" connected with the office, and he had a penchant for writing for the paper. Newspaper controversies at that day constituted the life of the town. In the fall of that year the office was removed to a frame building on Walnut street, belonging to Judge Sowers, formerly occupied as a carpenter shop. In the spring of 1835 this building took fire and was destroyed, with all the contents. In the summer following the office was resuscitated by Dunbar & Gotshall, and occupied a room in Tuscarawas street, over Houser's meat market. They were the proprietors until 1847, when the office was sold to Leiter & Carney, who ran it for a year or more and then sold out to John McGregor & Son. McGregor, Sr., died within a year or two, when the son, Archibald, became the manager. In 1861 the office was in an upper room of a county building then occupying the court house square. The Civil war stirred up a feeling against many Democrats who favored compromise measures, and as the Democrat was their medium of expression, the editor was charged with giving aid to the south. When a mob spirit is abroad it takes but little encouragement to fan the flames into an outbreak. A crowd of thoughtless men and boys broke into the office in the night time and destroyed the press and emptied the cases of type into the street. Not a man or boy engaged in that work but afterward repented his action. The office was soon resuscitated and established in the building it occupied until the last removal. The News-Democrat was established March 31, 1883.

The function of the rural press has been much enlarged of late years. The telegraph had been the means of contributing to this end —communicating transactions of every kind and from any distance immediately after they occur. Reporters are a modern invention—picking up local news and, when hard up for material, manufacturing it to order. They now make a wonderful cock-and-bull story out of an affair that could be told in a paragraph. The particulars of Bachtel's execution occupied less than a column. The accident whereby Freymeyer and Booze lost their lives in the caving in of a sand bank on Tuscarawas street, just beyond the east bridge, and the drowning of Lewis Brown and his horse in the Nimishillen were given in a paragraph. There was not that morbid taste then existing that has since been cultivated, but the public are not now satisfied with meagre statements. They want it more fully and, according to the law of supply and demand, they must have it, and the secular newspaper that does not furnish it is liable to fall behind.

Mr. A. McGregor conducted the Stark County Democrat from 1847 to June of 1888, a period of forty-one years, and made it a power in state politics and a reputation as one of the ablest Democratic journals in Ohio. On the 14th of May, 1888, the paper was purchased by the Democrat Publishing Company.

THE FIRST CIRCULATING LIBRARY IN CANTON.

By Lew Slusser.

It was soon after the close of the last war with England that a number of the more intelligent and ambitious men of Canton conceived the idea of getting up a circulating library. After several preliminary meetings and discussions of ways and means suggested, it was finally agreed that the cost should be divided into shares of three dollars each, which would entitle the holder to the use of a book for two weeks. A number of the members took several shares, and when sufficient money was raised one of the merchants of the town was commissioned to make the purchase in Philadelphia. Canton then contained a population of a thousand or twelve hundred. The following is a list of the stockholders, as near as can be ascertained: James W. Lathrop, John Harris, Orlando Metcalf, John Sloan, Dr. Rappe, Dr. Jerow, Dr. Bonfield, William Christmas, Samuel Coulter, William Raynolds, John Saxton, George Stidger, Andrew Meyer, Thomas Hurford, John Slusser, George Dunbar, Winans Clark. A case was made for the books and they were kept in the clerk's office, William Raynolds, then county clerk, acting as librarian.

The following is the list, as near as can be made out: Rollin's "Ancient History," Sturm's "Reflections," "Letters of Junius," Hume's "History of England," Robertson's "History of America," "Memoirs of Benjamin Franklin," Marshall's "Life of Washington," "Locke on Human Understanding," Riley's "Narrative," Burke's "Dignity of Man," Watt's "Improvement of the Mind," "The Spectator," Gibbon's "Roman Empire," Flint's "Indian Wars of the West," Randolph's "Memoirs of Jefferson," Abercrombe's "Moral Feeling," Rush on "The Mind," "Brooks' Gazetteer."

Novels were not so abundant then as now, nor had the taste for reading then been acquired to such an extent. There were but few such books in the library, and yet they were about all that had been heard of in the west. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Fielding's "Tom Jones," Smollett's "Perigrine Pickle," Swift's "Jonathan Wild," Miss Porter's "Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw" about constituted the lot. The women were not educated then as now, consequently had not cultivated the taste for reading. The adults piously inclined confined their reading to the Bible, and the young to the study of the catechism. The library continued in existence until about 1830, when the books were divided among the stockholders. A few are still in existence, but the bulk have "gone glimmering through the dreams of things that were."

EARLY BANKING IN CANTON.

By Lew Slusser.

In the year 1815 a meeting of the business men of Canton was called for the purpose of organizing a bank. The town at that time had a population of about five hundred. It contained seven stores, which, with the several flour mills in the vicinity, drew trade from a wide extent of surrounding country. The close of the war of 1812 gave a new impetus to business, increased immigration and created a demand for more circulating medium. Wooster at this time was looming up as a rival town, each place claiming superiority over the other, in the prospective navigable features of the Killbuck and Nimishillen. As a stroke of policy this meeting was called and five trustees appointed, viz: John Shorb, William Fogle, Samuel Coulter, Thomas Taylor and James Hazlett, who were instructed to take the initiatory steps in furtherance of the project.

In the month of April notice was published in the Ohio Repository that an election would

be held at the house of Philip Dewalt (then the Eagle Tavern, a two-story log structure, located on the corner later occupied by the Eagle Block) for nine directors for a bank, to be called the Farmers' Bank of Canton. It was at the suggestion of Dr. Fogle that the prefix Farmers' was adopted. The election was held, and resulted in the choice of Thomas Hurford, John Shorb, John Meyers, William Fogle, Winana Clark, James Hazlett, Philip Slusser, Jacob Meyers and George Stidger. John Shorb was elected president, and William Fogle cashier. Immediately afterward books were opened for the subscription of stock at Canton, Tallmadge, Stow and Cleveland.

During the summer of 1815 the building located on the north half of lot 28, the same later occupied by V. B. Snyder as a grocery store, was erected for a banking house, and in the fall was occupied as such. Immediately afterward notes were issued and put in circulation.

There was then opposition to a paper currency. At the February term, 1816, of the common pleas court,—George Tode, president; John Hoover, Samuel Coulter and William Henry, associates—an indictment was found against "John Shorb, president of the Farmers' Bank of Canton, for signing and making bank notes without being by law authorized so to do." It was evident that the mass of the community were disposed to sustain the bank, for, after the jury heard the indictment read, they returned a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the box. Jeremiah H. Halleck appeared for the state, and Wright and Tappan for defendant. Notwithstanding this decision, Henry Swartz the same year resisted the payment of a note of eight hundred dollars held by the bank against him, on the ground that the bank had issued paper in violation of law. The case was argued at length by J. W. Lathrop for the bank and John M. Goodenow for defendant. Court gave judgment for plaintiff.

The bank issued fractional currency, of which there were counterfeits in circulation. There was a publisher of a newspaper located in the central portion of the state who engaged with impunity in the manufacture of this fractional currency. He was not prosecuted, as there was a question about its being a penal offense.

John Sterling and Thomas Alexander were elected directors in 1816, but whether as an addition to the number of the board, or in place of two retired, we are unable to ascertain from the archives at our command. James Drennan was cashier in 1817, and gives notice that "a dividend of 4 per cent. on capital stock actually paid in will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives."

From a statement of the condition of the bank, published in December, 1818, there was capital stock paid in $33,710; notes in circulation, $20,308; debts due, $18,000; deposits, $3,113; bills discounted, $75,162; specie on hand, $1,009; notes of other banks, $1,406. A financial crisis was approaching, and the bank began to feel its effects. They struggled along until November, 1818, when, following in the wake of a number of other banks, they suspended specie payment, but gave notice that they would "continue to redeem their notes in good chartered paper." In January, 1820, in compliance with an amendment of a law then in force, the board of directors was increased to thirteen. Renewed efforts were made to sustain the credit of the institution, but the reserve forces were insufficient, and in March, 1821, the banking house and lot, with the office fixtures, was sold at public auction, and the Farmers' Bank of Canton expired.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY COURT.

By Lew Sleeper

The first court in the county was held in the fall of 1808, in an upper room of a log

building erected by John Shorb on the southwest corner of Market and Tuscarawas streets, Canton. The building was afterwards owned and occupied by Philip Dewalt as a tavern, sign of Spread Eagle. It was torn down in 1827, and the three-story brick building erected in its place. How many terms of the court were held, or how long it continued in this place, we have not been able to ascertain, but it is well known that in 1810 it was held at the tavern of Samuel Coulter—sign of the Green Tree—in the upper story of the frame addition, the same afterward owned and occupied by C. Oberly, corner of Market and Sixth streets. The cellar underneath the building was used for a jail, and some laughable incidents that occurred from its use for that purpose are told.

In 1812 the court was removed to an upper room of a brick building erected the year previous by George Stidger, on the lot later occupied by the Cloud Hotel. Here it remained until the completion of the log jail, corner of Market and Third, in 1814. The north half of the building had two cells, and the whole of the south side was appropriated as a court room. Here it remained until the completion of the court house, in 1817. The contract for the erection of the latter building was given out in 1816. The county commissioners of that year were John Kryder, John Sluss and William Alban. Before the completion of the building John Saxton was elected in the place of John Kryder. Thomas A. Drayton was contractor for the brick work, and J. D. Hendley for the wood work. The brick were made and furnished by Timothy Wallis. The amount paid the contractors was $5,515.70.

In the spring of 1820 the commissioners advertised for proposals for "inclosing the lot on which the court house stands. The fronts on Market and Tuscarawas streets, and the west end, to be made of good substantial posts and rails and sawed palings. The balance to be formed of boards." This fence was never constructed. Messrs. Harris and Raynolds having about that time leased the west end of the lot and built a store room thereon, the necessity of a fence, in the opinion of the commissioners, was obviated.

The internal arrangement of the first floor of the court house was afterward materially changed. There was a partition in the south side, and between it and the outer wall was a small room occupied as a lawyer's office. On the left was a broad stairway leading to the second story. There was no back stairway. The judge's stand was reduced in height and the prisoners' dock removed.

A ONCE PROMINENT FAMILY OF CANTON.

By Lew Slusser.

There are many who remember Jacob Sala, of Canton, the pioneer druggist—apothecary, as it was called in early days. He had acquired a knowledge of the drug business in Germany, came to America soon after attaining his majority, settled in Somerset, Pennsylvania, married a niece of General Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, and united with the religious denomination known as Tunkers. In 1819, with a family of nine children, six boys and three girls, he left Somerset for Ohio. In crossing the mountains one of the boys fell from the wagon and was killed.

On his arrival in Canton Mr. Sala secured a two-story frame building owned by Jacob Schlosser, corner of Seventh and Public Square, on the same ground now owned by Durbin, Wright & Company. He remained there two years, then purchased the property, a frame building, corner of Tuscarawas and Walnut, now known as the Winterhalter corner, where he continued in the drug business during the

remainder of his stay in Canton. The children of the family were John, Solomon, Samuel, Eli, Benjamin, Levi, Lena, Charlotte and Sophia.

John assisted his father in the drug store until he attained his majority and for several years after. When he commenced business for himself he opened a confectionery and variety store in a small frame building on the ground now occupied by the Canton Hardware Store. As it did not pay well enough to satisfy his ambition, he engaged in different other pursuits for several years, when the idea struck him that the patent medicine business could be made lucrative, as there were millions in it. No sooner thought than determined on, he fixed up a compound which he dubbed "Sala's German Vegetable Elixir," the recipe for which he claimed to have obtained from an old German medical book of his father. It was made of whiskey (then twenty cents a gallon) and sugar, with a few aromatics, something like "Hostetter's Bitters." It was agreeable to take, had an exhilerating effect, and was popular with the patients affected with any chronic ailment, as it made them temporarily feel better. It was put up in six-ounce bottles and retailed at fifty cents, affording a big profit. It was advertised extensively, depots established in different parts of the country and had an extensive sale. From that time forward John was called Doctor, and, imagining himself doctor on the principle of the faith cure, he established himself as a doctor in the village of Western Star, Medina county, and there died in the 'fifties, without leaving either a fortune or fame.

Solomon was considered the wise member of the family. He was early apprenticed to the printing business, to the Westliche Beobachter, a German paper then published in town, of which in time he became editor-in-chief. He was fond of controversy, but as the field in German did not give him sufficient scope to ventilate his quixotic notions, he sold out and used the columns of the Ohio Repository. He was full of visionary schemes, and made several efforts to organize a company as a commune, but failing in this united himself with the Zoarites, who were then in the zenith of their glory. How long he remained with them I am unable to state, but we next hear of him in Allegheny, where he died without succession.

Sam was the butt-cut of the family, not in the sense the term was used in the army, but rather as a butt without the cut. He didn't like to go to school and wasn't considered as bright as the rest of the family. He was apprenticed to the plastering trade, in time graduated, did business on his own responsibility; married, moved to Illinois and was lost sight of, except that friends learned of his death.

Eli had a predeliction for sport. Kept game fowls and had a trotting horse, the first of the kind in the town. The animal was a blue roan, with a black streak down the back. On pleasant evenings during the summer Eli would speed his trotter, riding him bareback from opposite the Lutheran church, on East Tuscarawas street, to Sterling's hill, eliciting the huzzas of the boys along the pavement. I don't know that the horse was ever timed, but I have no idea he could make a mile under four minutes, for at that day the noted trotters of the country were Tom Thumb, of St. Louis, and Top Gallant, of New Jersey, and when they made a mile in three minutes it was considered a wonderful feat. When, a few years later, Flora Temple beat that record and made it in 2:40, the country was electrified. 2:40 was the standard for everything supposed to excel. Eli had a taste for the stage and was a performer in the old Academy. His ambition was for tragedy, but as his memory was at fault he frequently stuck in the rendition of his part, which rather impaired his reputation as a star performer. He studied medicine with Dr. Breysacher, went west and set up in practice

first in Iowa, afterwards in Illinois. Two of his sons enlisted during the war. Eli took his father and mother and with him they lived during the balance of their days. Eli died a number of years ago.

Benjamin was in some respects the flower of the family. He was popular with all classes, old and young, and had the good will of everyone with whom he came in contact. He was quite a gymnast and did all the ground and lofty tumbling for the juvenile shows of his day. He could turn a handspring, or somersault forward and backward, equal to a professional. He learned the tailor trade, which was his life occupation, and in which he acquired the reputation of a skilled workman. He was a member of the Disciple church and sometimes spoke in meeting. Several members of his family were good singers, and he had acquired the skill of imitating with his voice the sound of a trombone. With this adjunct to the choir, the family traveled and gave concerts several seasons under the name of the "Sala Family." Ben's last residence was in Toledo, where he died several years ago, the last of the original family.

Levi, the youngest of the boys, was rather inclined to be wayward. His taste ran in the direction of shows, and before he attained manhood followed one south. He never, to my knowledge, returned to Canton, but for a number of years lived in New Orleans, as an attache of a theatre. From there he drifted to Galveston, Texas, and engaged in the same business. Little is known of his career, only that he died some years ago. Two of his sons were in the Rebel army, and the story is told by surviving members of the family that the two cousins on each side of the contest met during the war at Green River, Kentucky, and had quite a chat on family matters. To one who had served in the army and knew how difficult it was to bring about such an event it would seem almost incredible, but "I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

Charlotte, the eldest daughter, married Sam McDaniel, the John L. Sullivan of Stark county, a butcher and noted pugilist. The particulars of the fights he had with the Rising Sun and the Cross Keys on East Tuscarawas would make interesting reading matter for the columns of the Sporting Times. McDaniel went to Illinois and died there, after which Mrs. McDaniel removed to the home of her brother, Solomon, in Allegheny, and there died about 1850.

Lena married Andrew Elliott, a fashionable tailor, the first to exhibit a fashion plate in Canton. He was an active member of the Methodist church, of the emotional type, and occupied a seat in the "amen corner." He removed to Navarre, and there both he and his wife died, sometime in the 'forties.

Sophia, the youngest of the girls—"the bird in the cage," as her father was in the habit of calling her, as well as the boys about the town in imitation—married a man by the name of McCulver, lived in Akron and there died many years ago.

Thus endeth the chapter from which the student of genealogical research would naturally conclude that at the same rate of increase it will not be many years until the name of Sala is lost. It may be proper to state that much of the information contained in this article I obtained in an interview with the widow of Benjamin Sala, now residing in Toledo.

OLD-TIME HOTELS OF CANTON.

By John Dasher.

The old tavern kept by Jacob Hentzell on the northeast corner of Tuscarawas and Cherry streets, and known as "Travelers Rest," is still standing, but changes made in its facade in

adapting it to business uses have materially altered its appearance. Six or seven decades ago there were three other hotels on East Tuscarawas street between the Hentzell hotel and the public square. The first of them was conducted by Henry Slusser, in a two-story brick building which stood on the site of the present store of Hoeland & Heingartner; and the next was the American house, which was kept for many years by two veteran and competent landlords,—first by Fred Hipp, who had received his early training as a hotelkeeper from the Hawks, of the old Eagle hotel, mentioned in another of these reminiscent sketches. The American was a two-story frame structure, and was a building of considerable size, the same being eventually replaced by a more modern building of brick, three stories in height. The next caravansery was located at the northwest corner of Tuscarawas and Walnut streets, being a frame structure of two stories, and at the time of its destruction by fire, a few years ago, it was known as the Max Elbin building. Since that time rather inferior buildings have occupied the ground. The writer's first recollection concerning this last mentioned hotel date back to the time when it was conducted by John Clark. He was a gunsmith by trade. His son and namesake was a skillful drummer and finally enlisted for service in the Mexican war, from the close of which he passed but a brief interval of his life in Canton. John Black, Jacob Flohr and John D. Snyder kept hotel in this same building, presumably in the order named, the last mentioned having been longest in tenure. He also conducted a hotel for a time in the Hurford house building, prior to its enlargement to its present dimensions. John Black also subsequently kept hotel in the old Abraham Lind house, a two-story brick, which stood on the site of the Central Savings Bank building, on the southwest corner of Tuscarawas street and Cleveland avenue. Next east of the "Travelers' Rest" was the Hippee home. This building still stands, but has been radically changed, through its remodeling for business purposes. This stood about twenty-five feet distant from the Hentzell building, and the intervening space is now occupied by another frame building of two stories. George Hippee was a carpenter by trade, but in his later years conducted a grocery, the greater portion of the time at the northwest corner of Tuscarawas and Cherry streets.

Next east of the Hippee house, where the driveway to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad passenger station is now, stood the residence of the late Jacob Hane, while his tanyard was located on the grounds now occupied by the depot mentioned, while across the railroad tracks, on Saxton street, is the lot utilized as a tan-yard by Samuel D. Slusser. On the front of the lot stood the family residence, which is still standing, though radically changed in appearance.

At the time when the four hotels to which reference has been made were in operation, Christian Hane kept a hotel about one-fourth of a mile east of the present home of Hon. Joseph Frease, on East Tuscarawas street. Hotels in and about Canton in those days were much more numerous than they are today, but it is needless to say that the capacity and accommodations of the several taverns together would not equal that of a single one of our modern hostelries. The writer recalls the time when there were five hotels between Canton and Massillon, and to these reference will be made on other pages of this volume. In this pioneer epoch Stark county had no railroad facilities, and the Ohio canal constituted the great outlet for the farm produce of this and the several adjoining counties. Sixty years ago train after train of from five to ten wagons each could be seen passing through Canton transporting wheat to Massillon, whence the shipments were made by the canal, the town being then known colloquially as the Wheat City. From 1840

until 1844 the writer was in the employ of L. & S. Rawson, of that city, who were extensive merchants and wheat buyers, and well recalls the great number of wheat wagons that came rolling into the town from both east and west, and the scene was indeed a busy one during the season when the wheat was transferred to the warehouses and to the canal boats. This was what aided very materially in sustaining the country taverns, for the farmers coming through from Columbiana, Carroll, Jefferson and other counties had to secure food and shelter while on such pilgrimages.

TANNING BUSINESS IN EARLY DAYS.

By John Danner.

With all our rejoicing at the growth and prosperity of Canton, we must confess to one "lost industry," and that is the tanning business. There have been in the history of our city seven tanneries or tan-yards; now there are none. Still standing on the southeast corner of Cherry and Third streets, and known to the most of our citizens as the Alexander woolen mills, is a building which was erected as a tannery by the late V. R. Kimball, who at one time was one of our most enterprising and successful merchants. The changes in the exterior of the building have not been very great, the main building being of brick, while the original power house was a frame addition at the rear, the same having long since been torn down.

Probably the oldest tanyard was that of George Stidger, which is yet recalled by a few of the oldest citizens as having been located on the block of lots on the north side of East Tuscarawas street, between Piedmont and Walnut streets, and this was probably the first to disappear. On the west corner of said block John Slusser, father of the late Dr. Lew Slusser, had a store, and on the east corner was Clark's tavern, which stood for many years. Mr. Scroggs had a hat shop adjoining the Slusser property, said lot now being occupied by the three-story brick building of C. C. Snyder. In the middle of the block, formerly the site of the Stidger tannery, the late John Malline resided and conducted a grocery for many years. The two-story brick buildings which he there erected are still standing. The third tanyard recalled by the writer was known as Fogle's, and was located on the east side of Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The residence built by William Fogle was on the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets and is still standing, being a two-story brick building. It was occupied for many years by the late Robert Latimer and family, while later tenants were Joseph Crevoisie, Sr., and David Sherrick. In 1864 the late Nicholas Bour purchased the property and took up his residence there, while the house is still occupied by his children. The fourth tannery was that of James Hazlett, and this was in operation for many years. It was located on the south side of Seventh street, running from Piedmont to Walnut street. The main building was a two-story frame structure, located on the corner now occupied by Parr's brick blacksmith and wagon shop. Tanning vats filled almost the entire lot. This building was afterward used for school purposes for a time, and in later years was utilized as a wagon shop.

The brick building several hundred yards northwest from the power house of the present city water works and occupied of late years as a brewery, was erected by the late William Christmas as a tannery, who there continued in this line of enterprise until his death, when a comparatively young man. He was also engaged in the mercantile business at the same time, and his death was considered a great loss to the community. At the time he built his tannery he also constructed the dam that now

forms the beautiful little pond or lake in Westlawn cemetery, and dug therefrom the race to his tannery, thereby utilizing the outlet of Meyer's lake for power in the grinding of bark. His son, William H. Christmas, died shortly after the Mexican war, in which he was a participant. Hane's tanyard was of more modern times. This tannery occupied a two-story frame building that stood on the site of the present Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad station, on East Tuscarawas street. The proprietor, Jacob Hane, will be remembered by many of our citizens. He died several years ago, having lived retired for a long period in his home on High street. The Slusser tannery was undoubtedly the last to be built in Canton and was also probably the last to abandon the industry here. It was built by John Slusser and carried on in later years by his son, the late Samuel D. Slusser. This tannery was likewise located on East Tuscarawas street, immediately across the railroad track from the passenger station above mentioned, Saxton street separating this tanyard from that of Mr. Hane. The two-story frame building used for so many years by Mr. Slusser for tanning is still standing on the original site, and is fitted up for residence purposes. The one-story brick building, facing on Tuscarawas street, that had been used as a residence by Samuel D. Slusser, is also standing, and is used for various purposes. Of the seven owners of tanyards, as noted in this connection, all except Mr. Hane had also been merchants in Canton. Mr. Kimball did a very large business and finally built the store room now used by George H. Spangler, on the east side of South Market street square. The building was considered at the time of its erection a mammoth affair. An addition has since been made at the rear, but the front remains almost the same as it was at the time of erection.

James Hazlett kept store for many years in the building on the southeast corner of the public square, and known as the McKinley block. Mr. Hazlett was the first to build there, the original building having been a two-story brick structure, running south as far as the present Andrews bakery. On the site of this bakery stood a two-story frame building, which was used by Mr. Hazlett as a wareroom in connection with his store. The storeroom on the corner was not quite as wide as that now occupied by Mr. Sweitzer's bank, and the balance of the building was used by Mr. Hazlett as a residence. After the property passed into the hands of Messrs. Saxton and McKinley the building was extended south to the Bockius building and all made three stories in height, since which time it has been known as the McKinley block. For some time after Mr. Hazlett retired from the mercantile business the store room was not occupied. In 1849 the writer of this sketch rented said room from Mr. Hazlett and had it enlarged, and then moved from Massillon to Canton and continued in business in this location for ten years, when the business was sold to two former clerks in the store, Messrs. Meyer and Fisher, who there continued the mercantile enterprise for a number of years.

The store of William Christmas was in a one-story frame building that stood about where the east entrance to the present court house is located, and the late Isaac Harter, Sr., was his most reliable helper. George Stidger had his store near the middle of the east side of the public square, and William Fogle's store was on the northeast corner of the public square, the building having been an ordinary two-story frame.

CANTON IN THE WAR OF 1812.

By John Danner

Along from 1810 to 1812 the Indians were quite troublesome along our northwestern borders, and our pioneers were in constant jeopardy from this source, while Great Britain

showed her sympathy with the Indians, so that in June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, while prior to this time an act of congress authorized an increase in our regular army of thirty-five thousand men, many volunteers coming forward. Under this act Governor R. J. Meigs, then chief executive of the state of Ohio, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months, their headquarters being at Dayton. Duncan McArthur was colonel of the First, James Findlay of the Second, Lewis Cass of the Third Regiment. A fourth regiment came from Urbana, under the command of Colonel Miller, who had been a participant in the battle of Tippecanoe.

About the middle of June this little army of twenty-five hundred men, under command of General William Hull, governor of Michigan, started toward the northwestern part of the state, landing on the Maumee river and having erected Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By carelessness on the part of the government no official word had been sent to the frontier regarding the war, while the British had taken advantage of this oversight by making ready to take our men by storm. While on the borders of the Maumee the personal effects of our army fell into the hands of the enemy, and that campaign ended in demoralizing the army and in ignominious defeat, greatly discouraging further efforts for a time. As nearly as can be ascertained, Canton was at that time the headquarters for the Third Regiment of the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division of Ohio militia. When a call for troops was issued George Stidger, who had seen military service in the east and had been honored with the title of general, was made captain of the Canton company. There were not enough volunteers and consequently a draft was made, while one hundred dollars was the standard price for substitutes, and the company was thus enabled to bring its membership up to about seventy-five men. After some research the following list of names was obtained by the third auditor of the United States treasury: George Stidger, captain; Robert Cameron, lieutenant; Daniel McClure, ensign; John Miller, John Shorb, William V. Chamberlain, Christian Ehekinger, sergeants; John Rowland, George Cribbs, Jacob Essig, Moses Andrews, corporals; Thomas Neily, bugler; and the following privates: Ezekiel Alexander, William Andrews, Thomas Alexander, William Brouse, John Gutchall (probably Gotchall), John Clinger, George Crasimore, John Carper, Benjamin Croninger, Garret Crusen, Alexander Cameron, Samuel Duck, George Dewalt, Adam Essig, John Elder, Daniel Farber, James Graff, Thomas Graff, Thomas Hurford, John Kroft, John Koontz, George Kirkpatrick, Henry Livingston, Samuel McClelland, George Monroe, Jacob Myers, James Moore, John Potts, Samuel Patton, John Risey, Jacob Myers, James Moore, John Potts, John Rogers, Abraham Roose, James Riddle, John Risey, Jacob Swigert, John Slusser, William Smith, Daniel Stephens, Thomas Shields, John Shineberger, Jacob Slusser, Robert Sorrels and Bezaleel Thompson. It is not known whether this was the list when they enlisted or when they were mustered out.

Captain Stidger's company camped for several weeks at Wooster, where there was a block house. Finally the company received orders to go forward toward the Maumee, to a point near where the village of Perrysburg is located. They remained there for some time, but saw no active service and were finally mustered out. For some time after this they often met for drill and parade, feeling that there might still come a sudden call for them to defend their homes and country, but that time did not come to them as an organization.

After the war of 1812 militia trainings or musters were much in vogue and each season were held until about the middle of the last century, when they were given up. These annual gatherings brought a good many people

from all parts of the county; the place of meeting was most frequently in Canton, although quite often they met at Osnaburgh and a few other towns in the county. When they assembled in Canton the Stidger ten-acre field was the usual place of meeting and drilling. This tract then consisted of a field beginning at the southwest corner of Seventh and Wells streets, running south to South street, west to Marion, then north to Seventh street and east to Wells street. No buildings were then located on this large tract of beautiful land except a barn, which stood for a number of years near the entrance corner, Seventh and Wells streets. Along the upper and west line of said field was quite a long row of wild cherry trees, which afforded shelter from the sun. Among the prominent men who took part in these parades was General John Augustine, of Osnaburgh township, and Captain George Krieghbaum, of Lake township. The two-story brick building in which the latter lived is still standing, about one mile east of Greentown. Colonel Cribbs, of Canton, was also more or less conspicuous in those early military trainings. Then there was William Beals, who was particularly interested in the cavalry department. He was by trade a harnessmaker and had his shop on the same lot which is now occupied by the First Methodist Episcopal church. He removed finally to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his life. After Mr. Beals retired from the harness business on the corner of Cleveland avenue and Tuscarawas street, the late John Buckius took possession of the property and there continued in the same line of business for many years.

Among the boys who gathered to see the military training and parades the writer recalls J. Sweeney, W. H. Chapman, William McCurdy, John S. Saxton, William Hartzell, Charles Purr, F. R. Myers, Lewis Shisser, William Hartman, Menias Lohr, D. J. Begges, Edward Drayton, J. Patton and many others, all except two or three of whom have passed to the other world. The great Stidger field is now all closely built up with comfortable and beautiful houses, with intersecting streets and beautiful shade trees. The change is wonderful and still the change continues from year to year, representing, it is to be hoped, a tending toward the better and higher life, so that our progress may ever be onward and upward.

CANTON'S FIRST FIRE ENGINE.

By John Danner.

The first fire engine used in Canton was the "Phœnix," which was purchased about 1822. The next engine brought here was the "Fairmount," which was introduced in 1830. The late William Christmas, one of the leading merchants in Canton at that time, was delegated by the village authorities to buy said engine. It had been used a short time in the city of Philadelphia, but was practically as good as new when brought here, and while it was much larger than the "Phœnix," and had a double tier of brakes, the "Phœnix" having but one, it required a much larger force of men to move and operate the second engine than the first, therefore the new engine never became popular among the people. It was good for display and dress parade and made a fine appearance, but for real efficiency and practical use it never was considered a success.

Neither of these engines was a suction engine. All the water thrown by either of them had to be introduced into the reservoir by means of buckets, pumping or other primitive methods. Under this condition of things the town council had passed an ordinance requiring every freeholder to be provided with fire buckets. These were made of sole leather, tall but narrow, and held about as much as the ordinary

water bucket. The name of the owner, and sometimes fancy decorations, were painted on these buckets, and they were kept in some convenient place, so that at the first alarm of fire they were accessible. A few of the old leathern buckets are yet in the possession of the descendants of some of our pioneers. At the time of the burning of the old jail, which stood on the same block of lots now occupied by the Yohe hotel, on North Market street, Canton experienced what was considered a great fire, this being about the year 1833. The building was constructed of a double tier of heavy logs and a frame construction outside of this, so there was much combustible material in the building, this being added to by the material in the carpenter shop which was there conducted by Thomas Cunningham.

All citizens were supposed to be in line to supply the engine with water, boys and women in the empty-bucket line and able-bodied men in the line along which the filled buckets were passed. Upon the occasion noted a few men who were lookers on and refused to go into the line so angered the man in charge of the nozzle that he turned the water upon them for a few moments, soon sending them away well drenched, and no further refusals for such volunteer service were heard of for some time afterward. Joseph S. Saxton has furnished an old record of 1830, in which the following names appear in connection with the personnel of the fire department of that time, the occupation of each being subjoined for the purpose of more ready identification at the present: Firemaster, Dr. Harmon Stidger; axmen, S. A. Stout, Samuel Petree (weaver), Henry Slusser (hotelkeeper); laddermen: Daniel Hilbert (carpenter), John C. Bockius (shoe dealer), George Dunbar, Jr. (chairmaker), John Hoover (carpenter); hookmen, Samuel Slusser (tanner), Daniel Gottshall (printer), Samuel Lahm (attorney), J. D. Brown (attorney), linemen: Abraham Lind (carpenter), John Shorb, (merchant), John Slusser (merchant), J. G. Lester (hardware dealer), Martin Wikidal (merchant). Every citizen of those times was recognized as a fireman, or at least it was expected of him to work assiduously and unvaryingly at every fire, as if that were his only business.

The first suction engine used in Canton was the "Rescue," which was brought here in 1855, and soon a well-drilled company was organized to care for the same and see that it was put in good use on all occasions of fire. The late R. Allison Dunbar and Thomas W. Saxton were the first two captains of said company, on whose membership roll appear many old and familiar names, but the list is too long to be consistently entered in this connection. A few of the members are still living, but the great majority have passed away. The next suction engine that was brought here was the "Washington," in 1859, and of the company in charge of the same many will remember that the late Christian Oberly was captain. He took a great interest in the fire department and his company often engaged in contests with other towns in the trial of their machines, and quite a number of medals and trumpets were secured as trophies in this way and are retained in the possession of his grandson, Charles L. Oberly, of this city. Upon these are inscribed the dates of the contests, thus marking the time of the several victories of Captain Oberly and his men. The late John Snyder was for a long time first lieutenant and Peter Roemhill second lieutenant. On one occasion Captain Oberly was badly beaten and as badly disgusted. This was shortly after the completion of the Canton water works system. The company was anxious to make a display of its ability to make its engine cope with the new system. The company turned out in fine spirits and attached its suction hose to one of the public hydrants

and the word was given to turn on the water, but the pressure was so great that it burst the connecting hose of the engine and the water went in all directions to the dismay and discomfort of the captain and his excellent company. There was another small suction engine in use for a time, known as the "Stark," but it has been impossible to learn the exact time of its introduction. The late Z. P. Bowen was captain of the company which handled this engine, which was sold about thirty years ago, to the citizens of Orrville, Ohio, whereupon the Canton company in charge of the same was disbanded. For so small an engine it was considered a very good one.

The first steam fire engine was introduced in Canton in 1868, the same having been purchased largely through the efforts of the late Louis Schafer, and the same was therefore named in his honor. It is still in the possession of the city. The second steamer was brought here in 1880 and was called the "Daniel Worley" and this is kept in the central engine house, while the "Louis Schafer" is stationed in hose house No. 2. Both of these engines are available for use at any time, but the present effective water system and fire department of the city almost entirely do away with the use of the steamers. Chemical engines were first introduced here in 1885 and have proved so useful in the first stages of a fire that it is not probable they will be dispensed with.

After the water works were established, about thirty years ago, and numerous hose houses were located in the various parts of the city, it soon developed that we could not rely upon fire protection by volunteer companies, as in early times, and therefore a paid fire department became necessary. Through the maintenance of the same, with the excellent facilities provided, it is believed that Canton has as good fire protection as any city of comparative population.

WHAT RAILROADS HAVE DONE FOR CANTON.

By Lew Stussel.

In 1850, somewhat more than a half century ago, we had no railroad in Canton, and our only outlet for produce was via the Ohio canal, Massillon being the chief shipping point, as has been stated in preceding articles. Considerable produce was brought in and shipped from Navarre and Canal Fulton, but our neighbors in Massillon had the boom at that time and the town was rightly designated as the "Wheat City."

Our merchants in Canton in getting their supplies from the east had to transport them by way of the canal to Massillon and thence overland to their destination, or have them hauled from Pittsburg by such teamsters as Barry Goodin and John Sell. The latter method involved a heavy rate of freight charges, while six or seven days were required to make the trip. The writer, looking from the window of his residence, at the corner of Tenth and Market street, can scarcely realize how great have been the changes since the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was first completed in 1852, while other roads have entered the city since that time. Reverting to the appearance of the city at that time, it may be said that the south line of the village corporation was South street. On the southeast corner of that street and Market street resided E. C. Patterson and family, in a one-sory building, partly brick and partly frame. On the opposite corner, the southwest corner of South and Market, lived Peter Shorb, the industrious cooper, in a small frame house. Beyond this corner at that time on the west side of Market street was the Raynolds field of about ten acres, used for agricultural purposes. On the east side there was no house beyond that of Mr. Patterson on Market street until

was reached that of Adam Kimmel, the gunsmith. He lived in a two-story frame house, about the site of the present home of John Class, while his barn stood about one hundred feet farther south and also fronted on Market street.

On the opposite side of Market street, there were no houses until near the present store of the Melchoirs, 811 South Market street. A little north of this location stood a two-story frame house, which was in turn occupied by a number of different families. The residence at 806 South Market street, owned and occupied for many years by Mrs. Elizabeth Melchoir, was the first home for a long time previously of a very peculiar old woman by the name of Frederica Fiegner. For years the boys would tease this old lady by going past her house and whistling vigorously. For some reason this indulgence on the part of any person passing her domicile would cause her to grow greatly excited and if they did not move on very quickly, she was certain to appear at her door and give them a relentless "tongue lashing" for their conduct. The boys learned of this weakness and often improved the opportunity to annoy the old woman, so that the entire village became acquainted with the facts. After leaving the house mentioned no others were south of it on either side of the street until the farm house of Dr. Willett was reached. This property was afterward purchased by the late Peter Housel, and soon after the advent of the railroad this farm was platted into town lots, and the old two-store frame dwelling was removed over to Navarre street, just west of McKinley avenue and on the south side of the street. The present residence on the original site of this was erected afterward and was occupied by the Housel family until after the death of Peter Housel, and later by H. W. Thomas.

At that time there were still visible all along past the Willett farm to the creek, evidence of the old canal that was finished a number of years before, but never used or even filled with water. On South Cherry street at that time there were no houses south of the present railroad track, except the John Hane farm house, while the large barn stood on the opposite site of Cherry street. The old farm house is still extant, south of Hane street. This entire farm is now built up, having been sold in town lots very soon after the railroad was an assured thing. John Hane was active as a Christian worker in the early history of the Evangelical church, on East Fourth street, and gave very freely in support of the cause. His son John removed to Marion, Ohio, and became one of the leading bankers of that city, accumulating a large fortune. He died a few years ago.

Very soon after the railroad became an assured fact, Ephraim Ball and Cornelius Aultman came here and located on the site of the present Aultman works. Other manufacturers were also attracted here. Wheat buying began and the exodus of trade from Canton to Massillon gradually ceased. The three or four hotels which had previously conducted a profitable business along the highway between the two towns began to feel the loss of their trade and one by one they were closed as places of public entertainment. A few years after the first railroad passed through Canton others came in, and a variety of manufactories began to spring up. The town began to grow in population and to enlarge its borders, while the old corporate lines are almost forgotten, and the future of the city is most auspicious.

Canton is now much larger than Massillon, but it is gratifying to note the fact that the "Wheat City" has not gone backward, though its business is quite radically changed. With the loss of the produce business to the town, other avenues of enterprises were opened. Rich deposits of coal have been found and been properly developed, and through this source the prosperity of the city has been enhanced in later years, while manufacturing and commercial en-

terprises of wide scope and importance have been there built up. It is true of Massillon, as of Canton, that it is surrounded by one of the best agricultural sections in the state. Both cities have business men, manufacturers and capitalists who are in the front rank, so that the march of progress is certain to continue, the places being now connected by electric railways, with suburban residences springing up in both directions, while the relations between the two municipalities are most friendly, and it is not difficult to imagine that when another fifty years shall have passed the two will be practically one great city. It is certain that neither Canton or Massillon would consent to give up the railroads and go back to the slow-moving canal boats, the Conestoga wagons, with six-horse teams and the stage coaches, or do without the modern facilities of electricity in its various applications, as in the olden days. The world does move; let us move with it, and we should strive to improve the goodly heritage allotted to us.

CANTON'S FIRST MAYOR.

By John Danner.

The old two-story frame residence that stood for so many years on the northeast corner of Tuscarawas and Dewalt streets, was occupied for a long time by John Myers and family, and about 1850 he sold the property to Dr. Brackebush, who resided there a number of years, and up to the time of his death. He had an extensive practice and was well known throughout the county. In later years the property was purchased by Dr. J. M. Bye, who erected the fine brick residence now standing on the lot.

John Myers, after selling this property, moved across the street into the brick house in which Dr. E. O. Morrow now has his office, and there he lived until his death, in 1856. He was the father of Henry H. Myers and also of Hiram Myers, who at one time kept the Franklin hotel, which was the original part of the old Hurford house. At that time it was a two-story brick building, occupying less than one-fourth of the ground covered by the Hurford hotel. At one time he was also engaged in merchandising. John Myers was also the father of Frank R. Myers, who was so long known as general ticket and passenger agent for the railroads in this part of Ohio, and who later removed to Athens, Tennessee, where he is still living at the time of this writing. Another son was Dr. William Myers, who had quite an extensive practice at Sandyville, twelve miles south of Canton, where he died at the age of thirty-eight years. John Myers had two daughters,—Lydia, who married Philip F. Geisse, of Wellsville, Ohio; and Pauline, who died at the age of eighteen years.

John Myers came to Canton in 1810. He was an intelligent and active citizen, was engaged to a considerable extent in farming and stock-growing, and gave some attention to politics. He was the first mayor of Canton, and he had his executive office in a small frame building which he erected on what is now commonly known as the Upham property, west of Dewalt street, while he also used this office for other business purposes.

Shortly after coming to Canton Mr. Myers entered claim to three quarter-sections of land southwest of the village. One of these he sold to George Stidger, and the quarter section west of the Stidger place was known for many years as the Vogelgesang farm. In the early days of Mr. Myers' residence in Canton he was appointed clerk of the courts, and in 1820 he was elected a member of the Ohio legislature, serving two terms. Through his influence while a member of this body George Stidger and Thomas Hurford were appointed associate judges of the court of common pleas.

At the time of the failure of Bezaleel Wells,

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, CANTON.

John Myers purchased at sheriff's sale the tract of land lying south of South street and west of Plum street (now known as McKinley avenue) and running west to the creek, securing the property at seven and one half dollars an acre. Afterwards Henry H. Myers bought this property at forty dollars an acre. The block of lots on which the McKinley avenue public school is now located is a part of this tract. At one time Henry H. Myers sold the property to be used for burial purposes, in connection with the old cemetery which lies north of it. Quite a number of interments were made there, but after the opening of Westlawn cemetery and other larger cemeteries that block was abandoned for burial purposes, the remains there interred being removed elsewhere, while the old burying ground north of the Myers addition is now a nice little park. It was never wholly given over to cemetery purposes. The block was left to the citizens of Canton for burial purposes, and therefore no effort has been made to remove all the graves. It is well cared for and serves the double purpose of a resting place for many of our early citizens and as an attractive little park. The writer can well remember the time when we seldom saw a hearse on the streets. It was the custom in the early history of Canton, when the old cemetery was the general place of burial, to carry the dead on a bier borne on the shoulders of four men. In case the corpse was heavy or the distance greater than usual they would often have two sets of bearers, to relieve each other. To see such a funeral procession passing through our streets today would attract everybody's attention. The same plan was followed in connection with the Lutheran, German Reformed and Catholic cemeteries, all of which were well within the present city corporation. At the time that Henry H. Myers sold the block referred to for cemetery purposes a large barn stood about the site of the present McKinley avenue school building. This was removed by Mr. Myers to the southeast corner of Seventh and Dewalt streets and is at the present time used as a livery stable, but for some time after its removal to the present site it was used in connection with the lumber business. At that time Henry H. Myers occupied the entire block where the postoffice and Odd Fellows hall now stand. In connection with his lumber business, which was quite extensive in those days, Mr. Myers also kept a general store for a number of years, in the Cassilly block.

The records, so far as the writer has been able to discover, indicate that John Myers was born in Maryland, in 1774, and that he came to Canton in 1810, his death here occurring in 1856. His mother was a noble Christian woman and lived with him in Canton until his marriage, after which she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Gibson, at Minerva, this county. She was eighty-three years of age at the time of her death.

CANTON'S OLDEST HOTEL.

By John Dansie.

The old Hurford hotel building, which stood for so many years at the corner of Tuscarawas and Court streets and which remained as a familiar landmark until a short time ago, when it was torn down to make way for the present fine modern structure on the site, had been vacant for some time previously, having been condemned for hotel purposes.

In 1814 George Stidger erected the first two-story brick building on this site, and there he kept a hotel for a short time, but during the greater portion of his residence in Canton he lived on the east side of the north public square. He was the father of Mrs. Harriet Whiting, also of the late Mrs. J. G. Lester and of O. P.

and John Stidger, the latter of whom removed to California a number of years ago and there passed the remainder of his life. After Mr. Stidger retired from the hotel business the same building was used as a hotel, under the ownership of Jacob and Henry Troup. They were brothers of Mrs. John Graham and uncles of Mrs. L. Renick, both well known to Cantonians. After the Troup regime the hotel passed into the hands of Martin Lohr, who was one of Canton's pioneer merchants. He thereafter occupied the entire building until his death, utilizing the front corner room for his store and the remainder of the house as his residence. After his death his nephew, Hiram Myers, kept a store in the same room for some time, after which he again converted the building into a hotel, calling the same the Franklin house. He built up a good business and was finally succeeded by John D. Snider, who retained the same name to the hotel. After that Hatcher & Ellison bought the property and added another story to the building and extended the same somewhat farther north on Court street and west on Tuscarawas street, making quite an attractive three story hotel building for those days.

After the original St. Cloud hotel, on the site of the present First Methodist Episcopal church, was destroyed by fire, in 1858, the proprietors, Buckius & Hawk, bought out the firm of Hatcher & Ellison, of the Franklin house, and there continued in the hotel business for a number of years, changing the name to the St. Cloud hotel, by which title the old Hurford block was familiar to the older residents of Canton for many years. A few years after this the property was purchased by Alexander Hurford and the late Peter P. Trump, who leased the hotel to Thomas Nelson, who continued the business, retaining the name of St Cloud. Later on the hotel was leased by Henry H. Geeting and John Faber, but they were not experienced hotel men and did not long continue the enterprise, which proved a failure. After this the hotel was conducted for some time by Mr. Gillett, who was succeeded by Mr. Cook, who had an excellent reputation as a hotel man, and he did a successful business there for a number of years. He was succeeded by E. D. Ely, who continued to run the hotel for a longer period than had any of his predecessors. After he gave up the house Alexander Hurford was at a loss to secure the right kind of a man to take the property, and though he kept the house open, depending entirely on hired help, this was not satisfactory, and finally he was fortunate in securing the interposition of E. Barnett, who soon revived the business. But the hopes of Mr. Hurford in having thus secured a satisfactory tenant were of brief duration, as the owners of the hotel building on the southeast corner of Cherry and Tuscarawas streets offered Mr. Barnett much better financial inducements and agreed to call the hotel the Barnett, and Mr. Barnett accepted their proposition. This again left Mr. Hurford without a landlord, and he then went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and arranged with Edward Norton to come and take charge of the hotel. A few years later John A. Simons became landlord of the Hurford, and he was in time succeeded by Herman Kuhns, who conducted the hotel until it was closed for hotel purposes, on the 1st of October, 1899, and thereafter it remained vacant until it was finally dismantled to make way for the new building.

It will be seen from the foregoing record that the first walls of this hotel were put up by George Stidger, the original building being only two stories. The first enlargement was made by Hatcher & Ellison, the structure being made three stories in height throughout. In 1883 Alexander Hurford became satisfied that the building should be still further enlarged and raised to four stories. Mr. Trump, who was associated with him in the ownership

of the property, would not consent to the further enlargement, and therefore Mr. Hurford purchased his interest and made the improvement desired, extending the building west and north and bringing it to four stories in height. It is not within the province of the writer to say whether or not the condemnation of the building for hotel purposes was just or unjust, but the very fact that the walls of the main corner were put up as early as 1814 and that seventy years thereafter the walls should be run up to four stories made many look upon the building as unsafe. After the building was raised to four stories the hotel was known as the Hurford house, and from that time to the present Canton has had no St. Cloud hotel, a name familiar to the old-timers.

AN OLD-TIME HOTEL MAN OF CANTON.

By John Dansey

Canton has had some veteran hotelkeepers, among the number being George Dewalt, William Hawk, Sr., and Samuel Stover, but probably none of them served longer in that capacity than did Frederick Hipp, who died here about a decade ago. A few of the older citizens will remember Mr. Hipp as a young lad when he started as an errand boy at Hawk's hotel, in Canton, at once showing faithfulness and ability in the duties assigned to him. He was for a time with Samuel Hawk as clerk of the American house in Massillon. After the death of William Hawk, Sr., Mr. Hipp returned to Canton and assisted in conducting the Eagle or Hawk hotel, after which he was for about two years in charge of the American house at Wooster. Thence he removed to Bolivar, Tuscarawas county, where he erected a new hotel, to which he gave the name of the American house. He conducted the same successfully about fourteen years and established a reputation of keeping one of the best hotels in this section of the state, his place being very popular with the traveling public. After leaving the hotel at Bolivar Mr. Hipp returned to Canton and purchased the American house in this place. This hotel was at that time a large two-story frame building which stood on the site of the present Stuart furniture store, on East Tuscarawas street. The hotel had been formerly conducted for a number of years, in turn, by Samuel Stover, John D. Snider and others, and when Mr. Hipp came into possession the hotel lost none of its good reputation, but on the contrary it grew in favor with the traveling public. After a few years of prosperous business in this building Mr. Hipp decided to erect a three-story brick building to replace the old frame structure which had been in service for so many years. This project he carried to successful completion, and the fine building which he erected on the site is likely to stand for many years, although it is now given up for hotel purposes, being well filled with business houses and other occupants, and being one of the substantial blocks of the city. After the erection of this new building, to which the name of American house was retained, the hotel continued for more than twenty years to be known as one of the best in northern Ohio. About fifteen years ago Mr. Hipp retired from the business and thereafter resided with his family at 235 North Walnut street until his death, his wife also dying there. Their daughter, Mrs. A. R. Miller, now occupies this homestead.

Frederick Hipp was born in Germany, in 1823, and was a mere lad at the time of his parents' emigration to America in 1830. The family came to Ohio and located in Zoar, Tuscarawas county, and from that village he came to Canton to enter the employ of William Hawk, Sr., as before noted. Of Mr. Hawk's hotel enterprise mention has been duly made in

a preceding article. In 1848 Mr. Hipp married Miss Katherine Keefer, who proved a most competent and worthy helpmate to him in his chosen life work. Frederick Hipp was an active and much respected member of the First Reformed church in Canton; his daily walk and conversation indicated the Christian gentleman, and he kept an orderly temperance house and set the example of being a temperance man himself. He held various offices of trust in his church and was much loved by the congregation. No one that thoroughly knew Mr. Hipp would suspect him of any mean or unworthy deed. He was honest, truthful and reliable in all his business and daily intercourse with men, and in this is involved the real test of good citizenship. Frederick Hipp was among our best citizens and ever frowned upon any effort to force evil upon his fellow men.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

By John Danner.

It hardly seems possible that one hundred years ago the Tuscarawas river, which was then called the Upper Muskingum, marked the line of civilization in Ohio. The river was the boundary line which practically separated the few white settlers in the state from Indians, who still stalked through the dim forest aisles. At that time the red men still retained possession of the territories west of the Tuscarawas river, and their garb and customs were but slightly changed, if any, by the encroachments of the white settlers. Because of their presence the townships of Sugar Creek, Bethlehem, Perry, Tuscarawas and Lawrence were not surveyed as early as were the townships in the central and eastern parts of Stark county. Since that time Franklin and Green townships have been segregated from Stark county to form a part of Summit county.

The early settlement of the western part of Stark county was not initiated until 1810, while the central and eastern portions were settled somewhat earlier. Canton township was settled as early as 1805. Prior to that time the county was held as a portion of Jefferson county, and up to that time the land office for this section was located at Steubenville. James F. Leonard came here in 1805 in company with James and Henry Barber, and settled a little north of the present center of the city of Canton, probably in the vicinity of what is known as Crystal park. The town of Kendall was settled before the present city of Massillon was thought of. This town or village of Kendall now forms one of the wards in the northeastern part of Massillon. Before the construction of the Ohio canal no settlement existed in what is now the center of Massillon. About the time the canal was located and completed it at once opened the way for a new and enterprising town to be located on the site of the present thriving city of Massillon. In farther evidence of this fact we reproduce at this point an advertisement which appeared in the Ohio Repository of Canton, under date of March 22, 1820

TOWN OF MASSILLON.

The proprietors are now laying out and offer for sale lots in the new town of Massillon, situated on the Ohio canal at the intersection of the great road leading from Pittsburg westwardly through New Lisbon, Canton, Wooster and Mansfield. It is very conveniently and pleasantly situated on the east side of the Tuscarawas or Muskingum river, in the midst of one of the most wealthy and fertile wheat-growing districts in the state of Ohio. It occupies both banks of the canal, having a large and commodious basin near the center of the town, with a large number of warehouse lots laid out adjoining, so as to render it peculiarly convenient for commercial business. The prices of the lots and terms of payment may be known by applying to Alfred Kelly, acting canal commissioner, James Duncan, one of the proprietors, who resides in that town; or John Saxton, agent for the proprietors, in Canton.

Very soon men of enterprise and business capacity began to settle in Massillon and build

warehouses, store-rooms and other buildings, and soon the town established its reputation as the "Wheat City" in this section of the state. Among the early and enterprising citizens of the new town may be named L. and S. Rawson, M. D. and H. B. Wellman, Jesse Rhodes, C. M. Russell and brothers, the Folgers, the Johnsons, Hurxthals, Thomas S. Webb, John H. McLam and others.

Perry township was surveyed and named but a few months after the victory of the United States forces under command of Commodore Oliver H. Perry on Lake Erie, and therefore the township was named in his honor. Among the early settlers of Kendall, Massillon and vicinity the names of a few others occur to the writer and may be consistently entered at this point: William Henry Arvine Wales, grandfather of Arvine Wales, who is still a resident of Massillon; Thomas and Charity Rotch and Aaron and Ambrose Chapman. It was through the beneficence of Charity Rotch that the charity school north of Massillon was established, the institution being one that has done much good and is still continuing to do so. The Rotches and many others of the early settlers were Quakers and at one time they had a Quaker meeting house in Kendall, but none has been there of late years. In those early days there were very few houses between Canton and Massillon, or rather Kendall. Most of the intervening country was what was called plains land, there being no heavy timber but a dense growth of saplings in various localities, the same averaging from ten to twenty feet in height, while hazel bushes and other underbrush were much in evidence. Among the first houses built along the road were several country taverns, which have been described in a previous article of this series. The original road between Canton and Massillon took a more devious course than at present. At what is now Hazlett avenue, in Canton, the road turned to the right and came by way of the present Westlawn cemetery and thence via the present Clarendon avenue school house and coming out at the place now known as Reedurban. There was no house or cleared land after leaving the Jacob Smith farm until the present Reedurban was reached. There was, however, a cluster of buildings to the north of the road at Buck hill, where Thomas Whipple now resides. That farm was known in early days as the tobacco farm, the entire tract of land being devoted to the growing of tobacco, while the buildings mentioned were used for the storing of the product until sent to market.

About sixty-five years ago they had in Massillon a race horse that became quite celebrated, the same being known as "the Massillon mare." Joseph Lazarett and other sporting men took a great interest in the success of their favorite and popular racer. A half-mile race track was established midway between Canton and Massillon, and at certain seasons great crowds would gather there from the two towns to witness the speed contests, and it was generally the case that the Massillon mare would carry off the first prize. Old Uncle Dan Dewalt, of Canton, was one of those who always took much interest in these contests. The racing fever soon attacked some of the horse dealers in Canton, and another circuit track was established by the Canton men, the same being located west of Harrison avenue between the line of the present Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the residence of Newton E. Wise. At that time the road from Canton to Bethlehem or Navarre ran from the West Tuscarawas street bridge in a southwesterly direction and came into the present Navarre road at Buck hill, so that it formed a direct road from the village of Canton, as then existing, to the race track last mentioned. In the fall of the year these old race grounds often attracted our

people, as have the county fairs in later years, the latter attractions being then unknown.

Sixty-five or seventy years ago the old road between Canton and Massillon had many steep and abrupt hills, which are now almost obliterated by the heavy grading which has been done. We also had a sort of "rail" road, or corduroy road, that we sought to avoid. These roads were constructed of wooden rails laid crosswise. In a number of the low places these roads were constructed in order to keep from sinking too deeply in the mud. It was a slow and very rough process to pass over these primitive roads, and they will be recalled by many of our older citizens as having existed in many points where now are established most excellent and smooth roads. About the same period the present popular resort known as Meyer's lake was seldom visited except by fishermen and hunters, fish being then far more abundant in the lake than at the present time. In the early days of the writer's acquaintance with this lake there were to be found there, in addition to the skiffs, a few Indian canoes, which were hollowed out of solid logs, being much narrower and longer than the skiffs. They were often called "dug-outs." A good oarsman could propell them over the water quite rapidly; but they proved very treacherous under unskilled manipulation as they were liable to turn over and throw the occupant into the water. The Indians and some of the old fishermen could generally manage them quite safely, but those not expert in their use were safer on land. The last live native deer seen by the writer was in the act of swimming across this lake, and the sight was an attractive one. When within a few hundred yards of the shore the pretty animal discovered us and at once turned and went back to the other shore. At that time the wild deer could often be seen in the vicinity of the lake.

OLD ONE-HUNDRED-MILE WAREHOUSE.

By Louis Dassler.

Among the old landmarks well known to Canton people for many years was the old One-Hundred-Mile Warehouse that stood on the south side of East Tuscarawas street at the crossing of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. This building was erected about fifty years ago, by an organization known as the Farmers' Union, to which reference has been made in preceding articles, as having conducted a milling and mercantile business in Canton. Many of the old farmers in the county will recall that about a half century ago there was quite a craze or enthusiasm in this section in bringing about organizations of farmers to engage in the mercantile and produce business. They felt that the merchants were making too much money and that farming was too slow a process, and that they might benefit materially by co-operation. We had two such organizations in Canton, one in Massillon and one in Navarre, and all over the country were to be found stores established under such organized co-operation. But in a few years they began to have trouble and financial failures, and among the organizations that thus came to grief was the Farmers' Union of Canton. It may be said that quite a number of farmers learned a lesson that kept them from making further investment of this kind.

After the failure of the Farmers' Union Madison Reynolds bought the warehouse mentioned and for a time was engaged in the buying of wheat and other produce, utilizing the building for the storage of the same. About 1860 Solomon Kaufman purchased the building, which he utilized for similar purposes, making shipments by the adjoining railroad. In 1878 M. C. Barber purchased the property and ap-

plied the building to similar use about twelve years, having been at one time an extensive dealer in wheat and other farm produce. He sold the building to John Flory, who still owns the lot on which it stood for so many years. About the time Mr. Barber acquired the property, about 1878, Fernando Herbruck had in store there one season eighteen hundred bushels of chestnuts, which he shipped to various points, realizing a good profit. It has been said that the yield of chestnuts in this vicinity that season was greater than has ever been known before or since.

Before the advent of the railroad in Canton, there was small need for warehouses, but very soon after the first road, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, was completed, two substantial warehouses were here erected—the one just mentioned and the other on South Market street, adjoining the track of the railroad. The latter building was erected by V. R. Kimball, who was at the time one of our leading and most enterprising merchants. Later his son, R. C., used the building until about 1865, when he sold the property to John Patton and since that time it has been commonly known as Patton's warehouse. Mr. Patton used the building until his death, a few years ago, doing quite an extensive business in the purchase of wheat and other heavy products from the farm.

Another warehouse was erected by the Dannemillers, a little east of the freight house of the same railroad, but this was destroyed by fire a few years ago. Facilities in this line will undoubtedly keep pace with the demands of our thriving and rapidly growing city. Canton is the capital of one of the best counties in Ohio and the very fact that we have two other flourishing and prosperous cities, Massillon and Alliance, and quite a number of beautiful villages of from three hundred to twelve hundred population, should make us feel that "Molly Stark" is more than an ordinary county.

LAND VALUES THEN AND NOW.

By John Dasner

Seventy years ago Canton was only a small village or town, having a population not exceeding twelve hundred. It was, of course, the county seat, and this fact was about the only thing that it could claim in precedence of other villages in the county. The customs and habits of the people were simple and plain as compared with the present day. The old corporate limits were from Saxton street on the east to Wells street on the west, and from North street on the north to South street on the south, while inside of these narrow confines were many vacant lots which could then be purchased for very low prices, while all outside of the boundaries indicated was given up to farming lands. Even fifty years ago our town was small and property cheap. As an illustration the writer will revert to a personal case. About that time he purchased two entire lots, from William Spangler, on the northeast corner of Tenth street and McKinley avenue, said lots being each sixty-six by two hundred feet in dimensions, and for these beautiful lots he paid only seventy-five dollars each. After retaining them several years, within which time he had planted shade trees along the frontage on both streets, he sold them to the late Samuel Bard for one hundred and fifty dollars each and considered the profit on the investment a good one.

During his residence in Canton, Samuel Bard showed much enterprise in building houses and selling them. He was a carpenter and contractor by vocation and was constantly putting up houses and disposing of the same. We lost a good citizen when he left us. He located in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he continued in the same line of enterprise until his death, several years ago. His wife was a daughter of Rev. John Neisz, who lived a few miles south of Canton. About the time the Pitts-

burg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was opened through Canton new citizens began to be attracted here, such as Ephraim Ball, Cornelius Aultman, Lewis Miller, George Cook and others who were seeking a good manufacturing point, and soon Canton began to gain recognition as an inland manufacturing town. The growth of manufacturing in the past half century has been marvelous and we now have in Canton about one hundred different lines of manufacturing of important order, embracing a great variety of products, from the Dueber Hampden watches to the ponderous and popular Diebold safes.

The farms that for many years lay east, west and south of the original town plat have now been taken into the possession of various kinds of manufacturing concerns and adapted to the building of homes as well, while to the north of the original corporation line have been built up most beautiful and comfortable homes. The north part of the city is practically certain never to encounter the intrusion of railroad lines, as it lies much higher than the remaining portion of the place and thus offers no attractions for the traverse of railroad lines. The electric lines reach this section and afford ample accommodations for the residents there. As these articles are reminiscent in character it is not necessary to expatiate upon the many attractions of our beautiful city of today or the gratifying prospects for the future, but it can not but occur to the older residents to conjecture what will be the changes within the next half century.

BUILDINGS NOW AND SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

By John Danner.

Upon recently seeing the workmen excavating on the southeast corner of Eighth street and Cleveland avenue for the erection of the new public library of Canton, the writer was forcibly reminded of the time when there were no buildings of any kind in that entire block. For quite a number of years that block of lots was owned by Martin Lohr, one of the pioneer merchants of Canton. For many years he conducted his mercantile business in a two-story frame building that stood on the northwest corner of Eighth and Market streets. The old building which he there used has been removed to 708 High street and looks much the same as it did in the original location. When informed that this building was the one occupied seventy years ago for a store and residence, the younger generation will be impressed with the idea that the store must have been a very diminutive one and the family much cramped for room to have no larger a building than this little frame structure, and yet it served as the store and residence of one of Canton's old-time merchants. The building is about eighteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions, and the block which now occupies its original site covers a lot sixty-seven by two hundred feet, indicating that time brings mutations. The block which figures as the site of the new library was unoccupied for a number of years, and it was enclosed by a fence and Mr. Lohr often used it for pasturage purposes. The first building to be put up there was a one-story frame structure, about twenty-five by thirty feet in dimensions, and the same stood on the northeast corner of the lot where Theobald & Company now have their plumbing establishment. This building was used for some time by the late Ira M. Allen, who there conducted a select school. It was afterward sold to the Baptist church and removed to the rear of their first brick house of worship, which stood on the Harter lot, corner of Tenth and Market streets. There it was used for some time for Sabbath school purposes and prayer meetings.

When the Baptist church bought their present location, on the southwest corner of Ninth

and Market streets, they sold their old lot to the late Isaac Harter, who was anxious to secure the same, as he owned all the balance of the block of lots and had already built his fine residence there. He then had the brick church taken down and sold the material for other purposes, while the frame building mentioned was then purchased by James C. Lantz, who removed the same to his factory, on South Rex street. This, together with the entire plant, was shortly afterward destroyed by fire. After the Allen school house was removed from the southwest corner of Eighth and Court streets the late George Rank bought the north lot in said block and there erected his two-story brick residence, in which he continued to reside until his death. He also built the block on the east end of the same lot, the same being occupied by Theobald & Company, as before noted, while the upper floor is used for lodge rooms. Mr. Rank erected this building for a planing mill and it was used as such for some time. The buildings erected by him always had the reputation of being substantially built. He was a practical carpenter and house builder and would not tolerate inferior work. Some of the oldest and best buildings in Canton were put up by him and his brother John, who was also a practical builder and equally insistent upon the strict observance of the specifications of every contract.

While Ira M. Allen was still teaching in the little building mentioned, our union school was first established, and he was chosen as its first superintendent. He was succeeded by Henry S. Martin, during whose regime of several years the schools were greatly enlarged and new buildings provided. During the time of the superintendency of these two gentlemen the situation was undesirable at any time. New and enlarged buildings were needed and many of the old textbooks were discarded, so that many found fault with the management of the schools, but time has demonstrated that the plan then adopted proved a great improvement upon the old system. No friend of general education would now consent to the abolishing of our fine public-school system. It is now generally conceded that the public schools in Canton are among the best in the state. The late Archibald McGregor was a director for a number of years during the early history of our union schools, and as he was a competent and experienced teacher, he proved a very valuable member of the board of education, in those days, which many of his suggestions, as acted upon, have contributed to the success and popularity of our public schools.

A PIONEER ENTERPRISE.

By Louis Danner.

In the early history of Canton as a manufacturing town one of our largest products was the Gibbs plow. The late Joshua Gibbs, father of John W., Lewis, Martin L., William and George Gibbs, was a great plow man and was the pioneer in the manufacture of plows in this county. He was a native of New Jersey and near Trenton, that state, he learned the trade of making plows. For some time thereafter he was employed as a journeyman in Philadelphia, after which he came to Canton, where he was for a time in the employ of others among the number having been Judge Henry, who was well known in the county, especially the western part. Joshua Gibbs made a careful study and experimentation in his endeavors to perfect his plows, and very soon established a reputation for making the best in this section. His constant aim was to improve the machinery used in the processes of manufacture and to produce plows that would be superior to all others. In 1836 he obtained a patent for what became known as Gibbs' barshare plow, and this implement attained much popularity.

After he had obtained his patent and introduced his plows in this vicinity his reputation in the line gradually extended throughout this and adjoining states. John W. Gibbs did much traveling in connection with the introduction of his father's plows, but he was principally interested in selling the rights for his father's patent for polishing plows. In 1853 a patent had been granted Joshua Gibbs on this process, and the device became favorably received by plow manufacturers. No one was better qualified to introduce the polishing machinery than was John W. Gibbs, and throughout the western states and beyond the Mississippi the business was pushed forward by his tact and ability. The dynamometer patented by his father also occupied his attention in its introduction throughout the country. The instrument was constructed somewhat on the plan of a spring scale and could be attached to wagons, plows, etc., to test the amount of weight or strength required to move them. This device became quite well known and was finally sold to other parties, who are presumably still manufacturing the same.

Joshua Gibbs carried on his business of manufacturing plows in a shop that stood on his residence lot, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Saxton streets. He was well informed in regard to all matters pertaining to his vocation and liked to discuss the same. He was an honest, industrious and upright man. All his sons were more or less interested in the plow manufacturing in their earlier years, but this was later given up by all of them. Lewis Gibbs, who is regarded as a pioneer in the Gibbs plow works in this city, is well known in this vicinity and while he is no longer personally interested in these larger works the family still retain an interest in the same. George Gibbs, who removed to California many years ago, is still living in San Francisco, but has given up active business. While he had full knowledge and some experience in making plows, his time was mostly taken up in fine mechanical work of various kinds. Before he left the parental home he was considered one of the best mechanics in Canton. He could work in woods, metals and the various other materials used to produce fine models of all kinds of machinery, and he was considered for a long time the best model maker in Canton. He married Elizabeth Albert, daughter of E. D. Albert, the hatter, who was so well known in Canton half a century ago. She died soon after their removal to California. Her brother, Thomas B., is still a resident of Canton.

Martin L. Gibbs was quite extensively engaged in making plows in Canton twenty-five years ago, his factory being on the north side of East Tuscarawas street and just east of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He afterwards moved to Findlay and retired from this line of enterprise. He died there about six years ago and his remains were brought to Canton for interment.

John W. Gibbs understood all about the plow business but was not a practical mechanic. He is a most thorough and energetic business man and now resides near Waco, this county. A number of years ago he was engaged in merchandising in Canton, in company with the late John R. Miller, their store being located on the northeast corner of the public square. He also clerked for a time in a store in Wooster, being in the employ of Mr. Frost, then the leading merchant of that town. All the members of the Gibbs family have been among our best citizens. In the possession of the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Company, of Canton, at the present time is a Gibbs plow which was made in 1838 and used on a Stark county farm for fifty years, the steel barshare being worn off. It was returned to the factory of the present company in 1888 and was placed on exhibition at the Ohio state fair of the state centennial year.

A WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTORY.

By John Danner.

From the early history of Massillon to the present day the name of Russell has been prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of that city. In the early part of 1838 Charles M. Russell and his two brothers, Nahum S. and Clement, came to Massillon. Charles M. was the eldest and the leading one to plan and do outside work, while the others were intelligent and industrious mechanics. The three brothers formed the firm of C. M. Russell & Company in the manufacture of agricultural implements, more especially threshing machines, and very soon the threshers made by the firm attained distinct popularity and the trade began to extend all over the western country. As the firm rapidly grew in reputation and wealth other brothers came on from the New England states and became interested principals in the firm. The first of the younger brothers to come was Joseph K., who is the only one of the seven brothers now living, and later Thomas H., George L. and Allen A. Russell. All these brothers worked in harmony with the firm of C. M. Russell & Company, each having his place to fill and all being industrious and of good habits. Allen A. resided the greater portion of the time in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he had charge of the leading distributing agency for the products of the Massillon plant. He died September 11, 1901.

It is safe to say that no other industry has done so much for the growth and prosperity of the city of Massillon as has that which had its inception as above noted. The concern has greatly expanded the scope of the enterprise and both stationary and portable engines are now manufactured in the finely equipped plant. The firm now have a national reputation for the building of large stationary engines that have acquired as high a standing as the Corliss and other fine engines used by electric power plants, large water works and in other places where only the highest type of such products will serve the purpose. The foundation and plans of work of this successful and growing industry were laid so deep and well that the growth of the same has been almost marvelous, and the name stands as an effective trademark for the introduction of any line of products the concern sees fit to place on the market. But changes must take place in all human organizations, and while the name Russell & Company is still popularly applied to the concern, which is the pride of our friends in Massillon, there is not one of the originals Russells connected with the firm. Joseph K., who is the only one of the seven brothers now living, has retired to private life, having no further connection with the firm. He has all that is needful for comfort and happiness, is an octogenarian and is a man active in all good work. He has been for many years an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church in Massillon, and does all in his power to raise the standard of righteousness and to promote the cause of temperance. The head of the two Russell firms now in Massillon, that is, Russell & Company and the Russell Engine Company, is J. W. McClymonds, whose wife is a daughter of Nahum S. Russell. There are Russells still connected with the business but they are descendants of the original founders.

When this firm erected its first shops they were mostly wooden structures and the ground occupied was the narrow strip of land on the west side of Erie street, north of that now occupied by the firm of Hess, Snyder & Company, but a number of years ago the Russells found that the limitations of this site were such they could not expand their plant to meet the demands of their growing business. They accordingly went south of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad tracks and purchased ground on both sides of Erie street, the same

extending from the Ohio canal on the west line to East street on the east line, and here they forthwith began the erection of substantial brick buildings, to which additions have been made from time to time until the large tract of ground on either side of Erie street from the canal to East street is well covered with brick buildings for the use of this prosperous concern. The office is one of the first buildings reached in going from the city to the works; then here is the large iron machine shop, three stories in height, and still larger three-story buildings east of this, used in the manufacture of engines; and west of Erie street are immense three-story buildings connected with the same establishment. The precautions taken to prevent and subdue fires in the great plant are adequate, and in every respect the concern has a fine prospect and is the pride of the thriving and attractive city of Massillon.

About thirty years ago the Russells decided to build a branch factory in Canton for the building of mowing and harvesting machines, and the late William K. Miller, of Canton, was the general manager of this new enterprise. They accordingly erected the large three-story buildings immediately opposite the passenger station of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and there manufactured excellent mowers and reapers, but as their successors in Massillon found their business growing beyond all expectations they finally gave up the business in Canton and sold the buildings, which are now occupied by the Bonnot Company in the manufacture of brick machinery, etc. When the Russell enterprise was started in Canton there was a general interest taken in the undertaking by our leading citizens, and when the day came to break ground for the new buildings there was quite a large assemblage on the grounds, while among those present was Nahum S. Russell, of Massillon, the oldest member of the original firm then living, and upon him devolved the honor of turning the first spadeful of earth preparatory for laying the foundation, and this he performed with good grace.

The Russell concerns, with their magnificent industrial enterprises, are not only a legitimate source of pride to Massillon but the entire county also feels that it wishes to honor those who have founded and aided in building up the enterprises and gained a world-wide reputation in the manufacture of products of the highest standard, the same having been introduced in almost every part of the civilized world.

A BIT OF INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.

By John Danger

Fifty-two years ago Canton was looked upon as a "finished" town. There being no railroads, all the heavy trade of the county went to Massillon. We had but a few thousand people and the grass grew quite freely on some of the prominent streets. In 1851, when it was definitely settled that the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad was to be built from Pittsburg to Crestline, and after that when the road was consolidated with the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, running from Crestline west, the whole line was called the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and is operated by the Pennsylvania system, under a ninety-nine years' lease. When this railway became assured to Canton Messrs. Ball and Aultman came here from Greentown, eight miles north, where they had begun in a small way, to make plows and a few agricultural machines. They found they could not compete with Massillon firms and others that were on transportation lines, since Greentown was not supplied with such facilities and had slight prospect of securing them. Messrs. Ball and Aultman came to Canton that year and selected three town lots on the line of the new railroad,

the land in question being a portion of the large tract now occupied by the fine Aultman plant. After making this selection of lots, they returned to Greentown and reported to Lewis and Jacob Miller and George Cook as to the action taken, and they unanimously decided to remove to Canton, which they did soon afterward. In Greentown Ephraim Ball was the original founder of the plant, and afterward the others named became interested in the business, the firm and company having had various changes in titles during the intervening years. When they came to Canton a new company was organized, each partner putting in what capital he could and sharing the profits according to his investment. The total capital of the company when they started in Canton was forty-five hundred dollars. The firm thus formed was known as Ball, Aultman & Company. They at once erected on their lots a two-story brick building, consisting of a wood shop, forty by fifty-five feet in dimensions; a finishing shop, forty by sixty feet; and a moulding shop, one story in height and forty feet square. In December, 1851, they brought their tools and fixtures from Greentown and began work in the building mentioned. In the following year they built twenty-five Hussey machines and in that year also they formed the acquaintance of Thomas R. Tonner, who soon became an interested principal in the firm. He had no capital, but was endowed with good business talent and inflexible honesty of purpose so that he soon proved a very valuable man to the firm. In 1857 came on the great financial panic which worked such havoc among business men in all sections of the country. Two years previously James S. Tonner became bookkeeper for the firm, and he was an excellent accountant, and his services, together with the strict integrity and Christian principles of the founders of the firm, made it possible for them to tide over the panic mentioned, though it involved many prominent concerns in bankruptcy. For several years prior to this time the firm had an arrangement with a number of business houses here to take their orders for merchandise to pay their employes, settlement being made by giving notes of the company, payable in four or six months at the bank. Most of the leading stores of the town thus aided these pioneer manufacturers to tide over their payments and continue operations.

About this time the Ketchum machine was meeting with considerable success, and Ephraim Ball, Cornelius Aultman and Lewis Miller were appointed a committee to get up an improved mower. Mr. Ball was a patternmaker by trade and made all the patterns for the new machine, co-operating with the other two members of the committee. After much study they constructed a mower that year, but after testing it found the same to be a failure. They were not to be discouraged, however, and finally brought out a one-wheeled machine which was more satisfactory. They proceeded to build eight of these machines in 1853, but upon practical test these machines were likewise found weak in several points and all were soon returned as worthless. Some of the members of the firm became discouraged, but Mr. Aultman advised a new attempt. The harvest was then over. Mr. Aultman then got up a drawing for a two-wheeled machine, this being the first effort in that direction. After the drawing had been submitted to Messrs. Ball and Miller some changes and modifications were suggested and the final result was the introduction of what was well known as the Ohio mower, the first completed machine being turned out in 1854, and very soon application was made for patents, but in the patent office they found a patent had been taken out for a similar machine by a man named Haines, of Pekin, Illinois. In this emergency Mr. Aultman secured from Mr. Haines the right to manufacture in Ohio, and in the spring of 1855 Ball,

Aultman & Company started to make twenty-five of their new mowers, but on May 5 of that year fire destroyed their plant. As they had struggled to reach the point then occupied and were deeply in debt, this unexpected disaster robbed them of much of their zeal. All the members of this firm were active Christian men of undoubted integrity, so that very soon friendly hands were extended to them, and benches were put up in a shed which had escaped destruction by the fire, and by hard work they turned out by hand that season five mowers and twelve Hussey reapers for the harvest of 1855, while in August of that year they started up in their new shop, working day and night, and as that year gave a heavy harvest they had no difficulty in disposing of all machines manufactured. The next year they turned out five hundred Ohio mowers, fifty Hussey reapers and fifty Pitts separators or threshing machines.

Messrs. Aultman and Miller determined that they could greatly improve the mowers and they drew plans for a two-wheeled rear-cut machine, on which they secured a patent in June, 1856. As this machine allowed the finger bar to be raised and folded for transportation, it was considered a great improvement. Only one of these machines was constructed, and in the fall of the same year its form was changed to a front cut, and this noteworthy improvement met with marked favor. For the harvest of 1857 one thousand Ohio mowers, six or seven of the new Buckeye, one threshing machine and fifty Hussey reapers were made. The Ohio and Buckeye machines were quite thoroughly tested side by side that year, and the latter seemed to carry off the prize. In 1858 Mr. Ball sold his interest to the other members of the firm and put up his own building within the same year, the same being now used by the McLain works, and in 1859 he put on the market the Ohio mower in competition with the Buckeye, thus continuing until 1865. After he retired from the firm of Ball, Aultman & Company, the old firm adopted the name of C. Aultman & Company, under which title they built up a large and prosperous business. In 1859 this firm turned out eighteen hundred Buckeye mowers and one hundred and fifty threshing machines, this being the year of the destructive frost which visited this section in the early part of June. All the wheat throughout this region was killed, but they found a market for their machines in more distant fields, where the damage to the crops had not been so great.

The Buckeye machine continued to grow in favor, so that in 1863 they made thirty-six hundred mowers and reapers and four hundred threshing machines. The business grew rapidly and the firm greatly added to their buildings, while they finally concluded that they could not greatly increase their business further with the facilities afforded by the one line of transportation then afforded Canton, that of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and they therefore decided to have Lewis Miller go to Akron and there build a new plant, which was done. Our loss at that time was certainly Akron's gain. In 1864 Mr. Miller removed to Akron and during that year the firm built quite liberally in both towns. About the same time we lost another industry that doubtless would have remained in Canton had the railroad facilities been such as we now enjoy. This was the works of Aultman, Taylor & Company, which built threshers and separators in Mansfield. The late Michael D. Harter, also from Canton, was the prime business manager. No effort should be spared to gain to Canton a still greater number of reputable, industrial concerns, and the facilities now offered here are most gratifying and encouraging to manufacturing.

ANOTHER OLD CORNER IN CANTON.

By John Dwyer.

On the northeast corner of Market and Eighth streets is a building which was erected about sixty five years ago, by Michael Weisert, a German tailor. The open front was put in in recent years, and the outside stairway was not a feature of the building as originally constructed. Michael Weisert was the first tailor in Canton to keep goods on hand for the accommodation of his customers, the plan previously followed having been to purchase goods from the various dry-goods stores. He generally kept quite a stock of cassimeres and other fabrics suitable for men's wear, and also made a few garments of general order to keep for sale as customers chanced to call. His establishment could not have been called a clothing store, as the stock of ready-made garments was quite limited, but of the fabrics for manufacturing to order he kept a good selection. He bought all of his supplies of this sort from the home merchants, at wholesale. The writer can well recall that when he was clerking for Marm Wikidal, Michael Weisert would frequently come in and purchase several hundred dollars' worth of piece goods and trimmings at a time. Isaac Harter and V. R. Kimball also sold him more or less goods at wholesale, but it is believed that the greater portion of his trade went to Mr. Wikidal. Mr. Weisert was often referred to as the "live Dutchman," and his trade was given to Mr. Wikidal largely from the fact that the late Louis Schafer was then clerking in the establishment and knew exactly how to please his fellow countrymen.

At the time when Mr. Weisert was in business in Canton we had no sewing machines, all work being done by hand. In the list of pioneer tailors in Canton was also found William Lemmon, of whom mention has already been made, his death having recently occurred at his old home here, at the patriarchal age of more than ninety-one years. In those early days we also had Jacob Rex, Joseph Hartman, Conrad Peter, Andrew Lothamer and V. Rothermel, who were practical workmen and carried on the tailoring business here for many years. But the introduction of sewing machines, a little more than fifty years ago, began to revolutionize the tailoring business. Prior to that time many boys contracted for terms varying from four to five years to learn the business, and as they were usually from fifteen to sixteen years of age when entering upon their apprenticeship, they would complete their term of service as young men and could then become journeymen or start in business for themselves. The introduction of the sewing machines soon made it possible to enlarge the sphere of ready-made clothing and the opening of clothing stores, and the goods which had formerly been purchased from the dry goods establishments and taken to the tailors for manufacture into garments began to be handled by the tailors themselves, while much of the trade was diverted to the clothing stores. What is true of the clothing trade is also applicable to the shoe trade in general. In olden times we had many shoemakers who took boys to learn the trade, and a very few ready-made shoes were sold. Now we seldom hear of a boy being apprenticed to learn the trade of shoemaking by hand.

When Michael Weisert first came to Canton he began operations on a modest scale in a little brick building that then stood opposite the E. J. Rex tin store, on South Market street. He soon succeeded in building up quite a large business and finally bought the lot on the northeast corner of Market and Eighth streets, where he erected the brick building first mentioned in this article. His shop or store was in the south half of the building, while the remainder was used as his residence. Michael Weisert was the father of General A. G. Weisert, who was commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Re-

public a few years ago. He is now a prominent lawyer in Milwaukee. Michael Weisert finally disposed of all his interests in Canton and removed to Mansfield, where he was engaged in the same line of business for some time. In 1849, at the time of the memorable gold excitement in California, he, in company with his eldest son, Charles, started for the gold fields, and on the long and tedious journey he died, and as there was no means of transportation and no civilized settlement within reach, the son was compelled to bury his father in the sand and leave the newly made grave forever.

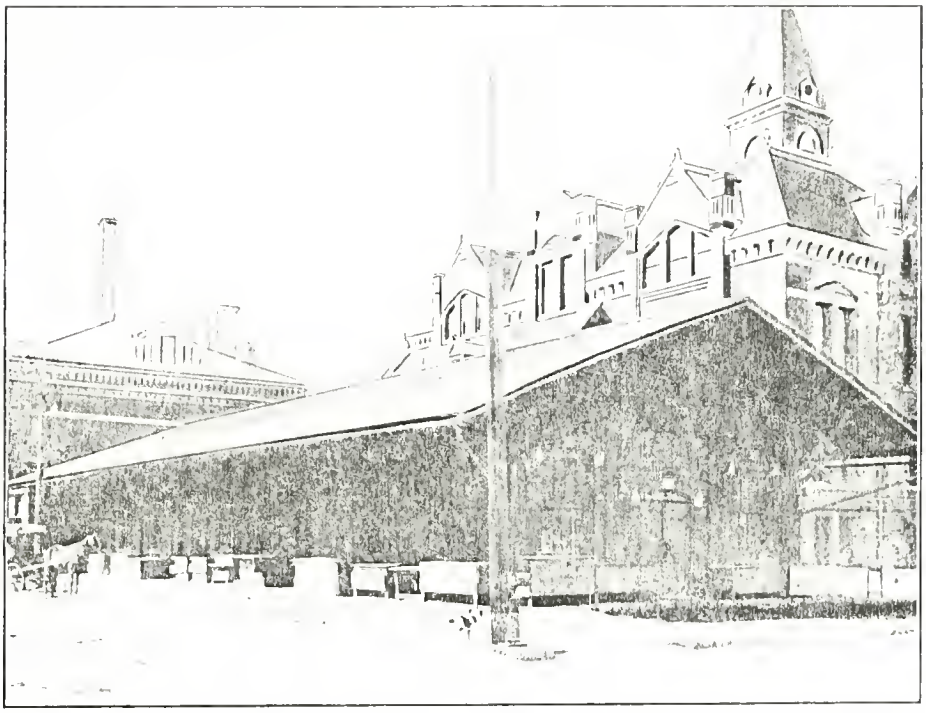
THE OLD WINTERHALTER CORNER.

By John Dasher.

The two-story frame building on the northeast corner of Walnut and Tuscarawas streets is familiar to most of our citizens. It has had an open front for a number of years, but was not originally so constructed. Open fronts in those early days were not in fashion. The general appearance of the building has not been materially changed save in this one regard. When the house was erected it stood five to seven feet lower than the present grade, the grade of Tuscarawas street to the west being at the time quite heavy, and there was about ten feet more of a rise from Walnut to Market street than at the present. The house mentioned has been twice raised to conform to the street grade, but it still occupies the original site.

In 1809 Bezaleel Wells sold this lot to George Kirkpatrick, who later sold it to Abraham Harman, while in 1820 Christian Palmer owned the lot. He sold the same to Jacob Sala, who erected the present building on the site in 1821. He there opened a drug store in the corner room, where he continued the business until 1837, when the property was sold to Sanders Van Ransalaer, who held it until 1841, when it was purchased by Philip Weber. Mr. Sala will be remembered by many of our older citizens as having been the pioneer druggist of Canton. He kept a good drug store and was a man much respected. His sons, Solomon, John, Levi and Benjamin, were all well known in Canton when they were young men. Solomon was a printer and for quite a time was one of John Saxton's main supports in the publication of the Ohio Repository. John Sala became a physician. He was the father of Bronson, Matilda and Margaret Sala, who removed to some of the western states about forty years ago. Benjamin Sala was a tailor by vocation and was the grandfather of the Sala brothers who are at present engaged in the printing business in the village of Minerva, this county. As to the other representatives of the original family the writer has no definite information. Jacob Sala was a native of Worms, Germany, and was well educated in both the German and English languages. He retired from the drug business at the time he sold the property mentioned. After Philip Weber secured the property he conducted a grocery in the corner room and occupied the remainder of the house as his residence. In 1843 he sold the property and transferred his business to Jacob Winterhalter and wife, the deed being in the name of the latter. Previously to this time she had been employed as cook and baker by Mr. Weber.

After the transfer of the property to the Winterhalters they continued the grocery business and also manufactured some soap and candles, which were sold to other dealers. In connection with the grocery business Mr. Winterhalter also sold beer, wine and similar beverages on the premises, and eventually he gave up the manufacturing of soap and candles and devoted his entire attention to his grocery and saloon. He and his wife owned and occupied this building about forty years. They never



OLD MARKET HOUSE, CANTON.

had any children. Mrs. Winterhalter was a kind-hearted woman and of a benevolent disposition, her efforts in this direction being endorsed by her husband. They adopted two girls, who were known to our citizens as Christina and Elizabeth Winterhalter. The later married Joseph Allonas and is now deceased, while the former became the wife of Peter Lothamer, and they now reside on North Cleveland avenue. Besides adopting and rearing these girls Mrs. Winterhalter lent a helping hand to many others who were poor or in affliction.

A few years before the death of Mr. Winterhalter, which occurred in 1878, he and his wife turned their business over to Peter Lothamer and wife, and they then removed to a two story brick building which they owned on North Market street, the same standing on the site of the present Martin block. Mr. Winterhalter died there a few years later and his wife thereafter made her home with her adopted daughter, Mrs. Lothamer, on North Cleveland avenue, where she died about a decade ago. She had many friends among all classes. She and her husband bequeathed the property at the corner of Walnut and Tuscarawas streets to Mrs. Lothamer. Mr. Lothamer continued for several years the business as handed over to him by Mr. Winterhalter, after which he withdrew from the enterprise and rented the property, which was later used by various persons in divers lines of business, principally for the sale of liquors. The front room was divided into two. The property was finally sold to the Dime Savings Bank, and a modern business block erected on the site, the bank here having its offices.

OLD HOME OF A FAMOUS FAMILY.

By John Dankel.

Among the early settlers in Canton were William Raynolds and his brother Madison, while two other brothers, Jefferson and Frank, died a few years after coming here. They were sons of Major William Raynolds, of Virginia, who came to Ohio in 1802 and settled in Zanesville. He was in General Cass' brigade at the time of Hull's surrender of Detroit, in 1814. William Raynolds, of Canton, settled here as a young man, in 1808, and his brother Madison came soon afterward, both being active and enterprising young men. In 1811 William Raynolds married Elizabeth Fisk, daughter of a sea captain who came here in 1810 and invested quite largely in lands, among which was the entire block of lots lying between Tenth and South streets on the west side of Market street. On the north lot of said block of lots William Raynolds built a frame cottage, and there he resided until his death, in the autumn of 1829. He had four sons and two daughters, George, John F., William F., Harris, Rebecca and Chora. Rebecca married Dr. Perkins Wallace and Chora became the wife of Clinton McCully, who had formerly lived in Baltimore, Maryland, her death occurring very soon after her marriage.

After Mr. Raynolds' marriage he dealt extensively in real estate, which he probably took up from his father-in-law, Captain John Fisk, who about this time resumed a seafaring life, his death occurring in the city of Baltimore, whence his remains were brought back to Canton for interment. William Raynolds built the first building where the Shocks mill now stands, about two miles south of Canton, on the road to North Industry. At first it was used as a fulling and cloth mill, but it was afterward converted into a flouring mill. Between the mill and the road Mr. Raynolds erected another building, and there he conducted a general merchandise business. In those early days the Raynolds mill and store had quite a reputation through this section. Mr. Raynolds also filled the office of clerk of the courts and recorder for several years, and at

the time of his death he was about forty years of age. Very few persons accomplish so much in so short a life as William Raynolds was permitted to live. George Raynolds, the eldest son of William Raynolds, kept the Eagle hotel in Canton half a century ago and was a popular landlord. He afterward removed to Akron, where he was engaged in a similar enterprise for a number of years, and he died in that place, several years ago. John F. Raynolds, who began as a boy to sell goods in his father's store, south of town, passed one year in a wholesale establishment in New York city, after which he returned to Canton, where he was married to Margaret Faber, in 1839. He was engaged in the dry-goods business in Canton for some time and then took up his residence near Canal Fulton and was there engaged in the milling business for a number of years. He then returned to Canton, where he was engaged in the hardware business for some time, under the firm name of Raynolds & Saxton, Joseph S. Saxton being his partner. He also organized the Canton Gas Light & Coke Company, of which he was president for some time. He was an earnest and active member of the Presbyterian church in this city, was much interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and he greatly aided this organization in erecting and paying for its present fine building. He was an honest and earnest worker in all he undertook and was very popular among all good people. At the time of his birth in 1817, the family lived in the brick house at the northeast corner of Ninth and Market streets, commonly known as the Kauffman house, and this residence is one of the oldest now standing in the city. John F. Raynolds died at his home, on the northwest corner of South and Market streets, July 22, 1880, in the seventy-second year of his age.

General William F. Raynolds, the third son of William Raynolds, was a graduate of West Point, was for a long time colonel of an engineering corps, and occupied important and responsible positions during the war of the Rebellion. He died a few years ago, at his home in the city of Detroit, Michigan, his remains being brought to Canton and interred in the family lot in Westlawn cemetery.

The youngest of the four brothers was Harris Raynolds, who passed the most of his married life on a farm two miles south of Canton, near the site of the mill and store built by his father so many years ago. A few years before his death he erected a nice frame residence on Cleveland avenue, and there his death occurred.

The eldest daughter of William Raynolds, as already stated, married Dr. Perkins Wallace. They lived in the old homestead in Canton for quite a number of years after the death of her parents. Dr. Wallace had an excellent practice while residing in Canton, as did he also while a resident of Massillon, and some of our later physicians studied in his office, among the number being Dr. Joseph H. Matthews, who later controlled one of the most extensive practices ever had by any physician in Canton. Dr. Wallace was a well informed man and was an active member of the old Canton Lyceum, which was one of the best organizations for advancing general culture that the city has ever known. It would be gratifying if such an organization could be maintained in the city at the present time. It would certainly be much better than many of the more doubtful societies and organizations which supplanted the grand old lyceum.

Madison Raynolds, brother of William, was the father of the successful bankers who are known throughout Colorado, New Mexico and other western states, transacting business under the firm name of Raynolds Brothers. For a number of years Madison Raynolds was engaged in mercantile pursuits, the firm at one time being Raynolds & Ream. Their

store was in a frame building that stood on the southwest corner of the court house block, just across Court street from the old Hurford house. East of this store was a one-story frame building that was for years the office of the law firm of Starkweather & Jarvis. Next to this was a one-story brick structure that was utilized for four of the county offices of those days,—those of treasurer, clerk of the courts, auditor and recorder,—and next to this building was the old court house which was erected in 1816. Madison Raynolds was well informed on general subjects, was much respected in the community and was regarded as one of our most valuable citizens. For a number of years he owned and occupied the two-story brick residence which stands in the rear of P. H. Barr's drug store, on East Tuscarawas street. The three-story brick building in front of this residence was erected later, by C. C. A. Witting, who there conducted a drug store. Later Madison Raynolds purchased and remodeled the frame cottage at No. 902 West Tuscarawas street where he thereafter resided until his death. Mrs. Raynolds and her brother, the late Dr. Lewis Slusser, also died there, and the property is still owned by the sons of Mr. Raynolds.

ANOTHER OLD CORNER IN CANTON.

By John Danner.

Seventy-five years ago, on the site of the present fine four-story building of the Young Men's Christian Association in Canton, at the southeast corner of Tuscarawas street and McKinley avenue, stood two frame buildings, which were occupied by two brothers, Francis and John Pirrong. The former was a blacksmith by vocation and had his shop in the one-story building on the corner, while his brother was in the tombstone business and occupied the two story building adjoining. In those early days there was but little marble or granite to be had in this section, as wagons furnished the only means of transportation, and therefore most of the tombstones were made of sandstone. In some of our old cemeteries are yet to be found some of these old tombstones, the inscriptions on the same being almost obliterated by the ravages of time. Many of these were made by John Pirrong in the shop above referred to. The Pirrong brothers had a sister who was well known to our citizens in later days,—Mrs. John Maline, who resided for some time with her son, in Youngstown, Ohio, where she died at a venerable age. She was a very excellent woman, having many friends among all circles in Canton.

Francis Pirrong lived in a one-story brick residence on the same lot on which his shop was located. This residence faced McKinley avenue and was located a short distance south of the shop, and prior to this the house had been the home of Isaac Suffacool, a cooper. He removed to the west and Francis Pirrong then took possession of the residence and shop, converting the latter into a blacksmith shop. John Pirrong owned and occupied a one-story frame residence that stood on the northeast corner of Cassilly and Tuscarawas streets, the same having been afterward known for many years as the home of the late Arnold Lynch. After selling this property Mr. Pirrong erected a two-story frame building on the site of the building now occupied by the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, just east of the George D. Harter Bank building. In this building Mr. Pirrong lived for a number of years, having previously retired from the tombstone business.

John Maline, whose wife has been already mentioned in this connection, was quite a prominent citizen in Canton for many years. He erected the two story brick block in the center of the block between Piedmont and Walnut

streets on the north side of Tuscarawas street, and there he was long and successfully engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business. He finally removed with his family to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his life, having met with serious financial reverses.

Immediately east of the Y. M. C. A. building, on West Tuscarawas street, stood the building occupied by Comer Sweeny and family. He was a hatter by trade and had his shop in the west part of said building, adjoining the Pirrong property. Most of the hats of those days were manufactured of wool or fur, many being made to order. The stores did not keep hats in stock as at the present time, and the hatting business was quite an extensive trade as conducted at that period. Mrs. Sweeny kept on hand a good supply of gingerbread and pop beer, which were much called for at that time, affording quite a profitable enterprise for the good woman who served them, while the customers were none the worse for their indulgence in these products, which is more than can be said of those who resort to the use of the brewed beer sold in so many places to-day.

On the northeast corner of McKinley avenue and Tuscarawas street was a one-story frame building owned and occupied for many years by John McCurdy, who was a cabinetmaker, having his shop for a long period in the front room of said building. Mr. McCurdy was a most worthy and industrious citizen. He was the father of the late Mrs. A. McGregor and also of Joseph and George McCurdy. His oldest son, William, was killed by the Indians while en route across the plains to California, more than a half century ago. The east half of the block of lots, where the Trinity Lutheran church now stands, was a vacant lot for many years. It requires but a few years to make great changes in the appearance of a city that has enjoyed the wonderful growth that Canton has experienced within the memory of its old citizens.

In the time to which reference has been here made the old academy building, with four rooms, stood on the site of the present high-school building. All pupils paid tuition, this having been before the establishment of free public schools, and many of us were glad to be able to learn to read and write, without aspiring to the higher branches of knowledge, now within the reach of all. Barrick Michener and Andrew Munks were the two teachers best known in connection with the old academy, in which they taught for a longer period than did any other instructors, and they will be well remembered by all who lived in Canton in those days.

TWO WELL-KNOWN CORNERS IN CANTON.

By John Danner.

The site of the present First Methodist Episcopal church, southeast corner of Tuscarawas street and Cleveland avenue, has been visited by two disastrous fires. The first was the burning of the St. Cloud hotel, in 1850; the second was the burning of the large Methodist church building, on January 1, 1881. Before either of these buildings had been erected there stood on the lot two frame buildings of one story each. The west half of the lot was owned and occupied by William Beals, who had a saddle and harness shop in the front building and who resided in a frame building which stood a little south of the shop, facing on Cleveland avenue. The east half of the lot now used by the First Methodist Episcopal church was originally owned by the late Daniel Dewalt, who there had a one story frame building in which he lived and conducted business, being a watch-

maker and jeweler by trade and having his shop in the east room of the building mentioned. He, however, devoted much attention to dealing in horses, so that his watch repairing business was eventually abandoned. The late Isaac Harter resided there for some time and also the late Madison Raynolds, and some of the children of each were born in the little frame building. The late Nicholas Bour finally purchased the east part of that lot and erected thereon a very substantial and attractive three-story brick building, in which he resided and carried on the merchant-tailoring business for many years. In later years, when he was appointed postmaster, the postoffice was located in the large front room, which had a nice open front, supported by stone pillars.

The late John Buckius bought the Beals property and the Bour property, and in 1858 the first St. Cloud hotel was built by him on the ground now occupied by the First Methodist Episcopal church, the same being a three-story building, with a wing of practically equal dimensions and height to the spacious front portion. William Hawk, father of William Hawk, Jr., who is now one of the leading hotel men of New York city, married Mr. Buckins' daughter Ella, in 1858, and the St. Cloud hotel was opened by the firm of Buckius & Hawk and soon received a good patronage and gained much popularity. After the hotel had been in operation about one year it was destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the barn that stood at the south end of the lot, facing on Cleveland avenue, and it soon communicated to the hotel, which was entirely destroyed. Very soon after this disastrous fire Messrs. Hawk and Buckins purchased of Mr. Ellison the hotel property now known as the Hurford house, corner of Tuscarawas and Court streets, and there they permanently established the reputation of the St. Cloud hotel, the building at the time being considerably smaller than at present. They finally sold the property to Peter P. Trump, and at a later period Alexander Hurford secured an interest in the property, while since the death of Mr. Trump the Hurfords have been the sole owners of the property. After the buildings had been enlarged to their present dimensions the building was known as the Hurford house, and is still known by that name, but it has been vacant for some time, having been condemned for hotel purposes, and in 1903 the building was taken down and there is now in process of construction a large six-story brick and stone building.

In 1864 the first building for church purposes was erected by the First Methodist Episcopal church on the site of their present large and substantial stone edifice, this being the second church building erected by the Methodist society in the town. It was destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, January 1, 1881, the conflagration originating from a defective flue, and the fire occurring just as the congregation were about to celebrate the holy communion. In another article is given the history of the Methodist church in Canton and thus it will not be necessary to recapitulate at this juncture. It may be said, however, that when the first church building was erected on this lot, in 1864, the two half lots formerly owned by William Beals and the other half lot to the east, formerly owned by Daniel Dewalt, constituted all the ground then owned by the church, but when the present fine house of worship was erected it was found that more ground was required, and the society then purchased the Nicholas Bour property. Mr. Bour's three-story building had been badly injured by the fire which destroyed the St. Cloud hotel, adjoining, and had just been repaired when the Methodists purchased the property, and they removed the entire building to make room for their present edifice.

The building just east of the church is one of the oldest frame houses now standing in the city, but the open front and other modern improvements have much changed its appear-

ance. For many years before it was brought into requisition for business purposes it was owned and occupied by a family named Gaff. On the site of the substantial building now occupied by the Savings and Loan Company stood a two-story frame building that was quite old and that had been occupied for many years by the late Peter P. Trump. Before that time it had been for a long time the home of the Burr family. "Charley" Burr will be well remembered by some of the older citizens. He was a printer by trade and was a jolly, good natured fellow. But time has wrought many changes, and many families once well known here are now well nigh forgotten. It was while the Burr family resided in the house mentioned that the late Isaac B. Dangler married Miss Burr. They afterward removed to Massillon, where Mrs. Dangler died many years ago, and Mr. Dangler was married a second time, his death occurring but a few years since. While he lived in Canton he was considered one of the best salesmen in the county. He clerked for some time with V. R. Kimball and also with Isaac Harter, while in Massillon he was similarly employed by some of the best firms in the town, and was also in the mercantile business for himself for a time. Hon. David A. Dangler, a brother of Isaac B., was likewise a clerk in Canton in his early days. He is now a resident of the city of Cleveland and is well known throughout the country as the manufacturer of gas stoves, being also an ex-senator of the state legislature.

THE KIMBALL AND STIDGER HOMES.

By John Danner.

In the early 'seventies the block of lots now occupied by the Baptist church, on South Market street, had but two buildings on the entire block. One was the V. R. Kimball home, a two-story brick building, which stood close to the sidewalk line on the northeast corner of the present church lot. The other was a two story frame building that stood where the residence of Mrs. E. D. Keplinger is now found; this older building was close up to the sidewalk, the style in those days having been to have the houses in close proximity to the street, instead of providing lawns in front. This frame building was built and for many years occupied by Philip Slusser. It must have been erected as early as the year 1818. "Father" Slusser, as he was familiarly known, was one of the first Methodists in Canton, and consequently his home was often thrown open for the meetings of said church, while entertainment was there graciously extended to the itinerant clergy of the pioneer days, the wife of this honored pioneer having been in full accord and sympathy with him in his religious views and services. Father Peter Tofler, another earnest worker in the church, lived in a small two-story brick building opposite the Slusser homestead and on the site of the present home of the compiler of these reminiscences. At this point it is eminently consistent that mention be made concerning that sterling citizen, Philip Slusser, and the narrative phraseology will be in a measure set aside in order that the writer may speak in the terms of greater and affectionate familiarity.

My grandfather, Philip Slusser, came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Stark county in 1805. He entered a quarter section of land in what is now part of the eastern division of Canton and soon afterward erected the first flouring-mill in the county. This was established on the same site afterward occupied by the Rowland mill, which was later known as the George Myers mill, both of these mills having been destroyed by fire, while no mill has occupied the site for a number of years.

When Grandfather Slusser first came here, his sons Philip, Peter and John were of sufficiently mature years to be very helpful to him. Philip and Peter finally settled in Tuscarawas township and reared large and influential fam-

lies. John remained in Canton and eventually engaged in the mercantile business. He was the father of the late Dr. Lewis Slusser, and also of Samuel D. Slusser and Mrs. Madison Raynolds, both now deceased, the only surviving member of the immediate family at the date of this writing being Mrs. David Zollars.

After the death of his father, John Slusser was appointed administrator of the estate, and he sold the old house and two lots belonging to it, which consisted of the entire block except the one lot occupied by the Kimball house, already mentioned. He received for the property six hundred dollars, which was considered at the time a very reasonable and fair equivalent. It is needless to say that a far different price would be demanded for such property at the present time. Mrs. McNab, mother of the late Dr. Harmon Stidger, bought the property, and there she and her son resided until her death, after which the property passed into other hands, and rapidly appreciated in value, being now divided into four or five lots and well improved. Dr. Stidger was quite an active and influential citizen in his day. He was an ardent Democrat and was one of the two delegates sent from Stark county to the state constitutional convention at Columbus, more than half a century ago, at which time the present constitution of the commonwealth was framed. Hon. Joseph Troup, likewise a Democrat, was the other Stark county delegate.

The V. R. Kimball house, southwest corner of Market and Ninth streets, to which reference has been made, was built in 1829, by Orlando Metcalf, but William C. Kimball, of Tiffin, Ohio, states that he believes Mr. Metcalf never occupied the dwelling, which he sold to the former's father, V. R. Kimball. Mr. Metcalf, who was a lawyer, soon afterward removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he attained eminence in his profession. Mr. Kimball and his wife both died in this old homestead, in which all of their children were born. This is now the site of the Baptist church.

About thirty years ago the trustees of the Baptist church purchased the Kimball property from the heirs, and in 1871 the old Kimball house was razed to the ground and the new church building erected on the lot. Volney R. Kimball was at one time one of the largest and most enterprising merchants in Canton. He built the large store now occupied by George H. Spangler, on the east side of the south public square, and utilized the same for mercantile quarters until his death. He also built the large two-story brick building now standing at the southeast corner of Cherry and Third streets, the same having been used as a tannery during the time of his ownership. In early days Canton had quite a number of tan yards, but none are to be found here at the present day, the enterprise having fallen into decadence with the clearing and settling of this section, as it became difficult to secure the requisite bark at a price that would justify the continuation of operations, this leading to the final abandonment of all the tan yards. At one time John P. Harley, a brother-in-law of Mr. Kimball, was interested in the store. He was a genial and energetic man and was quite prominent in the work of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. The writer was for a time a clerk in the Kimball store, taking a position there in 1840, during which time he boarded in the Kimball home, which was a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

THE OLD SAXTON RESIDENCE AND ITS HISTORY.

By John Danner.

The subject of the present brief sketch is primarily the residence of the late John Sax-

ton, who was the original proprietor of the Ohio Repository. This building stood on the southeast corner of Market and Eighth streets, occupying the north part of the site of the present Saxton block. John Saxton was one of the leading pioneers of Stark county. He came hither from Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the year 1815, and on March 30 of that year he issued the initial number of the Ohio Repository, which was the first paper published in Stark county, while at the time there were no more than six or seven papers published within the borders of the state. It is gratifying to note the fact that this pioneer newspaper has continued publication consecutively to the present time, under various circumstances, changes and vicissitudes, it is true, but none who have presided over its destinies has been so ill advised as to change the name of the paper, which is still known as the Repository.

When the enterprise was inaugurated, the office of the paper was established in a two-story frame building on the east side of the public square where its headquarters were maintained for several years. This ancient structure is still standing at the time of this writing and is itself a veritable landmark. After the removal of the Repository to other quarters, the building was occupied for many years by Jonas Polly, a watchmaker and jeweler, while later George Fessler there conducted a grocery business for a long period. Finally the dignity of the building waned, and it was applied to baser uses, being used by different individuals as a place for retailing intoxicating liquors. From this place the Repository office was removed to the Kaufman house, now known as the Herbst house, on South Market street, this being one of the oldest brick buildings in the city. Later Mr. Saxton built his residence and printing office on the two lots which he had purchased for that purpose, the Kaufman lot and the two Saxton lots making up the block. Mr. Saxton continued to occupy this residence building until his death, and as long as he controlled the paper its office was retained in the building which he had erected for the purpose.

About sixty years ago Mr. Saxton sold to his son-in-law, Thomas Goodman, the part of the south lot on which is now located the hardware store of E. J. Rex, the rear portion of this store being the old Goodman residence, the same being hidden from view from the street by the new portion erected by the present owner when he came into possession of the property. In the salutatory editorial appearing in the first issue of the Repository, Mr. Saxton pledged to the public that so long as he controlled the paper truth should be his guide and the public good his aim. All who knew him must accord to him honesty of purpose, however much they might differ with him as to policy of government. He was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and was seldom absent from its services so long as he was able to be about. He and his noble wife lived in this house until their days on earth were passed. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter. In 1831 Joshua Saxton, a brother of John, became a partner in the publication of the Repository, the firm being known for a number of years as J. & J. Saxton. Joshua Saxton also was a most excellent man and was a member of the Methodist church. He finally sold his interest in the Repository to his brother and then removed to Urbana, Ohio, where for many years he published the Urbana Citizen and Gazette, and there he passed the remainder of his life.

In 1857 John Saxton admitted his son Thomas W. to partnership in the newspaper business, and after his death the latter became the sole proprietor, continuing to publish at the old stand until 1871, when it was consolidated with the Republican, another paper of the same political faith, owned and published by Josiah Hartzell, and after the merging of the

two the publication continued under the title of the Canton Repository, by which it is known at the present time. The building in which Mr. Saxton so long published the Repository was a one story frame structure which stood on the ground now occupied by the south end of the Saxton block, its lateral dimensions having been not more than forty by sixty feet, while it stood about forty feet to the south of the Saxton residence. Its gable end faced the street and the entrance was an ordinary three and one-half foot door, on either side of which was a window. The press used in the early days was the old-style lever type, operated by hand, and known as a Washington press. Some of the men who became apprentices in the office of the Ohio Repository during the regime of its founders attained distinction in after years, the most notable instance being that of Joseph Medill, who was at one time proprietor of the Cleveland Leader, and who later attained a national reputation as the head of the Chicago Tribune, of which he continued to be the editor until his death, only a few years ago. In conclusion of this article it may be said that the present Grand opera house of Canton covers the ground occupied originally by the little shed standing farthest to the left.

THE OLD EAGLE HOTEL.

By John Danner.

The name Eagle hotel and Eagle block have been familiar to the citizens of Canton and Stark county for fully two score of years. This arises from the fact that George Dewalt, who opened his hotel in the town at a time when its population was very limited in numbers, applied to his place the title of Eagle hotel at the time of opening its doors to the public. He erected the three-story brick building, the same having been located at the southwest corner of Market and Tuscarawas streets. The Eagle hotel was considered one of the finest in northern Ohio at that time, and the name was retained through the various changes in proprietorship. There was a main building and a two story wing at the rear, the same facing on Tuscarawas street and containing the dining room and kitchen. West of this was the laundry and woodhouse, and beyond these the barn, all built of brick. The barn stood on the corner of Tuscarawas and Court streets, with the gable facing the former, and large double doors, arched, afforded access.

George Dewalt was a brother of the late Daniel Dewalt and was the grandfather of Mrs. William McKinley, on the maternal side. He conducted the hotel about a quarter of a century and then sold the property to William Hawk, who came here from Pennsylvania and who conducted the house until his death, after which his sons, Samuel, Reuben and William, continued the business for a number of years. Thereafter George Reynolds was the proprietor for several years, and after his removal to Akron, where he engaged in the same line of business, the building passed into other hands and was converted into a business block. Dr. Robert H. McCall had his drug store in the corner room of the old Eagle block for a number of years prior to his death, which occurred nearly forty years ago. The next room to the south was occupied by John R. Bucher and later by Geeting & Bucher as a dry goods store, and the room farthest to the south was utilized by various persons and for various business purposes during the passing years. Since the erection of the present four-story brick building on the site of this historic building the First National bank has occupied the corner room, while the remainder of the building is utilized for business and office purposes. The present building has never been utilized as a hotel, but the name of Eagle block has fortunately been retained.

The Dewalt family had been engaged in the hotel business prior to coming to Canton, whither they came from Aaronsburg, Center county, Pennsylvania, and they were related by marriage to the Dunner family, the latter family having originally resided in the same town in the Keystone state. The hotel building in Aaronsburg which was used by the Dewalts was still standing a few years ago and is presumably so at the present time, the same being a substantial two-story stone building, well able to withstand the ravages of time for another century if need be. Philip Dewalt, father of George, erected the two-story brick building at the northeast corner of Cleveland avenue and Tuscarawas street, and there conducted a hotel for a time. The structure is now known as the Brandt building, while its appearance has been somewhat changed by the remodeling. During the time that George DeWalt and William Hawk conducted the Eagle hotel the stage office was maintained there,and thus it was a general headquarters for the traveling public and also for the townfolk, the arrival and departure of the old-time stage coaches being important events in the routine of each day. William Barber was for many years identified with these stage lines. He could handle the reins over a four-horse team to perfection, but was too valuable a man to long engage in "tooling" the stages, as the modern coaching term has it. He therefore was assigned to the more responsible duties of superintending the general affairs of the stage routes. The two principal lines of stages were those of the daily service from Pittsburg, by way of New Lisbon, Canton, Massillon, Wooster, etc., and the tri-weekly service from Steubenville, via Carrollton and Waynesburg to Canton. Both of these lines were equipped with the old time four-horse coaches. George Cribbs was one of the original proprietors of stage lines. He owned and occupied the two story brick residence which is still standing on the northwest corner of Fifth street and Cleveland avenue, but this building likewise has been extensively remodeled. Numerous minor hack lines were operated from Canton to various points in the county, but the two mentioned were the only ones which operated the pretentious four horse vehicles.

The writer's first trip east to purchase goods was made in the spring of 1845, and on the return journey we reached Pittsburg by way of the canal packet, and while we traveled slowly, the trip was enjoyable. We landed in Pittsburg on the 10th of April and found the city in flames, more than half of the best portion of the city being destroyed, while up to this time this was the largest urban fire which had ever occurred in the United States. The roads from Pittsburg west were in bad condition and our progress was consequently slow and tedious, and all along the route we conveyed the news of the great fire.

THE OLD FARMERS & MECHANICS' BLOCK.

By John Dasser.

In another article reference is made to the old court house which was erected in 1816 and which occupied only one lot of the present court house block, while store rooms and other buildings stood on the two lots north of the court house. Nearly sixty years ago Martin Wikidal, who owned the middle lot, removed all the old buildings from said lot and there erected a three-story brick building, known as the Farmers' & Mechanics' block. The north room had been utilized for various business purposes and also part of the time in connection with Martin Wikidal's residence. Martin Wikidal conducted his mercantile business in the south room until he sold the property to the county commissioners, in order that

the requisite ground might be had for the new and larger court house. The frontage of the block was sixty-seven feet, the entire width of the lot. The next lot north was owned by the late John Laird, and upon this was a two-story brick building which extended up to Fifth street and was of the same width as the Wikidal lot. Two stores and a residence were in this building. The first room M. & J. Laird occupied for years as a general store, and after that for a term of years Raynolds & Sixton utilized the same for a hardware store. The Laird property was purchased by the county about the same time as was the Wikidal, and ever since that time the entire block has been used for county purposes. The second story of the Wikidal block was largely utilized for law offices, and among the early members of the bar who there had headquarters were Brown & Meyer, and after the war Meyer & Manderson. James D. Brown was the father-in-law of Charles F. Manderson. Before the Civil war Mr. Manderson was quite active in the cause of the Democratic party and served with distinction in the war, holding the office of colonel and soon identifying himself with the Republican party. A few years after the war Mr. Brown and Colonel Manderson removed to Omaha, Nebraska, and the latter became a prominent figure in the ranks of the Republican party in that state, which he represented in the United States senate for several terms. J. D. Brown lived only a few years after his removal from Canton. The late Seraphin Meyer has been well known in the county, having been a successful lawyer and having presided on the common-pleas bench several terms. He had been a Democrat, but at the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and served as a brave and loyal soldier, and for some years thereafter was identified with the Republican party, but eventually resumed his original political faith. He removed to California, where his death occurred a few years ago, having had many friends and admirers in Stark county.

The third story of this block had two halls, the larger one of which was for a number of years occupied by the Odd Fellows as a lodge room, while the smaller was used by the Sons of Temperance as long as their active organization was maintained, and after that time the hall was utilized for divers purposes, while it may be noted that for a time it was the headquarters of the local contingent of the political organization designated as the Know-Nothing party, of which some of the old-time Democrats have rather unfelicitous memories. Immediately opposite the Wikidal lot stood the two-story market house, the same being located in the center of the north public square. This was erected in 1836. Henry Kintz was the contractor and builder, and the building was considered one of much importance in its day. It was about forty by seventy-five feet in dimensions, and was the second market house erected in the city. The first stood in the center of the south public square, and was a one-story structure, built much after the style of the old market houses that stood so many years in Market street in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This structure had brick columns about twenty inches square and built up to a height of fifteen or eighteen feet, and upon them rested the timbers and roof. The stalls for market purposes in the second building were all on the ground floor and on the second floor was the town hall and six small rooms. The hall could not have been more than forty feet square, while the height of the room did not exceed ten feet. In those early days it answered the purpose to which it was applied, but today such a town hall would be looked upon as a subject for ridicule. In this room many public meetings were held, and it was notably used for the assembling of the old time lyceums. Here also were held the first services

of both the Trinity Lutheran and the Baptist churches, the Lutheran brethern having utilized the same many years before the Baptist organization was formed. In the south end of the room was the bell rope, which extended up into the little belfry in the center of the building. The weight of the bell could not have been more than fifty pounds, and it could not be heard over a tenth part of the city as it exists today, though at that time it proved an adequate medium for summoning the townfolk together.

The two rooms in the south end of the building were nearly always occupied for shops or offices, but the four rooms north of them were not particularly desirable and were vacant the greater portion of the time. Of the two rooms occupied one was for many years used as a tailor shop by Canton's well known pioneer, William Lemmon. The southeast room was used as the city's first telegraph office, the first operator being the late George R. Saxton. Massillon was supplied with telegraphic facilities somewhat earlier than was Canton, and in fact the first line in Canton was simply a loop from the Massillon office. In this connection it is also recalled that Massillon also had express service in advance of the county seat. Before we had any railroads and while packet boats were operated on the Ohio canal, Joseph S. Lockwood, of Massillon, established what was known as the Lockwood express, utilizing the packet boats as the means of transportation.

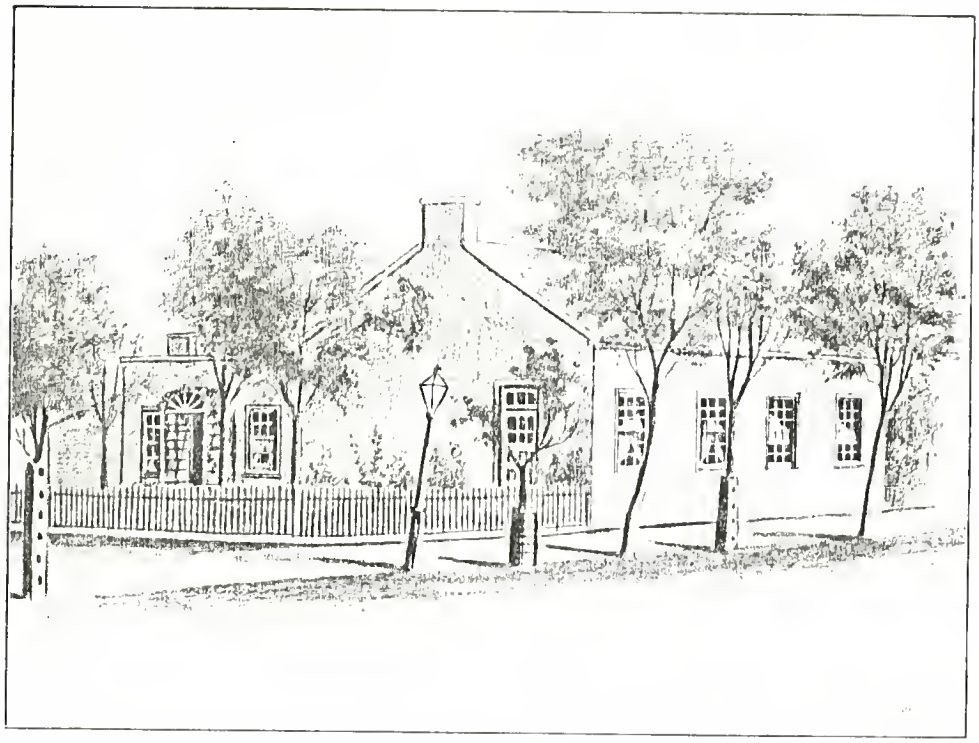
DANNER HOMESTEAD AND OTHER EARLY BUILDINGS.

By John Danner.

The old Danner home was located on West Tuscarawas street and stood on the lot where is now located the residence of Joseph S. Saxton, at the corner of Wells and Tuscarawas streets. The building was erected in the year 1821, by Jacob Danner, father of the writer. After his marriage he began housekeeping in this building and there he and his wife continuously resided until death, Jacob Danner having been gathered to his fathers in 1844, while his devoted wife entered into eternal rest in 1885, having never removed from the lot mentioned. Joseph S. Saxton, who married the only daughter of Jacob Danner, erected the present two-story brick residence about forty years ago, and Mrs. Danner thereafter resided with her daughter until she passed away.

Jacob Danner was a gunsmith by trade, and for this reason he purchased from Bezaleel Wells, proprietor of Canton, a lot just outside the corporation limits of the little village, in order that he might have a convenient place to test guns and not be subject to town ordinances against shooting firearms within the corporation. The original boundaries of Canton were Wells street on the west, Saxton street on the east, North street on the north and South street on the south,—representing a territory that would offer rather inadequate accommodations for the present city of more than forty thousand population. The old well which the father of the writer had digged at the time the house was built is still in use and may be seen in front of the present building. A few feet south of the well and facing Wells street was his gunsmith shop. It was a one-story brick building and stood in close juxtaposition to the sidewalk, as did the residence. It was then customary to erect all buildings at the fronts of the lots, and more attention was given to cultivating gardens in the rear of the dwellings than to proving lawn embellishments in the front.

On the west side of the house was the home of Philip Danner, a brother of Jacob, and this building is still standing, having been removed from its original location to the corner of the private alley on West Tuscarawas street. The east of the building was of frame construction and one story in height, and in the same Philip



DANNER HOMESTEAD.

Danner carried on the business of carpet and coverlet weaving for many years. The shop part was later made a two story building. Mr. Danner's health finally became so impaired as to render it expedient to seek less sedentary employment, and he therefore abandoned the weaving business and for a number of years thereafter worked at the carpenter trade, living to a good old age.

Many of the older citizens will recall the fact that Philip Danner was a quite successful hunter of wild game, which was here abundant in the pioneer days. He was an excellent marksman and his method of sighting a gun was almost phenomenal in its being exceptional to that followed by any other person known to the writer, in that he kept both eyes open, while the usual plan is for marksmen to close one eye while the other is concentrated on the sight of the gun. It is claimed for Mr. Danner that he killed more deer in his time than did any other man in the county.

The block of lots where the Presbyterian church now stands was vacant for many years. Finally the walls of the old brick church were raised on the same site occupied by the massive and beautiful house of worship, but the original building remained in an unfinished condition for many years, the projectors being able only to erect the walls and supply the roof, and while in this condition the building very naturally became a playhouse for the children and very often a shelter for sheep and cattle, which in those days wandered about in search of pasturage, following the dictates of their own desires without molestation on the part of the village authorities.

At the southwest corner of Seventh and Wells streets we entered upon a large field, comprising some ten acres, and known for years as the Stidger field. It extended west to what is now Marion street and south to our present South street. Not a single building of any description then stood upon this large vacant space. Since that time it has been brought within the city limits, and fine streets and well paved sidewalks are now in evidence there, as are also many handsome homes, on High, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and South streets. Along the west line of this field was a long row of large wild-cherry trees, and these afforded shade for the large gatherings of people on the occasions of the military parades which were customarily held there. The military trainings or musters of those days were as popular throughout the county as were the agricultural fairs of the later epoch. The writer well remembers seeing General Augustine, of Osnaburg township, and Capt. George Kreighbaum, of Lake township, in attendance at these parades in great display of uniform and trappings. William Beales, the saddler and harness-maker, who lived on the lot now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church, was also an officer of some distinction and was quite active in the yearly musters, as these military assemblings were commonly designated.

On the southeast corner of Tuscarawas street and McKinley avenue, where the Young Men's Christian Association building now stands, was the blacksmith shop of Francis Pierong. This was a one-story building of frame construction, and adjoining it on the east was another building of similar order, the same being utilized as a tombstone shop by John Pierong, a brother of the blacksmith. The two brothers passed to their reward many years ago, having been active citizens of Canton in their day. If the Pierong tombstone shop were in operation today and used the same material as then, it would have but little patronage, as most of the tombstones of that period were manufactured of sandstone, marble being difficult to secure. Adjoining John Pierong's shop on the east was the hat shop of Connor Sweeney, this line of industry being one which has long since been abandoned in Canton and other western towns, as the large factories have ren-

dered the business unprofitable to the small manufacturer. Mr. Sweeney lived in a one-story frame building adjoining his shop on the east, and thus utilized the block except the lot upon which the Hanna block now stands, which was vacant property for many years. The first building erected on this lot was a frame structure which was utilized as a blacksmith shop by various persons, and during the campaign of 1840 the historic log cabin was built on the site, and after that Jacob Shaefer erected a two-story brick building, which eventually became the home of the Hurford family, by whom the old landmark was removed to give place to the present substantial block.

OLD LANDMARKS ON THE PRESENT HIGH SCHOOL BLOCK.

By John Dansie

The block of lots where the high school building now stands, on West Tuscarawas street, was left by the proprietor of the townsite of Canton, Belzaleel Wells, for school purposes. The first building there erected for this specific object and use was a one story frame structure with only one room, and this building was subsequently removed over onto the lot on the northeast corner of Tuscarawas street and McKinley avenue, where for many years it was occupied by John McCurdy as a cabinet shop. The first brick structure erected on the block was the old academy building, which was a plain building of two stories, about forty by ninety feet in dimensions, with a small octagonal tower in the center of the roof ridge. This was erected about the year 1816, and in the center of the building was a door which opened into a hall that ran through to the rear, while on either side was a school room about forty feet square. From the staircase in the hallway access was afforded to the second story, which was divided in similar style, save that the rooms above were divided by board partitions which could be removed at will, converting the entire second floor into one room of no inconsiderable size.

In the early days of the organization of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Canton its members held their meetings in the east room of the second story of the old academy. Father Peter Toller, Jacob Rex and Philip Slusser (spelled Schlosser in the olden days) were among the few who first met here for worship. Very soon afterward the little society built their first church edifice, the same being located on the lot now used for residence purposes, at No. 420 West Eighth street. It was an unpretentious frame building of one story, without belfry, spire or hall, and having but one room. When the church was first put into use as a place of worship the women occupied one side of the house and the men the other, this being in accord with the discipline of the time, and a promiscuous seating arrangement such as obtains today would have been considered very much out of order, if not, indeed, seriously irreverent, while no one appeared in church with a bonnet adorned with plumes or artificial flowers, since she would have attracted the disapproving attention of the entire congregation and perhaps become the target for severe pulpit utterances relative to such vain display.

After the Methodist brethren abandoned the room in the academy building the board partition was taken down and the entire second floor was utilized by the Canton Thespian Society. The stage and scenery were in the east end and the audience occupied the space not thus utilized. A German named Schweikoffer was then living in the town and had no little ability as a scenic printer, and through his interposition in this line the society secured an equipment of scenery and accessories considered to be equal to the best at that time. Edward L. Carney, John Saxton, Jr., William T. Mat-

ews, William Hartman and John Taylor were prominent as actors, and in lieu of women of histrionic aspirations certain of the boys would be attired in feminine garb and assumed the roles respectively assigned.

In those days the two rooms down stairs were ample to afford accommodations to all who could attend school, and thus the second floor was applied to other uses, as noted. This circumstance alone may give the younger generation today an idea as to the status of the little village which was the nucleus of our present beautiful city. Today we have twelve or fourteen school buildings, each more than twice as large as the old academy, and all well filled in the various departments. Of the two teachers who occupied these lower rooms for the longest intervals were Barrak Michener and Andrew Monks. The former later became a physician and for many years enjoyed an extensive practice in and around Massillon, where he maintained his home after leaving Canton. He always occupied the east room during his pedagogic labors here, while Mr. Monks, who was a veteran teacher of those times, held forth for many years in the west room. William Dunlar, William Findlay, Mr. Judd and others followed soon thereafter, and the writer cannot recall that any woman was ever a teacher in the old academy, it being unusual for teachers to be of the fair sex at that period. In 1845 the old academy was torn down and the main part of what was then the new high school building was erected on the same site.

At the time of the erection of this school building Trinity Lutheran church was without a house of worship, and for a certain designated consideration the church folk were given the privilege of using the lower room in the main building as a permanent place for the holding of their services. This they continued to do for a number of years, when the church society began to feel the need of a larger and independent house of worship, while the school board began to realize also the need of the room which had been thus diverted from school purposes, so that there was no difficulty in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the matter and in bringing the entire building into utilization for school purposes. At the time the Lutherans thus worshiped in the Union school building old Father Abraham Lichtenwalter, as he was commonly and affectionately known, was one of the faithful and zealous members of the society, and never failed to be present at the services, save by reason of illness or other providential hindrances.

In the autumn of 1851, at the time of the holding of Stark county's first agricultural fair, the room which had been used for such church services was brought into requisition for the display of furniture and fancy articles, while a part of the Presbyterian church building, across the street, was also utilized that year to accommodate certain departments of the fair, no permanent place being provided at the time.

After leaving the school building the Lutheran society began worshiping in the new building which they had erected on the lot which is the site of their present fine stone edifice. This first building was a very comfortable and well arranged brick structure and was occupied until the time when it was torn down to make way for the present edifice.

About the time the Lutheran society abandoned their room in the first high school or union building, it became evident that there was still an imperative demand for still more room for school purposes, and this led to the erection of the large two-story wing east of the main building, this having been added some years after the erection of the main building, previously described. It was in the upper room of this new east wing that the grammar department was located, and in the same Miss Anna McKinley, sister of our lamented and martyred President and beloved townsman, William McKinley, taught for many years, being one of

the most efficient and beloved teachers ever engaged in the schools of Canton. Many of the present citizens of Canton revert with pleasure to the days they passed as students in this old building and particularly to those during which they were under the gracious tutorship of Miss McKinley. In the city today there are but few left who attended school in the old academy building, and of the number one or more gained their entire youthful educational discipline within its severe but benign walls. The writer there attended school until he was about thirteen years of age, and is to be classified with the "one or more" who thus ended their school days in a technical sense, though it must be realized that education is not a matter of days but of a lifetime, in every instance. The present modern and magnificent high school building occupies the site of these historic structures, and of its uses and history it may be the duty of someone of the present day to write in glowing appreciation after many years have fallen into the abyss of time, even as the leaves fall in the forest.

THE CHRISTMAS AND SHORB HOMESTEADS.

By John Danner.

The two-story frame building that has been the home of the Althouse family for many years, at the northwest corner of Tuscarawas and Wells streets, is a building familiar to all our old citizens. It was erected about 1830 by the late William Christmas, who was one of the pioneer merchants of Canton. It was in his store that the late Isaac Harter clerked prior to entering into business on his own account. The Christmas store was a one-story frame building, standing at the location now marked by the eastern entrance to the court house. Mr. Christmas was a most excellent man, and was enterprising and progressive in his business affairs. He was one of the first and most substantial supporters of the Presbyterian church in Canton. The large brick building a few hundred yards northwest of the power house of the Canton water-works was built by Mr. Christmas and was utilized by him as a tannery, his business in this line having been quite extensive. In later years the building has been used as a brewery. The large body of water which now adds so materially to the beauty of Westlawn cemetery owes its being to Mr. Christmas, who there placed a dam, in order to secure the requisite supply of water for his tanyards. Marks of the old race which connected the dam and the tanyards may yet be distinguished. The old dam was in the early days a favorite resort for the boys of Canton, who utilized it for a fishing place in summer and for skating in the winter season.

The old homestead first mentioned has undergone as little change as any house still remaining of the old landmarks. The contractor who built the house for Mr. Christmas was Henry Barnes, who was at that time a leading carpenter and contractor of Canton. He finally settled on a farm a few miles south of the city, where he died several years ago. The Christmas family comprised four daughters and two sons, and it is probable that the family has no representatives in Ohio at the present time. William H. Christmas, the elder son, was a young man at the outbreak of the Mexican war, and he enlisted in the United States army and served until the close of the war, but died shortly afterward, never having returned to Canton. Edward, the younger son, was crippled by an accident while a boy, and did not live to attain manhood. Mr. Christmas died in the prime of life and a few years later his widow married Dr. Hall, the children soon leaving the old homestead and becoming widely scattered.

The brick house north of the old Christmas property, on the northwest corner of Fifth and

Wells streets, was built about the same time as the Christmas house. The builder was Adam A. Shorb, and he occupied the dwelling for a number of years, his business being that of a potter. About one hundred feet west of the residence stood a two-story brick shop, where crocks, jugs and other styles of pottery were formed and made ready for the kiln, which stood a short distance west of the shop. The parents of Adam A. Shorb, with their three sons and two daughters, moved here from Baltimore, Maryland, in the early days of Canton's settlement. The family were members of the Catholic church and all were excellent citizens. The father was one of the prime movers in the erection of the first house of worship for St. John's church, the same having been located at the northwest corner of McKinley avenue and North street, and while this edifice was in course of erection Mr. Shorb was so badly injured by the falling of a timber that he died soon afterward. His widow, familiarly known as "Grandmother" Shorb, lived to witness the completion of the building through whose erection she was bereaved of her husband, and who was a most devoted member of the congregation, while she was loved and respected by all citizens. The old two-story frame house and barn, 719 West Third street, where Miss Harriet A. Shorb still resides, were built by the Shorbs more than seventy-five years ago, and are among the city's oldest landmarks extant.

Adam L. Shorb, cousin of Adam A., was likewise a potter by vocation, and he had his residence and pottery on a large lot on Fulton street, near the present residence of George W. Irwin. In later years he built the two story brick residence now occupied by Dr. Arter, southeast corner of Tuscarawas and Dewalt streets, where he lived for a number of years, after which he removed to the two-story frame house west of Joseph S. Saxton's, on West Tuscarawas street, where both he and his wife died. Adam A. Shorb was a rather tall man, while Adam L. was somewhat below the medium stature, and the citizens commonly designated them as "Big Adam" and "Little Adam." The Shorb family still has a number of representatives in Stark county, but of the Christmas family there are none. A few short years produce great changes in this world. None stood higher or exerted more genuine influence in this community at one time than the Christmas family, and yet there is not one of their number left to tell the story. Truthfully can it be said, "The places that know us now shall soon know us no more forever."

DEWALT HOTEL AND OTHER LANDMARKS.

By John Danser.

The two-story structure of brick at the northeast corner of Tuscarawas street and Cleveland avenue, known for many years as the Whiting corner and later as the Brant corner, was erected about 1820 by Philip Dewalt. It was built for hotel purposes and was thus used by Mr. Dewalt for a time. It had large round pillars and double verandas, though at the present time the gallery around the second story has been removed, while smaller and square pillars support the roof of the upper porch. The general outlines of the building, however, remain very much the same as they were at the time of its erection, more than eighty years ago.

When the hotel was first built it had the reputation of being among the finest in this part of the state. The hotel barn stood on the site of the present Avenue building, southeast corner of Cleveland avenue and Fifth street, and the ground between the house and barn was cultivated as a garden. After keeping hotel for several years Mr. Dewalt retired to a farm a mile northwest of Canton, on the Ful-

ton road, known in later years as the home of Christian Christ and afterward as that of his son-in-law, the late George E. Smith. The old Farmers' Bank of Canton bought the Dewalt corner and removed their bank to this building from its original location in a two-story brick building which stood on the present site of the county jail. Finally the bank met with a number of misfortunes and went into liquidation, the property being offered at public sale in 1847 and being acquired by the late Dr. L. M. Whiting, who owned it at the time of his death. Dr. Lorenzo M. Whiting came to Canton in 1836 and was married the following year, and he resided in various buildings up to the time of purchasing the Dewalt building, after which he there made his home until his death, in 1884, his wife having passed away twenty years previously. Dr. Whiting succeeded in building up a very large practice among all classes and was considered one of the county's best physicians and most excellent citizens. His two brothers, Julius Whiting, Sr., and Dr. A. W. Whiting, became citizens of Canton at a somewhat later period, and became prominent in local affairs, having the respect and confidence of the citizens in general.

Between the two-story building and the Holben building, to the east of the same, was a one-story brick structure that was used by Dr. Whiting for his office for a number of years, while at a later period it was used for various business purposes, and during the incumbency of the late William K. Miller the room was used as the postoffice of the town. The dimensions of the building could not have been more than eighteen by twenty feet, and it may readily be imagined how inadequate would be such quarters for the handling of the local mail service of the present day. The two-story brick building east of the old Whiting property was built in 1829 by Jonathan Holben, and the date tablet is still in evidence in the front of the building. Mr. Holben was a tailor by trade and followed this vocation for many years, while he resided a little to the east of the present German Evangelical church, on East Fourth street. Mr. Holben finally gave up the tailoring business and removed to a farm which he had purchased, in Tuscarawas township, about a mile southwest of Brookfield, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring a few years ago.

Immediately east of the Holben building stood a one-story frame building, with gable toward the street, which was used for a number of years as a barber shop, the presiding genius being a negro named Daniel Mead. He was a genial fellow and an excellent performer on the violin, being thus called upon to play for most of the balls and dances in and about Canton in those times, the last of which was at Osnaburgh, whither he had been called to render his services at a dancing party. At the close of the festivities an intoxicated man accosted him and threatened to shoot him. Mead responded with a laugh, whereupon the man fired, killing the poor barber, this unfortunate affair having occurred about sixty-eight years ago and having aroused great indignation. The assassin was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and died about a decade ago, being at that time the oldest inmate in the prison.

The old Hurford house, as it now appears, represent the results of several remodelings. The writer is informed by Mrs. Julius Whiting, Sr., that her father, George Stidger, built the first part of it, which was a two-story brick building, on the corner of Court and Tuscarawas streets, having a door in the corner facing eastward and a hall door in the center, facing Tuscarawas street, there being two rooms opening from each side of the hall, while there were the customary divisions on the second floor, while the dining-room and kitchen were in a one story addition running northward from the main building. Mr. Stidger built the house for hotel purposes

and personally conducted business in this line for a short time, being succeeded by Mr. Troup. From the fact that a few sessions of the court were held in the ball room of this building, and that the first court house was not erected until 1816, it is evident that the Stidger house must have been built as early as 1812 or 1814. After the house had been used for hotel purposes for a number of years the property was purchased by Martin Lohr, who occupied the same until his death, having utilized the same for a residence and also having his general store in the building, where he conducted business for ten or more years, having been one of the first merchants in Canton and having previously conducted business in a small two-story frame building that stood on the northwest corner of Market and Eighth streets. After the death of Mr. Lohr the property was again used as a hotel, the same having been known for some time as the Franklin house, while among those in charge were Hiram Myers and John D. Snyder. Mr. Snyder was a veteran landlord, and his first hotel in Canton was in a building located at the northwest corner of Walnut and Tuscarawas streets, known in early days as the Clark corner and later as Flohr's hotel. After leaving the old Stidger building he conducted the old American house, on East Tuscarawas street, long kept by Samuel Stover, and there he continued business until his death. A few years later his widow married the late David J. Begges, and they built and occupied the pleasant residence now standing at 614 North Market street, where Mrs. Begges died, her husband later removing to Toledo, where he died a few years later, his remains being brought to Canton for interment.

The first hotel to which the name of St. Cloud was applied in Canton was a three-story brick building occupying the site of the present edifice of the First Methodist Episcopal church. This was built and owned by Buckins & Hawk, was well conducted and soon became a popular resort for the public, but in 1859 this building was destroyed by fire, which spread from the barn adjoining, while a pitiful detail of the disaster was in the burning of several horses. In 1860 Buckins & Hawk purchased at sheriff's sale the property now known as the Hurford house, and reopened a hotel, retaining the name St. Cloud. From the time Hiram Myers conducted this hotel until the firm mentioned came into control various changes and additions had been made, including the building of a third story. After about four years Buckins & Hawk sold the house to Peter P. Trump, and later he admitted Alex Hurford to partnership, the latter eventually becoming sole owner. Neither of these gentlemen personally conducted the hotel, but rented the same, among the proprietors being Messrs. Ellison and Cook, under whose regime it is believed the name of St. Cloud was retained. The building is now four stories in height and has business frontages on Tuscarawas street across the entire facade, these changes having been made since the Hurfords came into possession of the property, which is still used as a hotel.

THE OLD LIND HOMESTEAD.

By John Danner.

The old Lind homestead stood on the southwest corner of Cleveland avenue and Tuscarawas street, occupying the site of the present Central Savings Bank. The original house was erected by Abraham Lind, who occupied the same for a number of years. As his family included only himself and his wife and their son, Jeremiah, he finally decided that the homestead was larger than was demanded for the accommodation of the family and he therefore built a smaller residence immediately west of the old homestead. This second building was likewise constructed of brick and is two stories

in height. It is still standing on its original site and is one of the old-time residences of the city. The old homestead was considered one of the fine places of the town at the time of its erection. The rear portion of the building was likewise of two stories, but of somewhat less height than the main building. This wing faced on Cleveland avenue and had a double porch or veranda about five feet in width. The old pump that stood so many years on the outer edge of the pavement and in front of the back portion of the homestead, served a good purpose for a long period, and was removed only a few years ago. Abraham Lind was a carpenter and contractor and was one of the leaders in his vocation in Canton. He built the old infirmary building about the year 1833, and about the same time erected two churches of considerable importance. One was known as the Mudbrook church and was located about eight miles northwest of Canton, on the old North Fulton road, and the other was in Manchester, fifteen miles northwest of Canton. Said village was originally in Stark county, but is now in Summit county, the townships of Franklin and Green having been taken from Stark and added to Summit county at the time of its formation. Abraham Lind died quite suddenly, in 1857, being stricken while at the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad station, which then stood on South Market street. He suffered a stroke of paralysis and was at once taken across the railroad track into the hotel then kept by Nicholas Pirrong, but he died before he could be removed to his home, having been nearly seventy two years of age. His wife died about ten years later. Their only son, Jeremiah, died in 1899, at his home on the northeast corner of McKinley avenue and Tuscarawas street, being eighty three years of age at the time.

Immediately south of the original Lind homestead, and facing Cleveland avenue, was a one-story frame building, which Mr. Lind used for many years as a carpenter shop. Later the Rev. T. M. Hopkins, then pastor of the Presbyterian church, rented the building for a school. He taught as well as preached and was competent in both capacities. The weekly prayer meetings of his church were held in this school building for a number of years. After Mr. Lind removed into his smaller residence the original homestead was utilized as a hotel, the same being conducted by John Black, who later engaged in the dry-goods business here, and who finally removed to Freeport, Illinois. After the hotel business was abandoned in this building it was purchased by Hon. B. F. Leiter, who occupied the same as a residence until his death. The property then passed into the possession of F. I. Piero, who there resided about fifteen years. Eventually the property was purchased by the Central Savings Bank, and the building was torn down to give place to the present fine stone building.

The two-story brick building west of the two Lind houses is still standing and is quite an old building. It has undergone many changes and repairs. It was erected by Joseph Hartman, who was at one time the leading tailor of Canton. His frame residence was destroyed by fire and the new house was erected about 1833. Mr. Hartman was a conscientious Catholic and all classes of citizens respected him. Eventually he associated himself with his son-in-law, Peter Shimp, and opened a clothing store and merchant-tailoring establishment at the southeast corner of Tuscarawas and Market streets, the building then located there having been a two-story brick structure, owned by Jacob Shorb, whose grandchildren still own the property, the corner now having a three story brick building. Both Mr. Hartman and Mr. Shimp finally removed to Chicago, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

The block of lots immediately south of the Lind and Hartman properties, and now occupied by the Odd Fellows' hall, telephone build-

ing and postoffice, was utilized for many years as a lumber yard, the owner being Henry H. Myers. He was quite extensively engaged in the lumber business for many years, and for a time he was also engaged in the mercantile business, on the east side of the public square. He is still living in Canton.

THE OLD KAUFMAN HOUSE.

By John Danner

All the older citizens are familiar with one of Canton's old landmarks, and that is the Kaufman house, which is still standing at the northeast corner of Market and Ninth streets. Various changes have been made in the building, but its general appearance is much the same as when it was erected. The lot upon which this house stands is one of the original size, sixty-six by two hundred feet, and was purchased by John Nichols in 1810 from Bezaleel Wells, the consideration being forty dollars, and in the succeeding year Mr. Nichols erected the present building. Later he sold the property to John Patton, while later it was purchased by William Raynolds, who paid fifteen hundred dollars for the same. He was the father of the late John F. Raynolds, who was born in this house. For a time John Saxton, original proprietor of the Ohio Repository, the first paper in the county, occupied a portion of the house, while Mr. Raynolds' family utilized the remainder. John L. Saxton, second son of John Saxton, was born in this house, while his elder brother, James A., was born in the house occupied by the family for a short time, on West Tuscarawas street, where the Hurford house now stands. Younger members of the Saxton family were born in a two-story brick house which their father erected at the southeast corner of Market and Eighth streets, where the Saxton block now stands.

William Raynolds sold his house to William W. Laird in 1820, and about three years later Mr. Laird sold the same to George Wilson, who transferred the property to Peter Kaufman about 1826. For many years this house was considered one of the best in Canton, but when the Fogle mansion, on the site of the home of Mrs. Cornelius Aultman, was erected, in 1833, the latter excelled all other residences in Canton, the locality where it is situated having been for many years known as "Quality Hill." By the erection of Mrs. Aultman's present attractive residence this old landmark was removed.

In 1830 Solomon Sala and Christian D. Lehmus occupied two rooms in the Kaufman house and published a German paper, known as the Vaterland's Freund, Mr. Kaufman later purchasing the paper, of which he became publisher and editor, changing its name to the Vaterland's Freund und Geist der Zeit (Fatherland's Friend and Spirit of the Times). He published this paper for a number of years, and also began to issue almanacs, after the style of the old Lancaster almanacs, the same being about eight inches square and published in both the German and English languages. Many thousands of these were annually issued by Mr. Kaufman and were sent into all parts of the country. His business in conducting the weekly paper and the annual almanacs became quite large, so that more room was required for its accommodation, and he accordingly erected a two-story frame building on Ninth street, a few feet east of the brick residence, and there the printing was largely done thereafter. Peter Kaufman died in 1869, but before his death he sold out his business to his son-in-law, H. J. Nathmagle, who also published for a time a German weekly paper, called the Ohio Staats Botta. In later years, after the death of Mr. Kaufman, the frame building erected by him

for the accommodation of his printing business was moved to the east end of the lot, corner of Ninth and Piedmont streets, and was converted into a dwelling, for which purpose it is still rented by his heirs.

H. J. Nathnagle was an excellent musician and composer of music, and his was the distinction of being the instructor of the first brass band organized in Canton, the same being known as the Canton Independent Band. Mention has already been made of the prominent part taken by this organization in the campaign of 1840, under the auspices of the Whig contingent in the county. The Democrats also organized a band at this time, and the rivalry was very spirited. Mr. Nathnagle eventually removed from Canton to Cleveland, where he remained for some time, after which he went to Columbus, where he held the position of instructor in music in the blind asylum of the state for the long period of thirty-five years, —up to the time of his death, about eighteen years ago.

The old two-story brick building now standing on the southeast corner of Ninth and Market streets was erected soon after the Kaufman house. It was built by Thomas Hartford, whose name is held in lasting memory by reason of the perpetual fund which he left for the aid of the poor in the county. He came here from Pittsburg and had intended to use this house for a permanent residence, but afterward concluded to return to Pittsburg. He was a devout Christian, being a member of the Baptist church, and as there was no organization of this denomination in Canton at the time he resided here, and as his relatives were mostly in and about Pittsburg, he preferred to pass his last days there. He must have had a great love and admiration for Canton, however, as otherwise he would not have left a large and valuable estate for the benefit of the poor of the county.

THE OLD FOGLE HOMESTEAD.

By John Dasser

The Fogle mansion was at the time of its erection the finest dwelling in Canton, while it was later known as the Griswold mansion. This stood on the site occupied by the present residence of Mrs. Cornelius Aultman, 708 North Market street. The building was erected in 1833 by William Fogle, Sr., and at the time attracted much attention, as it was far more pretentious and elegant than any other residence to be found in the town. Abraham Daughenbaugh was the contractor and builder. At the time Mr. Fogle erected this notable building he owned quite a large tract of ground surrounding the same. His property included the Whiting property, which is north of the old residence site, and ran down to North street and extended all the way from Market street to and including North Walnut street. At that time the northern corporate limit was North street, and when the town corporation was extended North Walnut street cut off a part of the Fogle property. The original tract, which must have included about ten acres, was entirely without buildings save the new and elaborate residence.

At the time of the erection of the Fogle mansion Canton could not have had more than eighteen hundred population, and even this stately building, which attracted so much attention, was not without its rural features, since to the south of the mansion was a large and usually well cultivated garden. William Fogle did not live many years to enjoy his beautiful home, and after his death the property passed into the possession of Hon. Hiram Griswold, who was at that time one of the leading members of the bar of Stark county, while he and his wife were active members of the Presbyterian church. After living for a number of years in the Fogle house Mr. Griswold sold the

property to the late John Laird and then removed to Cleveland, where he became quite prominent in his profession and in public affairs. He was elected to the senate of the state, and in 1848 was the Whig candidate for the United States senate, to which he would have undoubtedly been elected had it not been for the coalition of the Freesoil and Democratic forces in that campaign, who united in supporting Hon. Salmon P. Chase, who was elected. Mr. Griswold later removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where both he and his wife died.

John Laird and family probably occupied the house longer than any other family. The Laird family was a numerous one and all save one of the children were boys. None of them are now resident of Stark county. The late George Cook bought the property after the Lairds left it, and during his ownership it was rented to various persons, among them being W. H. H. Avery, who conducted a large select school in a building which Mr. Cook erected for that purpose on the grounds, and facing on Walnut street. This school at one time enjoyed a high degree of popularity and gave indications of becoming a permanent institution of learning, but Mr. Avery finally became convinced that it was his duty to preach the gospel, and he accordingly abandoned teaching and entered the ministry of the Baptist church. The old Fogle property has now been divided into numerous city lots, and there is little to indicate its condition at the time when this attractive old residence was standing on the spacious grounds. While it was true that for many years the Fogle mansion was the best house in Canton, it is certain that if it were standing today it would command no attention save by reason of its antiquity.

The large brick residence now owned and occupied by Judge William R. Day was likewise built many years ago, but at a much later date than the old Fogle homestead, from whose site it is nearly opposite. Rev. Stephen A. Mealey, father-in-law of the late Louis Shaeffer, was the builder of the original structure, but in later years, after the death of Mr. Mealey, the building was much enlarged and otherwise remodeled by Mr. Shaeffer, who occupied it until his death. This house was for many years the only one between Louis avenue and North street on that side of the block, and the only house east of the Catholic grounds to Market street. The home grounds of the late President McKinley, and all between that and the present Day mansion have been erected since, and also south of the Day home to North street. The third house put up in that direction, aside from the farm houses beyond, was the two-story brick house occupied by Leopold Biechele. The writer of this article erected this house in 1856 and sold it to Mr. Biechele in 1867, who has occupied it ever since. The next year thereafter Hon. Seraphim Meyer built the two-story brick residence now owned and occupied by Mrs. Harriet Whiting, widow of the late Julius Whiting, Sr., and from that time buildings began to spring up rapidly in that vicinity, and the land far beyond is now dotted with pleasant homes.

THE SAME OLD SQUARE.

By John Dasser.

Probably the east side of the north public square in Canton has undergone less change than any other square in the city; most of the buildings standing there were erected seventy-five and eighty years ago, when Canton was a village of one thousand or fifteen hundred inhabitants. Some of the buildings have had new fronts put in since that time, and others have had fire walls or other modern improvements made, but most of the original buildings are still there. Where L. Sollman has his drug store and C. F. Spanagel his harness shop, is

the same frontage as that where John Reed for so many years resided and carried on the business of making saddles and harnesses in the front part, while the family occupied the rear part and the second story for residence purposes. The building which Mr. Reed built and so long occupied was a two-story brick, occupying the same frontage as the brick building which now stands there, and the present building is the only complete one erected in the block for many years. When Mr. Reed carried on the saddle business many side-saddles for the ladies were used, both in town and in the country. It was quite a common thing in those days to see women coming in from their country homes with the horns of their saddles laden with baskets or bundles of produce for sale or for exchange for goods at the various stores. Such a sight today would attract much attention, but then it was an every-day occurrence. It was also a custom at that period for parents to present to their daughters at the time of their marriage side-saddles and spinning wheels, both of which articles were essential to the lady of every household.

Another is the two-story frame building, still standing, which was originally built and for a time occupied as a residence by the late George Stidger, father of Mrs. Harriet Whiting widow of the late Julius Whiting, Sr. At a later date Jonas Polley lived in the house for a number of years, and there carried on business as a jeweler and watchmaker. In later years it was the residence and place of business of the late George Fessler, who at one time had a quite large trade established there in the grocery and provision business. In still later years the building has been used by various persons, mostly for saloons and liquor selling.

South of this is a two-story brick building, in the south part of which has been a store room for a number of years. This building also was erected by the late George Stidger, at the time he was living in the frame building adjoining. For a time Mr. Stidger had a store in the south part of the building, occupying the other part as a residence. When O. T. Browning first came to Canton, about 1835, he opened his store there, and the writer well recalls the time when he began to sell calico at twelve and one-half cents a yard and what a run of trade he had, and what a sensation was created, for previously calico had sold from eighteen and three-fourths to thirty-one and one-fourth cents a yard, and was mostly imported from England. The colors would fade when the goods were put into water; such calicoes today would not sell at all. Our American manufacturers have greatly improved the quality and reduced the price of such goods since este day. In later years Mr. Browning had his store on East Tuscarawas street, where the Miller Company is now located, but the building on that site at the time was a two-story frame structure. The old store room in building No. 3 was used for a number of years by the late John R. Miller, who there conducted a dry-goods business, while for some time he was associated in the business with John W. Gibbs. The room is now used as a grocery.

The residence part of this building was owned and used for many years by the late "Uncle Dan" Dewalt, as his home. On the north side of the brick building originally built by George Stidger was an alley or passage, and across this was a building which was built by Daniel Dewalt nearly a half century ago, uniform in construction with the original Stidger building. In later years the buildings have had new fronts put in, and the entire first floor of each are utilized for business purposes, while the upper floors have been converted into offices, but it is still the old Stidger building.

The building which occupies the south lot on this block was originally known as the Sterling building. John Sterling built a two-story brick the entire width of his lot, fronting on

the public square and running back along Tuscarawas street about seventy-five feet. In the south corner of these buildings Mr. Sterling had his place of business. He died rather young and his widow later married Levi P. Gitchell, who conducted a store in the same room for a number of years. The north part of this building was destroyed by fire several years ago, and has been rebuilt, or partially so, the front being new. Aside from this no buildings have been erected here in recent years except the ones to which reference has been made. At one time in early years Christian Vogelgesang kept a store in the north room of the Sterling or Gitchell property, and about 1835 a grocery store was kept in this room by Messrs. Dickey and Lindemuth, who were brothers-in-law. Hiram K. Dickey, of this firm, afterward removed to Massillon, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, conducting the enterprise for several years and becoming one of the leading citizens of that place. He died there several years ago.

East of the Gitchell property, on Tuscarawas street, where the Farmers' Bank is now located, was a small frame building of one story, which stood some distance from the sidewalk. In this building Edward White carried on the shoemaking business for a number of years. He was an excellent man and was quite active as a worker in the First Methodist Episcopal church in the early years of its history.

Next to the White building, on the site of the present George D. Harter Bank, was a two-story brick building, which stood some distance above the pavement, so that five or six steps were used to afford access. In this building E. D. Albert, father of T. B. Albert, carried on the hatting business for many years. In the basement, or lower story, the greater part of the manufacturing was done, while the upper story was used as the salesroom. This shop also served as a justice's office, Mr. Albert having served as justice of the peace for several terms. Samuel Subrug also had a justice's office in the same room, while the hatting business was still carried on there. Where the Graber building now stands was a two-story frame building, with the gable toward the street and with pillars and an open front on the first floor. This building was erected by John Pirrong and for a time he occupied the same as a residence and also conducted a restaurant, while later Mr. Volgelgesang and others utilized the building for the same purposes. The building was among the first in Canton to have an open front. On the corner of Tuscarawas and Piedmont streets, where Bour Brothers now have their china store, stood the old brick stable built by Mr. Sterling, but as business houses of another character began to locate in the immediate vicinity the stable was converted into a shop and was occupied by Robert Latimer, who utilized the same for the wood-working department of his wagon and carriage manufactory. Afterward it changed hands several times, and was finally purchased by the late Jacob Hane, who erected the three-story building now standing on the site.

INTERESTING DATA.

By John Dassler.

In another article has been given a description of the old academy building in Canton, the same having stood on the site of the present high school building, which fine structure shows very clearly the improvement and progress made in the past eighty years in school buildings in Canton. The late Robert H. Folger, of Massillon, left among his valuable collection of books a record of the constitution of the Canton Academy, and it is pleasing to know that his daughters have graciously contributed the same to the Canton public library for pres-

ervation. The book is quite a large one, the size of an ordinary ledger, and is in a good state of preservation, considering its age. The records are entered in a good, clear, legible handwriting.

From this record we find that the citizens of Canton felt the need of good schools, and that on January 10, 1818, the Canton Academy Association was organized, and the following named persons subscribed for the number of shares indicated in the respective connections: William Raynolds, eight; John Harris, four; George Stidger, four; Samuel Coulter, four; Thomas Hurford, four; James Drennen, two; John Saxton, one; Joseph Porter, one; William Christmas, two; Roscoe M. Mason, one; J. W. Hoyt, one; J. W. Lathrop, two; James Williams, two; Moses Andrews, one; William Fogle, five; George Dunbar, one; Alexander Cameron, one; Thomas Alexander, three; James Hazlett, two; John Buckius, two; John Everhardt, one; Thomas A. Drayton, one; Samuel Patton, one; Hugh McFall, one; Martin Lohr, two; Thomas Hartford, two; James Gaff, Sr., one; George Marshall, one; David Park, two; John Webb, two; Jacob Rex, one; George Cribbs, one; John Myers, three; John Prouse, one; Christian Palmer, one; John Carroll, two; Jacob Rapp, one; Abraham Kroft, one; Jonas Polley, one; Israel Bower, one; R. E. Loomis, one; Jacob Welty, one; D. B. Wick, one; John Whipple, one; Thomas A. Drayton, one; William Lower, two; John Kryder, one; Joshua Richards, one; John Sterline, three; James Adams, one; James Rowland, two; Winans Clark, two; George Dewalt, one.

Upon organization the following trustees were elected: John Saxton, John Harris, J. W. Lathrop, William Fogle, William Christmas, James Hazlett, John Myers, John Webb, James Drennen, William Raynolds, James Gaff and Thomas Hurford, and they elected Samuel Coulter president and William Christmas clerk. Most of the above names are quite familiar to the old citizens of Canton and surrounding country. They laid broad and deep the foundations for the education of our youth, and hence our present fine and elegant public schools. Our present union school system is of comparatively modern introduction all over the country. In those early days all had to be done by personal and voluntary contribution and sacrifice.

In the same record book above referred to are the records of the corporation of the town of Canton, the same showing that the town was incorporated on the 30th of January, 1822. The first meeting on record was held in the court house May 7, 1822, and on this occasion were present James W. Lathrop, president; Samuel Pennywell, recorder; and Joseph Robb, Christian Palmer and Jacob Rex. At this meeting they passed two ordinances, one of which was entitled "An ordinance to preserve cleanliness, promote safety and prevent obstructions in the streets and alleys of the town of Canton," and the other "An ordinance to regulate the market and extinguish fire." At the same meeting John Buckius was unanimously appointed street commissioner and George Stidger fire marshal, and it was also ordered that Christian Palmer and Jacob Robb be authorized to contract to fence, gravel and repair the market house, which has been previously described in this series of articles. "On the 17th day of September, 1822, John Sterling, Jacob Rex, James Hazlett and Christian Palmer, trustees of Canton, granted and signed an order to James W. Lathrop, No. 1, to purchase a water engine with two hundred and seventy dollars." This was the first engine or fire apparatus introduced in Canton to extinguish fires. It was called the "Phoenix," and was a little box shaped, hand brake affair. It was kept in use for many years, and finally the larger one, known as the "Fairmount," was introduced. Neither of these were suction engines, and could only throw such water as was

put in the box, the usual plan of keeping them supplied with water being to have the bucket lines formed to cisterns, wells, etc., the women and children being in the line to pass back the empty buckets, while able bodied men formed the line to pass along the buckets when filled with water. Each householder was required to keep two leathern buckets to be used in case of fire.

At a meeting for the election of officers for the corporation of Canton, held at the house of George Dewalt on Saturday, April 6, 1828, John Myers was elected president; James Allen, recorder; Timothy Reed, treasurer; William Cunningham, town marshal; and Christian Palmer, William Gardner, George H. Cake, Levi B. Gitchell and Lewis Fogle were elected trustees. The above elected board met on April 12, 1828, in the office of the county clerk, and the following appointments were then made: Abraham Lind, street commissioner; Adam Fogle, fire master; John Buckius and John Dunbar, guardsmen; George Dunbar, Jr., Sylvanus Buckius, John Clark, George Cribbs and George Swigert, laddermen; Daniel Raffensberger and Andrew Munks, hookmen, and Julius Smith and George Hippe, axmen.

On the 12th of May, 1830, when Levi P. Gitchell was president, and James Hazlett, John Saxton and John Clark were trustees, the following appointments were made: Jonas Polley, fire master; Jacob Rapp, John Caskey, guardsmen; Eli Sowers, Jacob Lengafetter, Jacob Bucher, George Dunbar, Jr., and Sylvanus Buckius, laddermen; William Phillips, George Cribbs, hookmen; William Roberts, Samuel McDonnel, axmen; and John Miller, market master. On page 58 of these records appears the following: "At a meeting of the president and trustees of the town of Canton, Ohio, on the 20th day of August, 1834, Sanders Van Ransalaer, Eli Sowers, Jacob Rapp, Peter Toffler and Henry Kline, trustees, the following was adopted: 'Whereas, For the purpose of preventing as far as possible the introduction of the Asiatic cholera among the citizens of this town, the president and trustees have and hereby ordain that the marshal of said town and said president and the sanitary board thereof are hereby authorized and required to take immediate steps to prevent, by force if necessary, any person or persons coming into said town from any infected place or places without written consent or permission of the president of the board of health of said town, and said marshal and sanitary board are hereby authorized and empowered to adopt any measures they may deem proper for the purpose of carrying this ordinance fully into effect.—Sanders Van Ransalaer, president.'"

The older citizens will remember that from 1832 to 1835 cholera was quite prevalent throughout the country, and that the scourge found victims in both Canton and Massillon. The persons above named, as connected with the academy and town, were among our best citizens, and many of their descendants still reside in the county. The older citizens will recall most of the names as quite familiar to them from their childhood, and thus it is quite proper to make this extended record of those who went before us and helped to prepare our lot in so goodly a heritage. It is well to cherish their memory and to see that we well improve the blessings handed down to us.

PETER HERBRUCK HOMESTEAD.

By John Danner.

The old homestead of the late Rev. Peter Herbruck is still standing at the northeast corner of Tuscarawas and Herbruck streets, the latter of which was named in his honor. The building at the present time is known as No. 1003 East Tuscarawas street, and was erected by Mr. Herbruck in 1834, so that it is now

nearly seventy years old and is well worthy of being pointed out as one of the few remaining landmarks of the early days. The kitchen addition on the north side and the one-story addition on the east side were put up a number of years after the erection of the main building, but aside from these two additions the original building looks much as it did when first built.

Rev. Peter Herbruck was much beloved by his own people and highly regarded by all good citizens, whether of his immediate congregation or some other. He was a native of Germany, and from the time he was ten years of age he longed and prayed that he might be a minister of the gospel. In preparation for this work he for several years walked five miles each morning and back home at night in order to prosecute his studies in a select school, preparatory for the work which represented his aim in life. He also longed to come to America, but his father was poor and his mother would not consent to leave her native land. In 1831 young Herbruck, then only eighteen years of age, resolved to seek a home in the United States, and he walked five hundred miles to the city of Havre, whence he expected to start on his voyage to the new world. He was compelled to wait in Havre several weeks before he could secure passage to the United States, and eventually started in an old French sailing vessel. The boat had been out only two or three days when it was overtaken by a terrific storm, which swept away two of the masts and nearly wrecked the craft. The boat was towed by a friendly vessel back to Plymouth, England, for repairs, and after much delay it made a second start, from that port, and after being out seventy-two days, contending against many reverses, finally dropped anchor in Philadelphia. The delays and mishaps had greatly reduced the little store of money with which the young theological student had started out, but his warm and genial nature gained him friends who extended him assistance. He started west from Philadelphia and proceeded as far as Womelsdorf, Berks county, that state, where he secured a position to teach the winter term in a country school. In the early spring of 1832 he started to come farther west, and met a party with an old-style Conestoga wagon, the canvas cover of which bore the words, in large letters, "For Ohio." With this party he journeyed as far as Wheeling, West Virginia, where he met a young man who was going northward toward New Lisbon, Ohio, to which point they came in company. When they arrived in New Lisbon he informed his companion that he could go no further northward with him, that he had made it a subject of prayer and that he would start westward on the state road toward Canton. In a few days he arrived in Canton, finding it a small village. He started to go farther west, and near the west creek he rested and slept for a few hours. He then started on toward Massillon, but when he reached Wirt's tavern, about a mile west of Reedurban, he found the landlord to be a friend in need and one who extended a helpful sympathy, for soon, through his influence, the young man was found teaching in a country school house hard by. Shortly after this time Rev. Benjamin Foust, who was pastor of the Reformed church in Canton, stopped at the Wirt hotel, where he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Herbruck, to whom he finally said, "Young man, do not bury your talent in a napkin, but come to me and prepare yourself for the ministry." He accepted the invitation from Mr. Faust and at once applied himself to the more complete preparation for the ministry, his desire to enter upon the work of this sacred calling having never waned. This was in the spring of 1832, and the young man much enjoyed the private theological instructions of Mr. Faust. The writer well remembers going with his father that same year to call at the Reformed parsonage and there for

the first time saw Rev. Peter Herbruck, having been a boy of nine years at the time. In November of the same year Rev. Benjamin Faust was attacked with a dangerous disease of the throat and his death occurred shortly afterward. The young theological student was called upon at once to fill the vacant pulpit and though he was only in the nineteenth year of his age he at once won the affection and support of the congregation, with whom he remained as pastor for more than fifty-three years, closing his long and useful service in 1886. This is the longest pastorate served by any minister of any denomination in Canton, and the writer knows of no other in the entire state so long protracted.

In the early history of the Reformed church in Canton they and the Lutherans jointly owned and occupied the same house of worship, and the German Lutheran church now stands on the east end of the block they owned. In 1860 the congregation agreed to separate, the Lutherans taking the east end of the block, on which stood the old house of worship, which they continued to use for a time, finally building the present house of worship on the lot. The Reformed congregation took the west part of the block, and at once built a substantial brick church, near the west end of the block. This building is still standing, but has been greatly enlarged and much improved in style and modern conveniences. The late Conrad Schweitzer, Sr., was one of Rev. Peter Herbruck's most active and liberal supporters in the construction of their new house of worship, and one of the bells in the tower of the church was put in by him at his own expense.

The year after Mr. Herbruck took charge of the Canton congregation he married Miss Sarah Holwick, daughter of the late Jonathan Holwick, who lived two and one-half miles east of town and a little north of the state road. The next year Mr. Herbruck built the house to which reference is made in the initial paragraph of this article, and he there continued to reside until his death, in 1895, having lived with his excellent companion sixty-two years, and all but the first year in the same house, in which all of their children were born and reared. Very few such instances can be found in the county, and it is doubtful if there is another one of which such record can be made. There was a quite large family of children, the majority being boys, among whom are Rev. E. P. Herbruck, pastor of the Trinity Reformed church in Canton; Rev. E. Herbruck, of Dayton, Ohio, and Ferdinand Herbruck, one of the prominent and influential business men of Canton. During the pastorate of Rev. Peter Herbruck he often had other out-stations which he supplied, such as Paris, Osnaburg, Carrollton, Bethlehem, Georgetown, Cairo, New Berlin, etc. This was occasioned by two reasons, first, the want of clergymen, and second on the score that the financial support from the Canton congregation was very meager. It has been said, and is undoubtedly true, that Rev. Peter Herbruck married more persons and officiated at more funerals than any other man who has ever lived in Stark county. The record is that he performed two thousand six hundred and eleven marriage ceremonies and officiated at two thousand five hundred and sixty funerals. The German language was Father Herbruck's native tongue and in that language he loved to preach the gospel. He became quite proficient in the use of the English language, but the writer believes that he never attempted to preach in any language save the German.

THE OLD PUBLIC SQUARE.

By John Dassie.

1840 was a notable year; it was the one in which General William Henry Harrison was elected president by the Whig party. The

campaign was known above all that ever preceded it. "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" was the slogan; coon skins and hard cider the emblems, and log cabins the places of meeting. That same year General Harrison spoke in Massillon, and on his way eastward in a stage coach he stopped for one meal at the Eagle hotel in Canton, and the writer well remembers the greetings the General received in the short time he was in the village. General Harrison was inaugurated March 4, 1841, and died on the 4th of the succeeding month, having been president only one month, and three or four days elapsed ere the news of his death was received in Stark county, the most rapid means of communication at that time being the stage coach or the postman on horseback.

The old court house was a brick structure built in 1816, and the same has already been described in the preceding article. In the tower was the old bell which is now in the central engine house. In the one-story frame building next north of the court house was at that time the dry goods store of Jacob Schaefer, an elder brother of the late Louis Schaefer, who was at that time a clerk in this store, while later he took up the study of law. The two-story frame building next north of Schaefer's was occupied by Martin Wikidal as a store and residence, the north half being utilized for the latter purpose. Joseph Shorb had erected said building and he occupied the same as a store previous to 1836, while the upper room was used for a theatrical hall. The two-story brick building next north of the Wikidal building was owned by M. and J. Laird, who utilized the south half as a store and the north half as a residence. Matthew Laird, the senior member of the firm, was a bachelor and was very deaf. He afterward sold his interest in the business to his brother John, who continued the enterprise a short time and then engaged in the foundry and machine business, eventually building up quite an extensive industry in that line. He died a few years ago, in Canton, being nearly ninety-three years of age at the time. After John Laird quit the mercantile business the store room was enlarged and for a number of years was used as a hardware store by the firm of Raynolds & Saxton, the late James A. Saxton having been the junior member of the original firm, while later Joseph S. Saxton succeeded him. At a later period Conrad Schweitzer, Sr., also kept a hardware store in the same building.

The two-story brick building which stood on the northwest corner of the public square, on the site of the present Folwell block, was built by William Fogle, grandfather of Henry C. Fogle, whose father, Lewis Fogle, thereafter conducted the same line of business in the building, while the hardware business was still carried on there at later periods by Jonathan G. Lester and Patton & Pepple. After the property was purchased by Martin Wikidal, he occupied all but the store room as his residence until his death, a few years ago. The store was used for a number of years by the Dueble Brothers, who were engaged in the jewelry business there, and also by the late Joseph A. Meyer, for a similar purpose. Thereafter the changes were so numerous that it is needless to enumerate them in this connection.

The market house, which stood in the center of the square, was built in 1836, and has been fully described in a preceding article, as have also the uses to which the various rooms of the building were applied. The lower story was all open for market places, and even at that time a very good market was kept up three mornings each week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This was continued until quite recently, and it is a question among many as to whether or not it has proved best to effect the change in market hours that has been made in recent years. The first telegraph office opened in Canton, in 1845, was in the southwest room of this building, upstairs. The late

George R. Saxton was the first operator, and the first service here was effected through the use of a loop from the main line at Massillon. That town had both the telegraph and express service before such advantages were secured to Canton, and the leading business men of Canton transacted their telegraph and express business in Massillon. After a few years Canton secured direct telegraphic communication and also an express office, that of the Adams Company. The late G. W. Huntington was the first local agent of the company, while at the start he also acted as ticket agent for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Finally his entire attention was given to the express business. The market house here referred to was not the first in Canton, the original building erected for this purpose having been put up about 1818.

JACOB MYERS' LIFE WORK.

By John Danner

A building erected by the late Jacob Myers about sixty years ago and occupied by him as his residence until his death, in 1873, is still standing on the original site, at the extreme south end of Cherry street, across the creek and on an elevation which affords a commanding view of Canton and the surrounding country.

Jacob Myers was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in November, 1784, and died in Canton in December, 1873, having thus entered upon his ninetieth year. He came to Stark county in 1811, at which time there were few houses in Canton, while the county was almost a wilderness. The few citizens then here were always glad to greet newcomers, and their cordial welcome was one to be long remembered. Jacob Myers loved to relate many of his early experiences and the scenes and incidents of his first coming to Canton. In the autumn of 1811 he returned to Hagerstown, but came back to Canton the following year. While he was in Maryland he built a wool-carding machine and also took unto himself a wife, and when he returned to Canton he brought his carding machine, which was the first of the kind in the county. He put the machine in operation in the east part of the town, in what were known for many years as the Rowland mills, and the mill and machine were eventually destroyed by fire. After this Mr. Myers purchased a lot on the southwest corner of Eighth and Market streets, where he again put a carding machine into operation, utilizing horse power. At one time he owned a portion of the land on which the city of Massillon now stands, near the point where the Sippo creek empties into the Tuscarawas river; some distance up the small stream he built a saw-mill and powder-mill. It is believed that this was the only powder-mill every established in the county. In the early days the Indians had camps on the west bank of the Tuscarawas river. About 1815 Mr. Myers sold his Massillon property to Folger & Coffin, and the writer believes they afterward sold it to Mr. Roach, who built a woolen factory further up the stream. In 1816 Mr. Myers leased the tract of land and later purchased the property. As it was school land he could not purchase the same in the beginning, but by securing a lease as he did, he had the first chance to buy the land when it was placed in the market. Near the residence he erected a flouring-mill, which was one of the first in the county, and at one time it had a large custom. In those days all mills were operated by water power. The east branch of the Nimishillen creek afforded a good supply of water for this purpose, but of course it took hard work and a considerable outlay of money to make all the proper connections. The foundations of the old mill, or a part of the foundation, may yet be seen. The mill was burned while owned by George C. Harvey and was never rebuilt.

For want of transportation facilities wheat was unsalable, or if sold, it commanded about twenty-five cents a bushel in the local market. In this condition of things Mr. Myers had accumulated quite a stock of flour, and he accordingly joined Daniel Slanker, owner of what was known as the "high mill," in Jackson township, and together they built a boat on the Tuscarawas river, in 1823, intending to take it down, via the Muskingum river, to the Ohio and thence to New Orleans. They put three hundred barrels of flour on board, together with some pork and whiskey, for Mr. Myers had also built and placed in operation a distillery. With a crew of five men, they finally started out with their cargo. They could only float with the current and generally tied up along the river banks at night. They proceeded safely but slowly until they reached Zanesville, on the Muskingum river. There they collided with a raft of logs, partially wrecking their boat, which soon afterward sank to the bottom of the river. Messrs. Myers and Slanker naturally became discouraged, and after making ready to start with what could be saved from their wrecked cargo, they consigned all to John Kincaid and returned to Canton. Kincaid took another course with his cargo and never reported to the owners, so that the entire venture proved a total loss.

Dr. Andrew Rappe, who was at that time quite active as a business man in Canton, where he was also engaged in the practice of his profession, also made a similar effort to send a cargo to New Orleans, starting via the Tuscarawas river, but he proceeded only as far as Zoar, where he abandoned the attempt, disposing of his products as best he could. It is believed that these two attempts to use the Tuscarawas river as a navigable stream put an end to further ventures in the line, save in the local points. Mr. Myers began the erection of his flouring-mill in 1816, and to build a mill, dig a race and construct a dam in those days was a great undertaking. But he persevered and also built a saw-mill and a mill house for his miller. He also carried on the business of fulling and cloth dressing, which in that epoch was much needed, as the women spun the yarn and made ready the material for making their home-spun cloth and linsey-woolsey, so that carding machines and cloth-weaving looms were much in demand. About 1846 Mr. Myers gave up both the distilling and fulling business. The former became disreputable, the latter unprofitable, but the flouring-mill continued in operation until its destruction by fire, as already noted.

Jacob Myers was a man of strong convictions, and while he might greatly differ with many of his fellow-citizens in his political and religious views, he was uniformly regarded as an honest and upright citizen. He had many hard struggles financially, but manfully met all reverses and eventually became free from indebtedness and had a comfortable home and many friends. His son Washington and his wife are still residing in Canton, and are numbered among our oldest and most respected citizens. William H. H. Myers, the youngest son, now lives in the old homestead, being in advanced years and much respected in the community.

THE SMITH HOMESTEAD.

By John Danner.

The residence of David Smith, 2216 West Third street, is a veritable landmark of the days long since fallen into the abyss of time. This house, which is located just west of Harrison avenue, was erected in 1820, by Jacob Smith, father of the present occupant, and has been somewhat changed from its original appearance, since a porch has been added and a second story to the wing at the west. When this house was built, a brick yard was located a short dis-

tuce west of the barn, and in this were manufactured the brick for the house. At the time of its erection, and until about 1837, the Massillon road passed in front of this house. After leaving the creek the road led to Hazlett avenue, the same as it does at the present time. At that point, however, it bore off to the right and came onto Third street a short distance east of the Smith home, thence continuing as at present up past the Zettler nursery, coming out to the present Massillon road at Reedurban. What is now known as the Massillion road from Hazlett avenue to Reedurban was not then opened.

About 1828 Jacob Smith built an oil mill on the site now occupied by the power house of the city water works, near the west branch of the Nimishillen creek. The race which he constructed for said mill is the same one which is now utilized by the power house. Soon after the completion of this mill Mr. Smith built the two-story brick residence that yet stands on the hill a short distance above the water-works station, and he removed into the new house and left the older one for the use of his children. It has never passed out of the possession of the family and is at present occupied by his son David, as has been already noted. Jacob Smith lived in his house on the hill until his death in 1855, when about eighty-eight years of age. He had four sons and four daughters, all of whom are now deceased except David, who occupies the original homestead.

Jacob Smith was quite active in the old Reformed church, of which the late and honored Rev. Peter Herbruck was the pastor for more than fifty years. At that time both the Reformed and the Lutheran churches occupied the old church building which stood on the site of the present German Evangelical Lutheran church, on the corner of Tuscarawas and Herbruck streets.

Before the Massillon road was changed to its present location as running between Hazlett avenue and Reedurban, an unfortunate accident occurred on this section of the original road, and mention of the same may consistently be made in this connection. Gardner Field, of Massillon, had been over in Canton attending a ball at Dewalt's tavern, which stood on the site of the present Eagle block. It was in midwinter and the weather quite cold, and Mr. Field had driven to Canton in his gig, a two-wheeled and one-seated vehicle, of a type common in those days. The ground was frozen very hard and it was after midnight when Mr. Field started for home, alone. As he did not arrive at Massillon in the morning, search was made for him, and a short distance east of Flooms tavern, or Reedurban, he was found dead, his feet entangled in the reins, while the horse had stopped, with his dead driver lying on the ground. Mr. Field was a most excellent citizen and a man of good habits, and it was supposed that he had been overcome by sleep and fallen out of his gig, while his feet became so entangled in the reins that he was dragged to his death, after which the horse stopped. Gardner Field and his brother William were among the best citizens of Massillon, and the latter was for a number of terms incumbent of the office of justice of the peace in that town. He afterward removed to the capital city of the state, where he served in the same capacity for a number of years, and there he died nearly twenty-five years ago, much respected and loved by all who knew him.

In the days first referred to in this article there were several very influential and enterprising citizens in Massillon, whose names will be remembered by the older citizens of the county today. There were M. D. and H. B. Wellman, who were large dealers in merchandise and extensive buyers of wheat. They erected the block of brick buildings which are yet standing on the southwest corner of Main

and Erie streets in that city. M. D. Wellman built the substantial brick residence yet standing on the northeast corner of Main and Prospect streets, there making his home until after the death of his wife, when he removed to Pennsylvania. He was patentee of the Wellman grate, at one time considered the best manufactured. H. B. Wellman built the large brick residence on Prospect street about three blocks north of Main and on the east side of the street. He afterward went to Indiana, and, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, he died in or near the city of Indianapolis.

Then there were L. and S. Rawson, who were for many years in the forefront in Massillon's early period of prosperity, having been merchants and wheat buyers. Levi Rawson married a sister of the late R. H. Folger, and he died some years ago, in the city of Cleveland. Silas Rawson married into the Hurxthal family and after the death of his first wife married her sister. He died in Canton a number of years ago. The Johnsons also were very enterprising merchants and produce buyers of Massillon in the canal days, when that was the great shipping point of the county. They built the fine three-story building yet standing on the north side of Main street, on the east bank of the canal. Matthew Johnson was active as a Democratic politician in his day. Then there were the Hurxthals, who built the brick block west of the canal, on the north side of Main street, the same having been destroyed by fire a few years ago and having been at the time occupied by the Bee Hive store. The building now standing there was built since. Jesse Rhodes, who was quite an extensive wheat buyer and who also had a large store on the northeast corner of Tremont and Erie streets, was one of the most active and enterprising men of his day, while there were many others who might be mentioned.

RESIDENCE AND SHOP OF JACOB BUCHER, IN CANTON.

By John Danner.

Attention is called to another of the prominent old landmarks of Canton, the residence and shop of Jacob Bucher, which stood for many years on the southeast corner of Tuscarawas and Cherry streets, on the lot now occupied by the Barnett hotel.

Jacob Bucher came to Canton from Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1812. Soon after his arrival he became associated with George Dunbar in the chair-making business, but after a few years he withdrew from that line of enterprise and built the two-story frame house just mentioned. There he carried on the business of wheelwright for a number of years, occupying the front corner room for his shop. From this corner of the building there was suspended a spinning wheel, which served as a sign for his business. Mr. Bucher had the reputation of making the best spinning wheels in the county, and at one time he did quite an extensive business in that line. He manufactured both the flax and wool wheels. The former were small wheels, requiring a chair for the operator. The distaff which held the flax from which the linen threads were spun was always quite prominent. This is one of the old Bible terms which we read in Proverbs xxxi, 19: "She layeth her hands to the spindle and her hands hold the distaff." Some of these wheels are yet held in a few of our homes, as souvenirs or relics of the days long passed. The larger wheel, used for the spinning of wool, could be operated only by standing and pacing the floor back and forth as the process of spinning was going on. These wheels also were much in use, and both kinds were made by Mr. Bucher. Persons would often come from all parts of the county, and from adjoining counties, either to buy new wheels or have old ones repaired. They would

usually come in what were known as Dearborn wagons, the elliptic springs now used on vehicles being unknown at that time. What wonderful changes have taken place within the past sixty years. The manufacturer of spinning wheels could no longer carry on his business as in former times. The young ladies no longer learn to spin, save it be to spin "street yarns." We are glad to know, however, that many of the excellent girls of the present day are as industrious and useful as in former times, yet far too many are carried away with the fashions and gossip of the times and know but little of the realities of a useful and happy life.

Jacob Bucher's wife was a Rex, a sister of old Grandfather Jacob Rex, the tailor, who for many years carried on business at the northwest corner of Rex and Tuscarawas streets, and who was one of the active and useful members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Canton. Jacob Bucher and his wife were Lutherans. They had five sons and four daughters, the sons being William, Jacob, John, Cornelius and Theodore. The two eldest and first named became quite prominent as citizens of Massillon. William, in company with his brother-in-law, Isaac N. Doxsee, was engaged in the tinning and stove business in that place, under the firm name of Bucher & Doxsee. Jacob Bucher, Jr., operated a stove foundry in Massillon and was successful, while he was also interested in other enterprises. He built the Bucher opera house in Massillon and was one of the influential citizens of the town. John and Cornelius Bucher were engaged in the dry goods business in Canton for a number of years, being associated in the same for some time, after which the former withdrew. More than thirty-five years ago John R. Bucher disposed of his interest in the mercantile business and became associated with the writer of this article in the building of the stove foundry now known as the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Works. The first products of the foundry comprised only stoves, the name of the firm being Danner & Bucher, the senior member of the firm finally sold his interest and Lewis Gibbs succeeded him, while the enterprise changed its character, being devoted to the manufacture of plows. Theodore Bucher went to Cleveland many years ago and died there. Harriet Bucher, the eldest daughter of Jacob Bucher, married Isaac N. Doxsee, of Massillon, who died some years ago, no children having been born to this union. At the time of writing Mrs. Doxsee is living with her adopted son in Reedurban, a suburb of Canton. Mary Ann Bucher, the second daughter, married Jacob Ruthrauff, who died a few years later, and she afterward became the wife of V. B. Snyder, who was quite active in business in Canton for years, and then removed to Toledo, where both have since died. Amelia married Reuben Haifley, who was a resident of Canton for some time, and they removed hence to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where both are living. Catherine was never married and is still living in Canton, having many warm friends in the city. Cornelius Bucher is the only one of the sons now living and is one of the representative citizens of Canton.

On the south end of the present Barnett hotel lot Jacob Bucher had erected a good-sized frame barn, with its gable facing Cherry street, and this stood on the site until the erection of the hotel. A little east of the Bucher house, on Tuscarawas street, and about midway between the house and Saxton street, stood for many years a one story frame building, occupied sixty years or more ago as the locksmith shop of the firm of Barnhardt & Youngblut. J. B. Barnhart was the father of Mrs. Joseph Biechele, of this city, and he lived for many years in a frame building which stood on the southwest corner of Tuscarawas and Saxton streets, while his partner and brother-in-law, Nicholas Youngblut, lived on the southeast corner. Both came from

Germany, and the writer well recalls the time of their arrival, and also that they came often to his father's gunsmith shop to exchange tools, the same kind being demanded in many kinds of work in the two establishments, while the principals of the two were on the best of terms with each other and ever ready to extend accommodations. Both the scenes and business of those early days have greatly changed.

OLD HOME OF THE BELDEN FAMILY.

By John Danner

Among the most fashionable and popular homes in Canton two generations ago was that of Hon. G. W. Belden and family. This old brick cottage was the scene of many a happy gathering, not only of the immediate family and relatives, but also of the best citizens of those days. The outlines of the old cottage are still standing on the lot on the northwest corner of Tuscarawas street and Cleveland avenue, but the business building located immediately in front of it has, with other obstructions, conspired to almost place this fine old home out of sight.

When this substantial brick cottage was built by Mr. Belden, the entire grounds in front were kept in fine order, and the interior furnishings of the house were of the best of those days. Mrs. Belden was a most excellent and intelligent woman, and the home was always a pleasant one in which to visit. Mrs. Belden was a most genial and gracious entertainer and the writer believes that she was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, but as there was no church organization of this denomination in Canton at the time, she generally attended the Presbyterian church. About fifty years ago her sister, Mrs. Peter Higgins, also resided here, and she and her husband were both active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church during a residence of about a decade in the town. They went hence to Omaha, Nebraska, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Their son, John, is living in Pasadena, California, and is a man of wide influence in that locality, and a successful business man.

George W. Belden was a man of great ability and was the architect of his own fortunes. His parents were of the old New England stock, the father from Massachusetts and the mother from Connecticut. Of the ten children in the family, George W. was the second son. He was born in Canandaigua, New York, September 24, 1810, and died in Canton, Ohio, on the 16th of August, 1868, being fifty-eight years of age. For some time the Belden family lived at Middlebury, Ohio, and while there young George worked at the printing business. He afterward assisted in the survey of the Ohio canal and later clerked for som etime in the store of Mathew Johnson, in Massillon, about the year 1828. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. David A. Starkweather, in Canton, in 1829, and the latter part of that year he was appointed receiver of tolls from the canal, in the office of James Duncan. In the early part of 1830, in company with Dr. J. Townsend, he started a newspaper in Massillon, the Massillon Gazette, but early in the history of this enterprise they turned the paper over to Captain James Allen, who made a success of the publication. The Captain had been previously a citizen of Canton, and was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Harriet Whiting, who still resides here. Captain Allen's wife was an older sister of Mrs. Whiting. After Mr. Belden disposed of his interest in the Massillon Gazette, he resumed the study of law, while for a short time he again held a position in the collector's office in Massillon. In June, 1830, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel E. McCormick, who proved a most excellent and prudent life com-

ganon. They became the parents of three daughters and one son, and the son, Henry S., and the eldest daughter, Sarah B., the wife of Hon. Joseph Frease, are yet residents of Canton.

In 1831, after his admission to the bar, George W. Belden became a law partner of John Harris, under the firm name of Harris & Belden, and they gained quite an extensive practice, Mr. Harris having at that time been considered one of the giants in his profession. On the 30th of June, 1834, Governor Robert Lucas appointed Mr. Belden lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment of Riflemen in Ohio, and in October of the following year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county, while in 1836 he received further military honors through his appointment, by Governor Lucas, to the office of brigadier general of the Sixth Division of the Ohio state militia. In 1837 Hon. Joseph Vance, then governor of the state, appointed General Belden district judge. After the expiration of his term on the bench, he entered into a professional partnership with the late Louis Schaeffer, but shortly afterward he was returned to the bench by popular vote, and after his term of office he united with B. F. Leiter in forming the law firm of Belden & Leiter. During the term of this professional alliance his son-in-law, Hon. Joseph Frease, studied law in the office of the firm, as did also Hon. Joseph Pool, who later attained distinction as judge of the superior court in New York City. After these various changes Judge Belden was again called to this district bench, and after retiring therefrom he and his son-in-law, Joseph Frease, formed a professional partnership, under the title of Belden & Frease. After a few years of successful practice, the firm was dissolved, owing to the fact that Mr. Belden had received the appointment of United States attorney, while Mr. Frease was elected to the bench of the court of common pleas, which office he ably filled for a number of terms. Finally Judge Belden again resumed the practice of his profession, taking into partnership a young man who was then but little known, but who had the love and esteem of those with whom he became acquainted, and that was William McKinley, Jr., our late revered and martyred President. Judge Belden passed the remainder of his long and useful life in Canton, and his memory is revered by those who have recognition of his life and services.

EVOLUTION OF A CANTON CORNER.

By John Daniels.

The remodeling and enlarging of the old Mathews block, now known as the Mrs. George D. Harter block, whereby the whole lot, sixty-seven by one hundred feet in dimensions, was covered by the one store building, reminded the writer of the changes that have there taken place since he first knew the location. When he was a boy of about nine years, the site was occupied by a two-story frame building, standing at the corner of Market and Eighth streets. This building was only eighteen by twenty-eight feet in dimensions, and it is yet standing at 708 South High street. When Dr. J. H. Mathews built his three-story brick block on South Market street, the old frame building was moved to the northeast corner of High and Michael streets, its present location. New siding has since been put on the house and an addition built on the rear, but the main building remains practically the same as when first erected, more than seventy years ago. In the south half of this building, Martin Lohr had his dry goods store, while the balance of the building was used as his residence. He later removed to a two-story brick building on the northwest corner of Tuscarawas and Court streets, which was the original part of the Hurford hotel. Mr. Lohr there continued in the mercantile business until

his death, some ten years later. Mrs. Lohr was an excellent assistant in the store. In those days lady clerks were not employed, but sometimes the wife of the proprietor would assist, and Mrs. Lohr did this admirably. They had one son, Menias Lohr, who would occasionally assist in the store, though he devoted most of his time to other occupations. He became the father of several children, and his death here occurred several years ago. Martin Lohr was devoted to his business and was very frugal, so that he succeeded in accumulating a considerable amount of property. For some time he owned the entire block of lots on the east side of Cleveland avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets, finally selling to George Rank, who built for a residence the two-story brick building now occupied by the Woman's Exchange, and also the three-story block occupied by the plumbing establishment of Theobold & Company. Mr. Rank erected the latter building for a planing mill and carpenter shop, and he thus utilized it until his death. Martin Lohr also owned the entire block of lots where the United Brethren church now stands, on the east side of Cleveland avenue between Tenth and South streets, and a portion of this block was the last to pass out of the possession of Menias Lohr, his only son.

Immediately north of the little two-story building first mentioned in this article stood a one-story building of frame construction and about fifteen by twenty feet in dimensions. This was used by Esquire Dunbar as his office, he having been incumbent of the position of justice of the peace for a number of years. It was also used as the postoffice of the town at one time, and for various other purposes at different intervals. Both of these buildings stood on the lot now owned by Mrs. George D. Harter. On the next or middle lot of said black was a one-story frame building, and adjoining this on the north was a two-story frame building. These two buildings were occupied seventy years ago by Dr. Gardner, as office and residence, respectively. After his death the property passed into the hands of Dr. Robert Estep, who utilized them for the same purpose as had his predecessor. Dr. Estep built up an excellent practice and was known as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section. He was the father of Dr. Joseph Estep and the late James B. Estep, who was engaged in the dry goods business in Canton and later in Massillon, while later he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life. Dr. Joseph Estep entered into his father's extensive practice and well upheld the professional prestige of the name. He died several years ago, and the property mentioned soon afterward passed into the possession of Louis Dumont, who erected the present building on the site, the two frame buildings having been destroyed by fire.

The older citizens will recognize these hurried outlines as correct, and to the younger folk it may prove entertaining as a part of the history of the growing city of Canton.

THE HAZLETT PROPERTY.

By John Daniel.

The McKinley block, southeast corner of the public square, is familiar to everyone in Canton and to multitudes outside the city. Sixty years ago this was well known as the Hazlett corner. James Hazlett built a fine two story brick building there more than eighty years ago. In the corner room next to the square he conducted his mercantile business for a number of years. It was called a dry-goods store, but all such establishments in the early days kept some groceries, hardware and crockery in stock, in

connection with the general stock of dry goods, while in exchange for goods were received various kinds of country produce, such as butter, eggs, lard, dried fruit and other smaller products of the farm. Mr. Hazlett also bought a great many hides and pelts, since he also conducted a tan yard, which has been described in a preceding article. This tan yard was located one block east of his store, and in making excavations in later years for the brick building now standing on the lot several of the old tanning vats were found. James Hazlett was also interested in a furnace located in North Industry and known as the Congress furnace. The writer can well remember the old-style ten-plate stoves manufactured there and bearing upon them the inscription, "Congress Furnace." John and Matthey Laird were interested with Mr. Hazlett in the furnace business.

The brick building erected by Mr. Hazlett on the site of the present McKinley block is still an integral portion of the modern and attractive block which bears the name of the late and martyred President, whose interest in his home city of Canton remained insistent and deep until the time of his tragic death. James Hazlett retired from the mercantile business about 1843, and his store room was thereafter vacant for a number of years. In 1849 the writer returned to Canton from Massillon, where he had resided for nine years, and rented from Mr. Hazlett this store, in which he conducted his clothing and merchant tailoring business. Finally finding the room too small for the proper accommodation of the enterprise he prevailed upon Mr. Hazlett to enlarge the store by taking in the hall and parlors of the residence portion of the building, and the business was continued in the enlarged quarters until 1858, when it was sold to Herman Meyer and Solomon Fisher, who had been clerks in the store and who there conducted a successful business for a number of years. The rooms were later changed, while various lines of business have been there conducted prior to the final remodeling of the block and the building of the present fine structure.

James Hazlett had four sons and two daughters, namely: William, Isaac, James, Robert, Mary and Emma. All are now deceased except the last named. William Hazlett became a successful physician in Pittsburg; Isaac was an attorney and held the office of probate judge for some time; James, Jr., finally removed to Iowa, where he became successful in business, his death there occurring several years ago; Robert died before attaining his majority. The writer believes that Canton has never had a family of higher reputation for honesty and reliability than the Hazlett family. Mrs. Hazlett was a sister of the late John and Matthew Laird. Isaac Hazlett will be remembered by many as having been the second incumbent of the office of probate judge in the county, Judge George W. Raff having been the first. James Hazlett, Sr., was likewise known as judge, as he had been appointed one of the associate judges under the old regime. Judges Loutzenheizer and Christmas, as well as Judge Welker, of Perry township, all gained their titles in a similar way, none of these having been lawyers. The adoption of our present constitution, more than half a century ago, abolished this judicial office. James Hazlett, Sr., had one very prominent peculiarity, and that was that he was extremely episodical in conversation. In speaking of any person or event he could not avoid reference to contingent circumstances and various incidental allusions, thus making his story of far greater length than it would have been given by the average man. But all who knew him loved him and regarded him as a true and honest man, and when time was not making insistent demands all enjoyed listening to him, but those in a hurry would sometimes wax restless. Most persons have some peculiarity of idiosyncracy, and this was the peculiarity of Mr. Hazlett, who built and occupied for years what is now known as the McKinley block.

THE OLD BEGGES BUILDING.

By John Dannet

On the lot now occupied by the Commercial block, on the northeast corner of Market and Seventh streets, there was erected about eighty-five years ago a good substantial frame building of two stories. It was built by James Begges, father of the late David J. Begges, and was occupied by the former as a residence and store until his death, in 1830. James Begges was among the first merchants to locate in Canton. He came here from New Lisbon, Ohio, his brother, David, of that place, having been greatly interested in the building of the Sandy & Beaver canal, which ran from the Ohio river, near Smith's Ferry, to Bolivar, this state. The canal was completed but was never practical, only one boat ever passing through the same. This venture proved a great financial loss to David Begges, while others were so crippled by the incidental loss of their investments that they never fully recovered. James Begges was a young man at the time of his death, and his widow and their son, David J., lived in the house mentioned for a number of years after he had passed away. David J. clerked for a number of years in the store of the late Isaac Harter, and about this time his mother became the wife of Judge William Henry, of Wooster, Ohio, whither she moved, her son remaining in Canton. After clerking for Mr. Harter, Mr. Begges was fortunate in securing a legacy from some of his relatives and he then engaged in business for himself, opening a china and toy store on the east side of south public square, where he did a good business for a number of years. Ray J. Bour was one of Mr. Begges' first clerks and in this capacity gained his first experience in the crockery business. The store in the Begges building occupied the south room, and the room north of the hall was used as a parlor by the family, while the remainder of the building was also adapted to residental purposes and thus used by the family. It was in this store that the late Martin Wikidal began his mercantile career in Canton, and there he continued several years, after which he purchased the Joseph Shorb property, which was the middle lot of the present court house block, and there he maintained his mercantile business until he retired permanently from the same, eventually selling the property to the county for the use to which it is now applied. While Mrs. Begges was yet residing with her son in this house the Rev. Timothy M. Hopkins, then pastor of the Presbyterian church, rented the room over the store for the purpose of opening a select school, and at this time an outside stairway was constructed, to afford access to the school room without interfering with the remaining part of the house.

In those days we had no public schools, all being privately conducted and maintained, and as the Rev. Mr. Hopkins was a competent scholar and a very genial and popular man, his school room was soon filled with the best young folk of the town, among the families represented being the Hazletts, Saxtons, Kimballs and other leading ones. The Presbyterian church at that time was quite weak, and from the support given the pastor in the maintaining of his school the church was enabled to keep so excellent a man much longer than it could have otherwise, without extraneous support from some other source. The school continued for some time and will be remembered by many of our older citizens.

The Begges building stood until 1851, when the property was purchased by the Farmers' Union, when the old frame building was removed and the present three-story brick building erected. The Farmers' Union, a stock concern, also engaged in the mercantile and milling business, having purchased the brick mill of John Shorb, as is noted in the article descriptive of that and other mills, on preceding pages. This company soon became financially involved

and finally the building passed into the hands of Louis Koons, while it is the belief of the writer that it is still owned by his heirs. For quite a time the large hall on the third floor of this building was the largest and best public hall in the city. Concerts, lectures and Sunday school entertainments were often held in this room, which was commonly known as Commercial Hall. Finally other assembly rooms more easy of access became available, through the erection of new buildings, and the old Commercial Hall was finally abandoned for such uses.

The grading on Seventh street at this point has made considerable change in the surrounding properties. At the time the Begges building was standing on the corner the ground from Market street to the back part of said building was almost level, and from there on the hill was quite steep, while it descended lower than the present level of Piedmont street at that point. This hill was a favorite coasting place for the boys of the town.

Mrs. Begges removed to Wooster after her marriage to Judge Henry, as before stated, and after his death she returned to Canton and with her son erected a pleasant cottage on North Market street, a short distance above Calvary Presbyterian church, and now owned and occupied by Mrs. F. M. Wertz. D. J. Begges married Mrs. J. D. Snider and with his wife and mother he resided in the cottage mentioned until both his wife and mother died, and they are laid to rest in Westlawn cemetery, as was also Mr. Begges, who died when well advanced in years.

Many will remember that D. J. Begges was familiarly known as "Doc" Begges. This was not because he ever studied medicine or had practiced, but was due to the fact that when he was a small boy he often went into Dr. Simmons' office and said he wanted to be a doctor. To please the little fellow, Dr. Simmons would occasionally give him a vial or two filled with colored water, which greatly pleased the youngster. In his mature years there is no indication that he ever manifested any desire to study or practice medicine, but the title of "Doc" clung to him until his death. Such are the trifling incidents which some times perpetuate sobriquets or nicknames from youth to old age.

THE OLD SHORB CORNER.

By John Dassler

The Cassilly block, on the southeast corner of Market and Tuscarawas street, is familiar to all citizens of Canton. Sixty years ago a two-story brick building stood on this corner, which was then known as Shorb's corner. The building was erected by Jacob Shorb, the grandfather of Thomas and Edward Cassilly, who now own this fine and valuable property. The building there erected by Jacob Shorb had but two store rooms, on Market street, there being one on either side of the central hall, which served as an entrance to the residence portion of the building. The store room on the left of the hall was the corner room and was occupied by the general store conducted by Mr. Shorb. The room at the right of the hall was occupied for some time by Peter Cassilly, for general merchandising, groceries constituting the most important part of the enterprise. After this George W. Sickafoos had a general store in this room for a number of years. He removed from Canton to Freeport, Illinois, where he continued in the mercantile business until his death, several years later. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Vogelgesang, who lived three miles southwest of Canton.

After Mr. Shorb gave up his mercantile business, the room which had been his headquarters was occupied for some time by D. B. Pecker, who there conducted a dry-goods business. One of his principal clerks was Daniel Burget, who came here from the village of

Paris, this county. He was a very good musician and was popular among the young folk of those times. Afterward the room on the corner was occupied for a number of years by the late Joseph Hartman, where he had his clothing and merchant-tailoring establishment. For quite a time his son-in-law, Peter Shump was associated with him in business. Mr. Shump came here from Osnaburg, and he will be well remembered by many of our older citizens. He clerked for a number of years in the dry-goods store of O. T. Browning, but after his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hartman he became associated with his father-in-law in the business mentioned. Later he removed to Chicago, where he became quite successful in the real-estate business. Both he and his wife died a number of years ago.

It was in this same Shorb corner that Schilling & Herbruck afterward engaged in the dry-goods business. The firm was composed of John Schilling and Augustus Herbruck. That part of the lot of the Cassilly block now occupied as an eating house was vacant for a number of years, but was eventually built up with a two story structure of the same design and construction as the remainder of the building previously erected. This store was occupied for some time by Henry H. Myers, who was there engaged in the dry-goods business. Afterward Patton & Saxton there conducted a grocery, and still later D. J. Begges had his grocery and toy store in the room.

The old two-story building first erected on this corner by Jacob Shorb ran back about seventy feet on Tuscarawas street. Beyond that to Piedmont street were wooden buildings, mostly one story in height. Near the center of this cluster of frame buildings was a two-story house, and in this C. C. A. Witting conducted his drug business for several years, utilizing the rear portion and second floor of the building for residence purposes. On the east end of the lot, up to Piedmont street, stood two one-story frame buildings, with quite a number of attachments, the same having been occupied for many years by the late I. Boerner for his bakery and also for residence purposes. The present three story block, known as the Cassilly block, was built by the Cassillys in 1868, but originally extended east from Tuscarawas street only about one-half the length of the lot. A number of years later they completed the eastern part, down to Piedmont street. As the building now stands there are three good store rooms on Market street and quite a number on Tuscarawas street, together with many rooms and offices on the second and third floors, making the block one of the important ones in Canton. One thing is particularly noticeable in connection with this building,—the tenants are usually permanent, some of the occupants having been there for more than twenty years, while many of them have been tenants for periods varying from ten to fifteen years. There are very few properties in Canton that have remained in the same family connection for so long a period as has this building,—an interval of nearly a century.

Jacob Shorb was a native of Maryland and was a cousin of John, Adam A. and Joseph Shorb. He removed to Steubenville, Ohio, and was there engaged in merchandising for several years, after which he removed to Columbiana county, whence he came shortly afterward to Canton, about the year 1813. He had one son, Jacob, Jr., who assisted him in his store and who died at the age of about forty years, a bachelor. Of the two daughters, the elder was Catharine, who became the wife of Peter Cassilly. They resided a number of years in Zanesville, and there the eldest of their four sons died, while the youngest died in Canton, when quite young. The two living are Thomas A. and Edward A. Cassilly, who yet own this valuable property. The former resided here several years, but is now living in Maryland. Edward A. lives on one of the Cassilly farms, near Canal

Fulton, in this county. The younger daughter of Jacob Shorb was Miss Louisa, who died about 1850, when about thirty-five years of age, her mother dying within twenty-four hours of her demise.

There were three branches of the Shorb family to settle in Canton between 1807 and 1815. First there was John Shorb and his family. He was the father of John, Adam A. and Joseph Shorb, who were so well known here fifty years ago. Jacob Shorb, who is so frequently mentioned in this series of articles, was a cousin of the three last named, and Adam L. was a son of still another brother of the older Shorbs. They were Catholics and were excellent citizens.

THE OLD HAAS HOMESTEAD.

By John Dassie.

The citizens of Canton and surrounding country well remember George B. Haas, who for so many years carried on the business of making chairs and other furniture in the building which still stands at the southwest corner of Rex and Tuscarawas streets. The building has been improved by the placing in of larger windows, giving an open front for business purposes, but otherwise it remains practically the same as when erected, about seventy-five years ago.

George Buckeye Haas was a native of Virginia, and came to Canton when about sixteen years of age. His father, Rev. Fred Haas, had five other sons, Frederick, Benjamin, John, William and Luther, and a daughter, Margaret. He was a clergyman of the Lutheran church and was in charge of the congregation of that denomination in Canton for some time in its early history. In 1841 George B. Haas married Miss Elizabeth Ely. She was a noble woman and one held in affectionate regard in this community. She came here from Washington, Pennsylvania, several years prior to her marriage, making the entire trip on horseback. A year or two after their marriage Mr. Haas took up their residence in the building mentioned and there resided until the death of the former, in 1878. Thereafter Mrs. Haas continued to reside there for several years, and then she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ada B. Cox, until she was summoned into the life eternal, about two years ago, at the venerable age of eighty-two years, her husband having been sixty-five years of age at the time of his demise. They became the parents of two children, Mrs. Ada B. Cox and Marshall E. In 1861 the latter enlisted as a member of Company F, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he participated in a number of the important battles of the Rebellion, including those of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At Morton's Ford, Virginia, he was wounded, a ball having pierced his body, and the effects of this injury clung to him until his death, in 1876. He was married and later removed to Centralia, Illinois, where he died, leaving a widow and one son. He was a very excellent young man and was taken in the prime of life.

George B. Haas was a natural mechanic and took great delight in handling tools, and he continued in the manufacturing of furniture in the building mentioned, for a long term of years, having been an expert workman. The wareroom and salesroom were in the eastern part of this house, while the remainder of the building was used as the family residence. About fifteen feet south of this building, on Rex street, was the workshop, and these two buildings were connected by an elevated open platform, whereon most of the furniture was placed for painting on pleasant days. Chairs in those early days were not turned out by machinery as now. Mr. Haas would often load up a large wagon full of chairs and go to Waynesburg, Magnolia and other villages within fifteen miles of Can-

ton and dispose of the products, while his warerooms in Canton were kept constantly supplied with stock for the local trade. In later years he became associated with the late William Prince in the undertaking business, and for some time they were the only undertakers in the town. After that came the late J. B. McCrea and a number of others. Caskets were not kept in stock as at the present time, the old-style coffins being manufactured to order as needed, and thus delays occurred very often and work was done at unseasonable hours in order to make ready for the appointed time for burial. The question has been asked as to whether or not Mr. Haas personally erected the old homestead, and the writer is not able to give a positive answer to the query, though he is quite certain that Mr. Haas was not the builder, since personal recollection authorizes him to state that such a house was there standing as early as 1836. The records show that Bezaleel Wells sold the lot to Jacob Rapp in 1815, and that he did not dispose of the same until 1838, when it was transferred to John H. Boltz, while two years later it was sold by the sheriff to Hiram Myers, who later sold the property to Michael Rohrer, who held it about ten years and then sold it to Mr. Haas. Thus it is to be inferred that the building was erected by Jacob Rapp, and this must have occurred about seventy-five years ago. Many changes have been made since the erection of the building, but the principal exterior improvements was that of the introduction of the open front. This property has now passed into the possession of Philip Wild and brother, the consideration being twenty-two thousand dollars, and it is quite certain that within a short time a modern business block, in harmony with the many other fine buildings which have been erected in the city, will be built thereon. It will be but a short time before all these old landmarks, now so familiar to us, will have given place to new structures, and none can regret the march of improvement, even though cherishing the memories and associations of the past.

THE LEMMON HOMESTEAD.

By John Darnell

At 230 North Cleveland avenue in the city of Canton is an historic brick house which was for more than sixty-three years the home of one of the city's patriarchal citizens, William Lemmon, who lived to attain the age of nearly a century. The house was erected by David Agnew, in 1833. He came here from Pennsylvania in 1829, having been a tailor by trade, and Mr. Lemmon came here at the same time, having been an apprentice of Mr. Agnew. Mr. Agnew occupied the house mentioned until 1839 or 1840, when he left Canton. In the meanwhile Mr. Lemmon had completed his apprenticeship, and in 1840 he was united in marriage to Catherine Knapp, of West Brookfield, Ohio. Shortly afterward he purchased the Agnew property and there took up his residence. This was his home during the entire period of his married life save for a brief interval prior to his purchase of the property.

David Agnew was a stanch Democrat and rather zealous as a politician. During the latter part of the administration of Martin Van Buren Mr. Agnew obtained a few names to a petition for obtaining the office of postmaster in Canton, but the citizens rebelled and, after several public meetings, succeeded in securing the appointment of Henry Kline as postmaster. He retained this position several years, having the postoffice in a one-story brick building that stood at 210 North Market street, this old structure having long since given place to the three-story brick building now located on the site. This disappointment to Mr. Agnew, as well as the general drift of affairs, did not

please him and he consequently disposed of all his interests in Canton and left the town.

In 1837 the two story frame market house that stood in the center of the north public square was completed, and Messrs. Agnew and Lemmon occupied one of the rooms on the second floor of said building for their tailoring business, and there Mr. Lemmon continued the business after Mr. Agnew removed from Canton. He there remained until 1860 when the market house was removed to the northeast corner of Cleveland avenue and Eighth street and converted into an engine house, Mr. Lemmon removed his tailor shop into the one-story brick building which had been utilized as the postoffice by Mr. Kline, as before noted. Later he continued the business at his residence until the infirmities incidental to advanced age compelled his retirement. He was consecutively engaged in the work of his trade about seventy-five years. Mrs. Lemmon was a most worthy woman, her death having occurred a few years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon had six sons, four of whom are living at the time of this writing. Mr. Lemmon became a member of the Presbyterian church in 1833 and was ever afterward a consistent and zealous worker in the same during his active career, his noble wife having likewise been a member of the church until her death. The older Cantonians will well remember Mrs. Lemmon's flower garden, just north of the residence, as well as her generosity with the flowers which she loved so well. She was always ready to share with others not only the blossoms but also the seeds and bulbs and roots from her carefully tended garden. She was a true and excellent wife, a loving mother and kind neighbor, and it can be said of her that she did what she could to make others happy. There are very few of the old citizens of Canton who have not at some time worn clothing made by Mr. Lemmon. He was always industrious, honest and upright and much respected by all who knew him.

The house which was so long the home of this worthy citizen has the same exterior appearance as when first erected, seventy years ago. When Mr. Lemmon purchased the property the house was not fully completed on the inside, and he finished the interior and also made an addition in the rear, but the front elevation remains practically unchanged.

THE OLD KIMBALL BUILDING

By John Danner

The old Kimball store building, east side of the public square, was erected about 1845 by V. R. Kimball, who was one of Canton's most extensive and progressive merchants in his day. When this store was first built it was about half the depth of the building as it stands today, the extension having been put on during its use by the present occupant, George H. Spangler. When the building was erected it was looked upon as one of the largest and most modern business blocks in the county. At that time the large windows were not enclosed by single plates of glass as at the present, a number of smaller panes being used. V. R. Kimball was a native of the state of New York and was a tanner by trade, following this occupation for some time after coming to Canton, about 1827. He came here as foreman of the new tan yard established by William Christmas, the same having been described in a preceding article. He proved a valuable man in this connection but the position was not one that could permanently satisfy as well qualified a man as was Mr. Kimball for the handling of an independent enterprise. A few years after coming here Mr. Kimball decided to enter business on his own re-

sponsibility, and accordingly opened a store in the two-story building then known as the Kitzmiller building, just north of and adjoining the building mentioned in the heading of this article. In this Kitzmiller building Mr. Kimball built a very extensive mercantile business, while he also established a tannery, as has been noted in a foregoing article relative to that class of enterprise in Canton in the early days. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and of energy and enterprise, and he rallied about him men and clerks who were efficient and accommodating, so that in a short time he built up one of the most extensive business concerns in this region. He also had a warehouse and entered more generally into the purchase of country produce than did any other merchant then in Canton. Associated in business with him for a time was his sister's husband, John P. Harley, who likewise was an active and enterprising business man. One of Mr. Kimball's efficient and popular clerks was David A. Dangler, who has since become a prosperous and representative business man of Cleveland, being the head of the Dangler Stove Manufacturing Company, of that city. After a few years of successful business Mr. Kimball married Miss Craighead, who was a most noble woman and devoted Christian, being an active member of the Presbyterian church. As nearly as the writer is able to recall the facts, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball became the parents of four sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Miss Josepline, is living with her brother, R. C. Kimball, in Brooklyn, New York, and the other two daughters are deceased. R. C. Kimball has become a successful business man in New York city. William G. is residing in Tiffin, Ohio, and has been prospered in temporal affairs. Thomas W. Kimball died a number of years ago, and it is believed that the younger son, Arthur, is also a resident of New York. It should not be forgotten that Thomas W. Kimball was the pioneer in the wholesale grocery business in Canton, and he was succeeded by the firm of B. Dannemiller & Sons, whose success has been noteworthy. Thomas W. Kimball also erected the residence which has since become so well known as the home of our lamented president, William McKinley. The house has been enlarged and remodeled since that time but it continued to be the home of Mr. Kimball until his removal from Canton.

After the death of his first wife V. R. Kimball married the widow of George Faber, and their one daughter, Jessie, is now the wife of Paul D. Rider, of this city. Mr. Kimball lived only a few years after his second marriage, and was about fifty-six years of age at the time of his death. His son, R. C. Kimball, who visited Canton somewhat more than a year ago, has passed the seventieth milestone on the journey of life and is still energetic and in good health. He loves to revert to the scenes and events of his early life in Canton. At the time of his birth the family resided in a house which stood in the center of the east side of the north public square. About 1835 his father purchased the lot on which the Baptist church now stands, on the southwest corner of Market and Ninth streets, a good two-story brick house having previously been erected on said lot. This was the home of the family thereafter until the death of the father, and so the children have no recollection of any other home in Canton. To show the appreciation in the value of property in Canton since Mr. Kimball purchased that lot, with its excellent house and good barn, we may say that he paid for the same only fifteen hundred dollars. In 1870 the Baptist congregation purchased the property for eight thousand dollars and had all the old buildings removed to make room for their present large church edifice, which was erected the following year. About the same time that Mr. Kimball purchased this property the two lots just south of it, upon

one of which was a good two-story frame house, was sold by John Slusser, as administrator of the estate of Philip Slusser, for the nominal consideration of six hundred dollars. It seems almost impossible to believe that at any time property so centrally located could have been so cheap in Canton. But those were dark days for the town. We had no railroads or other means of transportation save by recourse to the Ohio canal, with Massillon as the shipping point, and this circumstance gave that place a great advantage over Canton until the advent of railroads. Notwithstanding, however, that Massillon was attracting much trade to the disadvantage of the county seat, V. R. Kimball controlled a large business here and bought much produce. His reputation as an enterprising business man extended all over the county.

THE OLD DUNBAR HOMESTEAD.

By John Daniel.

Very few of the citizens of Canton passing on West Eighth street and seeing the building on the southeast corner of Eighth and Court streets, now occupied by J. A. H. Greenwood as a restaurant, realize that the building when first built was the home of some of the best families in Canton, yet such is the fact.

The house was built about sixty-five years ago, as the residence of George Dunbar. It originally stood on the southwest corner of Market and Eighth streets, immediately across the street from the new McKinley hotel. When first built it was considered one of the nicest residences in Canton, but when it was moved to the west end of the lot and converted into a business room the foundation was made much lower than before. The whole front was changed and the nice projecting cornice in front taken down. The side cornice on Court street has been left as originally built and the pitch of the roof is as at first built, but outside of these two features the house would not be recognized as the pleasant home of George Dunbar and family.

George Dunbar was an excellent and intelligent citizen, a chairmaker by trade. He had four brothers and two sisters, all active and useful citizens. They were Captain John E. Dunbar, who was quite an artist; William Dunbar, who was an excellent school teacher and who was also admitted to the bar for the practice of law. At one time he edited and published the Stark County Democrat. He afterwards moved to Mt. Vernon, where he published a Democratic paper and was a useful and active citizen until his death, some years ago; Robert Allison Dunbar, who was for many years in the sheriff's office, either as sheriff or deputy, and was quite popular; Horace P. Dunbar, who was a lawyer of considerable reputation and influence in his day. The one sister was Mrs. Sowers, the wife of the late Judge Eli Sowers, and the other was married to Dr. John Sala, who at one time was one of our best citizens. The father of these five brothers and two sisters was George Dunbar, Sr. He, in his lifetime, was also a man of much influence. For quite a time he held the office of justice of the peace and was also postmaster for some time. For some years he lived in a frame house that stood on the lot where Kenny Brothers' big store is now located. The last years of his life were spent in his home at the southeast corner of Cleveland avenue and Third street, where he died many years ago. He was quite old at the time of his death.

George Dunbar, Jr., who built the house we describe, had but two children, a son, named George, who left in early life for the west and died when but a young man; and Ethalinda Dunbar, who married a Methodist minister by

the name of High. She has also been dead for some years.

When the first excitement broke out about the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, George Dunbar left his pleasant home just spoken of, and went to California. Almost all of the journey had to be made overland, and it took from six to eight weeks' hard travel to go from this region to California. Many lost their lives in their first attempts to go there, some being attacked by warlike Indians and others by exposure and fatigue. George Dunbar made the journey successfully, but died shortly thereafter. To the best of my recollection all the Dunbars, from the youngest to the oldest, were Democrats, but they had the respect of the Whigs and others opposed to them in politics.

After the death of George Dunbar, who built the home described, the widow remained there for a few years, after which the late George W. Raff bought the property and occupied it for several years, after which he sold it to L. V. Bockius, who was married in 1855 and very soon thereafter moved into this same house. He never added much to it, but kept it in good repair and well painted. Mr. Bockius and family continued to live in this house for almost twenty-nine years. Mrs. Bockius, who is still living, says that all their children were born in this house.

Before George Dunbar built his fine cottage home on the corner of Market and Eighth streets there stood there a two-story frame building which was occupied eighty years ago by Joseph Trout and family. Joseph Trout, Jr., who died about eight years ago, was born in this house and so were others of that family.

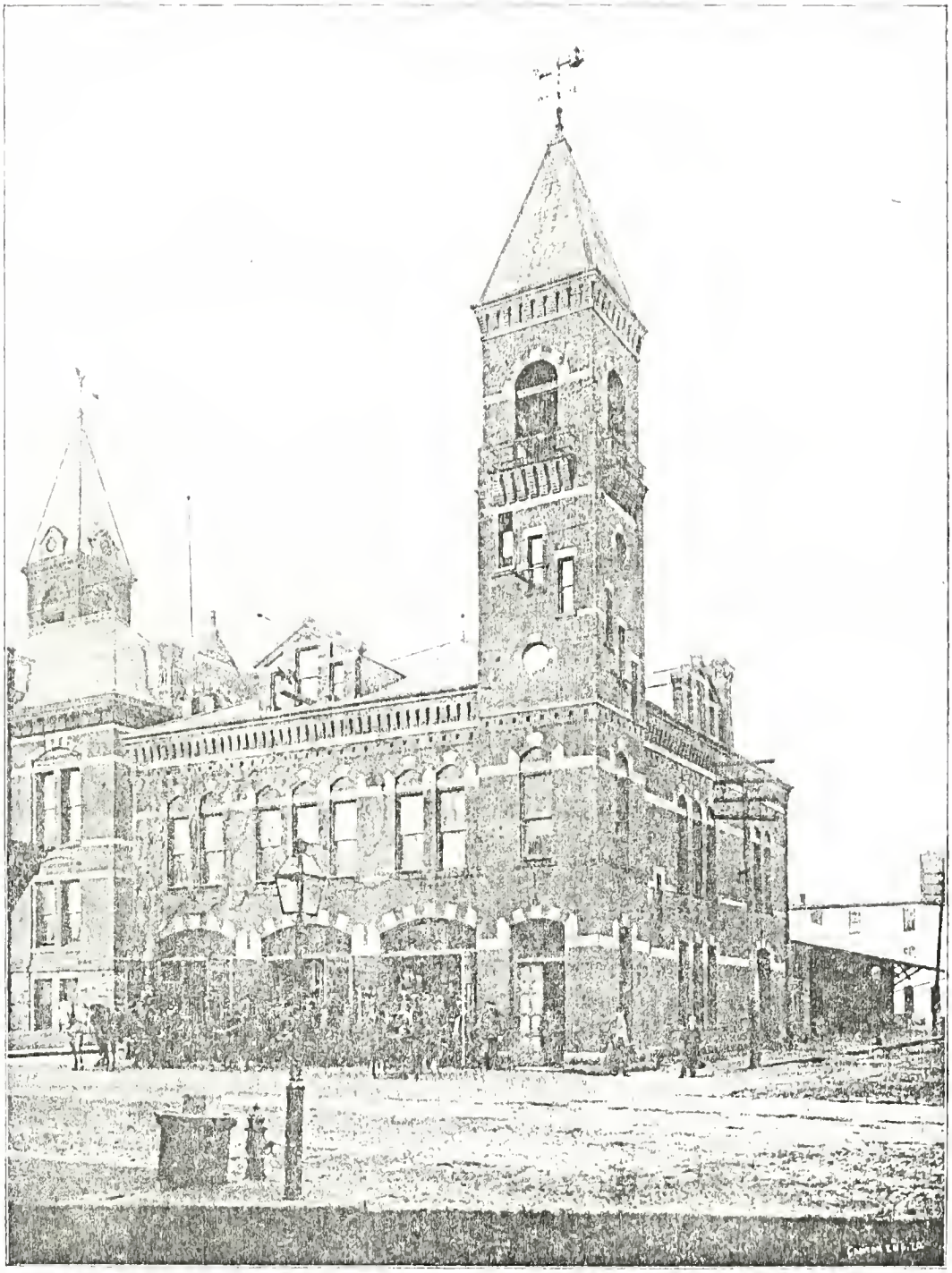
The elder Joseph Trout was a good stone mason and said he was induced to come to Canton by John Shorb, Sr., to help build the first house of worship of the St. John's Catholic church, which was among the first churches built in Canton. Joseph Trout, Sr., claimed that he was the first German emigrant to settle in Canton, as one of its citizens, and I have never heard it contradicted. That of itself is quite an honorable record. In later years Joseph Trout, Sr., built the two story brick building yet standing on the northwest corner of Cleveland avenue and Third street, and there died many years ago, at an advanced age. This house is still owned by the Trouts. In later years Joseph Trout, Jr., built the two-story frame building just north of the brick building, but on the same lot, and there is where his widow with one or two of the daughters still reside.

In looking over the "old landmarks" of this article we cannot fail to observe two things: First, the great change made in fifty years and how soon our places are forgotten. Fifty years ago old Father George Dunbar and his excellent wife and their five sons and three daughters were all married and settled in Canton. Now there is not one left to perpetuate the name in the community. Only a few distant relatives, of different name, now reside here. Truly the places that know us now shall soon know us no more. The second change to which we would direct attention is here noted. Fifty years ago the southwest corner of Eighth and Market streets had more attractive buildings than are there today. The new McKinley hotel directly east of this corner is a fine modern building of six stories. Directly north of this is a fine three-story building, and to look down from these pretentious structures to find a one-story frame building on the corner is to cause the hope that a new and harmonious building may soon occupy the site.

A VETERAN HOTEL MAN.

By John Dansey

Already the fact has been noted that Canton has had some veteran hotel keepers, such



CENTRAL ENGINE HOUSE, CANTON.

as Philip and George Dewalt and William Hawk, Sr., and his son, William, Jr., but Massillon also had one veteran hotel man who was well known throughout this section. This was the late Thomas S. Webb. Sixty two years ago the Franklin house, kept by Mr. Webb in Massillon, was considered one of the most homelike stopping places in the country. When the writer first went to Massillon to live, in 1840, he boarded for a time in this hotel and became well acquainted with Mr. Webb.

The Franklin house stood on Canal street, one square south of Main street, being a two-story frame building. On the north side of the lot was an alley that led back to the barns. This house was always well kept while controlled by Mr. Webb. It was not as well located for first-class trade as was the Commercial hotel, kept by the late William M. Folger, who was also a successful and popular host. The Commercial was a two-story brick building, located at the northeast corner of Erie and Main streets, and was afterward enlarged by the addition of a third story. One incident may be recalled in illustration of the hospitality and social nature of Thomas S. Webb. More than sixty years ago Dr. John Schertzer, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, started out on horseback to look up a location for practice, in Mansfield or some place west of that. He stopped at Mr. Webb's hotel in Massillon for the night and was so well pleased with the cordial reception and treatment received there that he concluded to settle in Massillon, and he there gained a reputation as an able physician and excellent citizen. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. J. V. Schertzer. Each controlled a large practice and both died in Massillon.

Finally Mr. Webb made the venture of engaging in the hotel business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he opened a large four-story brick building on the east side of North Third street, and very soon he built up a large business. Most of the merchants from this region made his hotel their abiding place when in the Quaker city for the purpose of buying goods. This hotel was known as the Eagle. After conducting the same successfully for a number of years Mr. Webb moved into a larger and more modern brick building on the north side of Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, and immediately opposite one of the largest Friends' churches in the city. This was known as the Union hotel and gained a large patronage from all over the country. Mr. Webb succeeded in pleasing his many guests and in making money. All Stark county people made the Union hotel their headquarters during the regime of Mr. Webb, and as in those days the merchants throughout this region visited Philadelphia twice each year for the purpose of buying goods, a number of persons from this part of Ohio were to be found almost any time in the old "City of Brotherly Love." The opening of railroads and the more modern plan of selling goods to the retail trade through the interposition of traveling salesmen have revolutionized all the old-time customs, so that comparatively few of our people now visit Philadelphia as compared with the olden time when Mr. Webb was there engaged in the hotel business.

One thing that militated somewhat against the complete success of Mr. Webb was the fact that he was a man who generally became much excited during political campaigns and sometimes allowed his utterances to be of such a nature as to offend those who held opposing views. This lost him some patronage, yet he was very popular and successful and accumulated considerable money in the hotel business. Mrs. Webb was a most excellent woman and well adapted to managing the affairs assigned to her charge, but she was delicate in health and was thus much handicapped in her efforts. The success attained by Mr. Webb in Phila-

delphia finally prompted him to enter the same line of business in the city of New York, where he opened a large hotel on the south side of Courtland street, near Broadway, where he built up a very good business, which he continued several years. Mr. Webb was always an ardent admirer of Massillon and had many warm friends there, and he finally decided to retire from the hotel business and make his home in Massillon. He accordingly secured a home nearly opposite Cedar street, on the south side of East Main street, where he continued to abide until his death, a few years ago, his wife having passed away a few years previous. Their sons, Frank and Jesse, are also deceased.

The old Franklin hotel in Massillon was kept open as a hotel for some time after the departure of Mr. Webb from the city, but its popularity waned soon after his retirement. The building is still standing, but is much changed in general appearance and in the uses to which it is applied, but it is one of the old landmarks of the county.

A PIONEER FAMILY.

By Jos. Danner.

As reference has been made in another article to William M. Folger as having been one of the old-time hotel men of Massillon, it is quite proper that further mention be made of the pioneer family of which he was a worthy representative. In 1826 Mayhew Folger, father of William M. and Robert H. Folger, conducted a hotel in Kendall, which is now one of the wards of Massillon. Upon the completion of the Ohio canal and the beginning of the town of Massillon, in 1828, he removed to the new town and on the northeast corner of Main and Erie streets erected a new hotel, to which he gave the name of the Commercial Inn. Four years later his death occurred and the hotel was then kept open by Joseph Lazaret and others until 1841, when William M. Folger rented his father's old established hotel, which he conducted until 1843, when he removed to Ravenna, this state, and became the proprietor of the Prentiss house, there continuing business until the building was destroyed by fire, about 1862, and he then removed to Akron, where he conducted the Empire hotel for the ensuing five years. For a short time after this he was engaged in the same line of enterprise in Reno, Pennsylvania, his place being known as the Folger house, and in the centennial year of our national independence he went to Philadelphia and assisted his old Massillon competitor, Thomas S. Webb, in the management of his hotel during that year, the two having been warm friends during all the years they had been in competition.

William M. Folger was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1804, and his death occurred in Mantua, Ohio, in 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. After Mr. Folger retired from the hotel business in Massillon Samuel Hawk, of Canton, took the hotel and greatly enlarged and improved the building. After there continuing a successful business for several years he went to New York city, where he attained no little prestige and success in the same line of business, having at one time conducted the St. Nicholas, one of the popular and well known hotels on Broadway, and he accumulated quite a fortune in the hotel business. His father, William Hawk, came to Canton some years before and purchased from the late George Dewalt the Eagle hotel, on the southwest corner of Market and Tuscarawas streets, where he remained until his death. While he was conducting this hotel his son, Samuel, who had been thoroughly trained in the business, removed to Massillon, as noted previously. Samuel Hawk married a daugh-

of Dr. Estep, of Canton, no children being born of this union. William Hawk, a younger brother of Samuel, was also trained in the hotel business. He married Miss Ella Buckeye, of Canton, and their only son, William, Jr., is at the present time one of the most popular and successful hotel men in New York City.

Robert H. Folger, the attorney of Massillon, who died there in recent years, was a younger brother of William M. Folger, and at the time of his death must have been about eighty-eight years of age. It was said of him in his later years that he was the oldest practitioner at the Ohio bar. While a young man he was captain on one of the packet boats then plying on the Ohio canal between Massillon and Cleveland. As we then had no railroads many sought the accommodations of these comfortable canal packets, and frequently men of national reputation would be among the passengers. On one occasion John Quincy Adams, then ex-president of the United States, was a passenger on Mr. Folger's boat, and the latter greatly enjoyed the privilege of having so distinguished a passenger.

From the inception of the town of Massillon until the death of Robert H. Folger, a few years ago, the name of Folger was familiar among the residents of that city, but it is believed that none of the name are now residing there. The two daughters of Robert H. were living there at the time of his death, removed to Toledo, and the only son has been a captain in the United States navy for many years, occasionally visiting Massillon during his father's life. The father of William M. and Robert H. Folger had been a sea captain for many years prior to coming to Ohio. Mrs. Levi Rawson was his daughter, and after the death of her husband she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Perkins, in Akron. The firm of L. & S. Rawson sixty years ago was known as being one of the largest buyers of wheat in this part of Ohio, their headquarters being in Massillon, where they had large storage and warehouses, also being engaged in the mercantile business. They operated a canal boat on the canal, utilizing the same for the transportation of wheat to Cleveland. The late John Jacobs was the captain of the boat and did a large business, becoming quite well off. He was a hard worker and an honorable man, and he died in recent years, having attained the age of nearly ninety years.

It was recorded of Captain Mayhew Folger, who had so long been on the sea before coming to Ohio that he had circumnavigated the globe three times. His last voyage was made in the Topaz, of Boston, in 1810, and he then decided to abandon the seafaring life, coming to Ohio and locating in Kendall, now a part of Massillon, as has been already noted in this article. The city of Massillon and all the people of Stark county can take a just pride in the fact that such excellent people, industrious, moral and trustworthy, were numbered among our pioneers. The Folger family were members of the Society of Friends. William M. Folger in later years became a member of the Baptist church in Massillon and was always a consistent Christian worker. He was a strong advocate of temperance and in all his hotel life never kept a bar in connection. It is the impression of the writer that Mayhew Folger had a daughter Sarah, who became the wife of Jefferson Raynolds, of Canton, but as they have been dead many years no definite information is accessible. There was a younger daughter who married James D. Ladd, of Jefferson county, and they afterward moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, where they resided until death. They were married in the old Friends' meeting house in Kendall, the ceremony being conducted after the customary manner of the Quakers, there being no officiating clergyman but each of the contracting parties vowing to take the other as life companion.

ONE OF OUR EARLIEST FAMILIES.

By John Danner.

Sixty years ago John Slusser, father of the late Dr. Lew Slusser and Samuel D. Slusser, kept a store in a two-story brick building which stood on the northeast corner of Tuscarawas and Piedmont streets. This building stood about six feet lower than the present building on that site. At that time East Tuscarawas street to Piedmont street showed quite a steep grade, and in making the present grade in later years the buildings east of Piedmont street were thrown five or six feet below the new grade.

The Slusser family came to Stark county in 1805. Old Grandfather Philip Slusser, the father of John, came here from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, with a family of five sons and five daughters, the youngest of the latter being the mother of the writer of this series of reminiscent sketches. All the children of this pioneer have passed away, the mother of the writer having been the last to be called to the life eternal, her death occurring more than fifteen years ago. All died and were buried in Stark county except one son, Philip, Jr., who had lived for a number of years near West Brookfield, this county, whence he finally removed with his family to Vandalia, Illinois, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring about forty years ago. Philip Slusser, the father of these children, was an active member of the Methodist church, as was also his wife, and all the members of the family became active Christian workers. The majority were Methodists, several joined the Presbyterian church and one, if not more, united with the German Baptists. John Slusser, with whom this article has more particularly to do, was a Methodist for many years. He had much experience in connection with pioneer life in the early history of Stark county. At the time the family came here Indians were still numerous in this region, and white settlers but few. The writer has often been told that at that time our now prosperous city of Canton did not have more than six or seven buildings, these being log cabins of the primitive type. The original German spelling of the the name was Schlosser, and this was retained until about the time Philip Slusser came with his family to Stark county. He built the first mill in the county, the same having been located east of the little hamlet of Canton, very near the point where Ninth street crosses the east creek, and about the site where the Rowland mill stood many years thereafter. The mill thus erected by Philip Slusser was destroyed by fire within a few years after its erection. The year preceding the building of this flouring mill he had erected a saw mill near the site of the grist mill later put up, and John Slusser, who was at the time about sixteen years of age, was placed in charge of this saw mill. The responsibility was great for one so young and without experience in that kind of work. The settlers soon began to buy boards, slabs and other saw-mill products to use in the erection of houses. John Slusser often, in later years, referred to his experience in his father's saw mill and said it had been a means of great education to him, both in the conducting of business and in learning the use of tools. Very soon he was able to handle ordinary carpenter tools with as great facility and skill as many who had served a regular apprenticeship at the trade. At that time there were no cabinetmakers living here, and such a thing as a furniture store of the modern type was not heard of. Thus as new families came to settle in and around Canton they naturally needed such things as dough trays, cupboards, tables and other furniture which could not be brought with them by the primitive means of transportation then available. Very soon it was made known throughout the new settle-

ment that John Slusser could manufacture such articles, and the demand soon became greater than one man could supply. He made all he could, and each article was good and strong, and in the family are yet retained a few of his products in this line, the same having been made before any of the present generation knew about such things, and they are strong and solid today and could not be purchased for any price, the writer being favored in having such articles from the hand of John Slusser in his home today.

In the year 1812 John Slusser enlisted as a soldier, near the present site of the city of Sandusky, but he was attacked with an illness which incapacitated him from active service and was afterward honorably discharged. Not long after his return to Canton he married Nancy Dewalt, sister of Daniel, George and Philip Dewalt. He had obtained from his father some land about a mile from town, on what is now known as the Fulton road. There he settled and remained for a number of years, giving most of his attention to cabinet work, in the manufacture of bureaus, clock cases, tables and such other useful household furniture as the country at that time much needed. In 1825 he exchanged his property with John Webb for the property on the northeast corner of Tuscarawas and Piedmont streets, the same being improved with the two-story brick building first mentioned in this article. After coming to town he continued to make some furniture, but concluded, in view of the fact that he had a good central location, that he would open a store, and in company with others who wished to buy goods in Philadelphia and New York, he rode on horseback to those cities. In those days a few staple dry goods, a little hardware, boots and shoes and a general variety made up the requisite stock. He continued in this business until 1850 and was quite successful, but finally retired from all business and purchased another property, two squares further east on Tuscarawas street, on the south side of the same, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1859.

In 1842 John Slusser's first wife passed away. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Sarah, who became the wife of Madison Raynolds; Samuel D. and Dr. Lew Slusser; Mary and Alfred, both of whom died of scarlet fever in 1833; John, Jr., who lived in the southern states until 1860, when he died, his remains being brought to Canton and interred in the family lot in Westlawn cemetery; and Rebecca, Mrs. David Zollars, who is now the only one of the children living. Some time after the death of his first wife John Slusser married Mrs. Catherine Whitman, no children being born of this union.

During the time that John Slusser was in the mercantile business he bought the lot on the north side of East Tuscarawas street, just east of Saxton street, and there established a tan yard, which he conducted quite successfully, with William Dobbs as his tanner. In later years his son, Samuel D. Slusser, had become an excellent tanner, and he conducted the business in that tan yard until the enterprise was finally abandoned. Just across Saxton street, on the site of the present Wheeling & Lake Erie passenger station, is the lot on which Jacob Hane had lived and conducted his tan yard, and though he and Mr. Slusser were competitors in business for many years they were warm friends. Most of the old buildings on the Slusser lot are still standing, but are converted to other uses, while the building of the Hane tan yard was removed to give place to the best passenger station in the city, that of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. All these changes may seem very singular to our young people, but the old citizens are quite familiar with the same and therefore enjoy a reminiscent glance.

THE BOCKIUS FAMILY.

By John Dwyer.

The two-story brick building on South Market street, in which Charles J. Bockius has his shoe store, was built many years ago by his grandfather, John C. Bockius, and the major portion of the building was utilized by the latter as a residence during the time he lived in Canton. The name is one which is familiar to the people of Canton and vicinity. Valentine Bockius, great-grandfather of Charles J., was a hatter by trade and lived for a number of years on South Walnut street, near Tenth. He was very fond of fishing and made frequent trips to Meyer's lake for that purpose; very few of the citizens of Canton at this time remember this veteran, who lived to quite a venerable age. He must have approached very near to the centary mark before he passed away. He was born in the United States, but went to Germany, his father's native land, and there was married, and while he was living there his son, John C. Bockius, was born, so that the father was an American by birth and the son a German. In 1810 they all came to the United States. John C. Bockius, while yet in Germany, served several years in Napoleon's army as a drummer boy, after which he learned the trade of shoemaking. In Canton he opened the business of making and keeping for sale boots and shoes, and he continued in active business here until his death, in 1878. His son, L. V. Bockius, was associated with him in the enterprise for a long term of years, under the firm name of J. C. Bockius & Son. The shoe business appears to have been congenial to the family, as three generations have been identified with the same in our city, representing a period of seventy-five years, and there are at the present time two firms perpetuating the name here in this line of enterprise, namely L. V. Bockius' Son, 110 South Market street, and Charles J. Bockius, who is located at 222 South Market street.

When John C. Bockius first opened his shoe store in Canton it was looked upon by local shoemakers as a distinct innovation, since prior to that time it was the invariable custom here for all shoes to be to order and by special measurement. There were at the time a number of shoemakers in the town but no shoe store. Among the old shoemakers of those days were Seth Godden, Edward White and Louis Fournace. John C. Bockius was the pioneer in Canton to open a store exclusively confined to the sale of boots and shoes.

The other family of Bockius, or Buckius, in the county are the descendants of John Buckius, who adopted the English form of spelling the name, while the other branch, just mentioned, have retained the original German orthography. Both descended from the same family stock several generations back. From both branches have come some of our best and most useful citizens, all industrious and engaged in honorable occupations.

John Buckius, Sr., about seventy-five years ago, had for a time carried on the business of a tinner in a frame building which stood on the site of the present store of W. D. Caldwell, on the northeast corner of the public square. He afterward erected on the same ground a two-story brick building, in which for a time he conducted a hotel, known as the Franklin house, and in later years other hotels in the town were known by this name, as will be recalled from the perusal of preceding articles in this series. Henry Buckius, son of John, for many years lived and carried on the tinning business on the west side of North Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets; and his brother, John, Jr., was a saddler and harness maker by trade and was located for many years on the southeast corner of Tuscarawas street and Cleveland avenue, where the first

Methodist Episcopal church now stands. In later years he erected a good brick house on the same lot and opened the St. Cloud hotel, the first of the name in the town, which has already been described, as has also the old Hurford house, which he likewise conducted under the name of St. Cloud after the burning of his original house.

L. V. Bockius lived for many years in the cottage originally erected by George Dunbar, on the southwest corner of Eighth and Market streets, and all his children were born there. Later the family took up their residence at 711 North Market street, where Mr. Bockius died, his widow still retaining her home in this dwelling.

EARLY LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCHES.

By John Danner.

In studying the early history of Canton it becomes evident that a large percentage of the early pioneers held the faith either of the Lutheran or German Reformed churches, or were reared under the training of the same, and it is therefore quite consistent that these two denominations be the first to gain consideration in this publication. The first preaching in the neighborhood was in a barn owned by Michael Reed, a short distance from the site of the present county infirmary, and the clergyman was Rev. John Stauch, a Lutheran, who lived in western Pennsylvania and who visited Stark county at stated intervals during the pleasant summer months. The seats provided in this primitive place of worship were made from slabs secured from the sawmill of Philip Slusser, said mill having at the time been located in the east end of the little village of Canton. In the winter season services were occasionally held, principally in private houses, and the dining room of Dewalt's tavern was occasionally used for this purpose.

In 1810 the German Lutheran and Reformed congregations jointly took possession of the block of lots in West Tuscarawas street where the Presbyterian church now stands. This block of lots was left by Bezaleel Wells for church purposes. The two societies mentioned built a small frame house of worship but it was never fully completed, being used for services on several occasions before it was even plastered. As the donation of the block of lots by Mr. Wells designated no denominations the congregation feared that other church organizations might wish to utilize the ground also, and on this score doubtless the society did not care to make more expenditure of funds than was absolutely necessary. In the early history of the congregation Rev. Anthony Wier, a Lutheran minister, became the pastor of the church, and it is said that he was the first resident clergyman of Canton. Through his influence the congregation decided to buy ground of whose control they could always be sure, without fear of molestation on the part of other congregations, and they therefore bought the block of lots, in East Tuscarawas street where the First German Reformed and the Evangelical Lutheran churches now stand. Here they erected a two-story edifice. As they were not financially able to complete this building it stood for many years in an unfinished condition, but under roof, and in the meantime it was injured somewhat by lightning, but it was finally completed. The Reformed congregation had no regular pastor, but was occasionally supplied by Revs. Mahneschmidt and Sonnendecker. The interior of this old church would appear quite extraordinary to the present generation. The gallery extended around three sides, south, east and west, and was ten or twelve feet from the floor, while the pulpit, on the north side, was raised to the height of the gallery. A steep little stairway, with a

railing, led up from one side into this pulpit, which was so small that but two persons could occupy it simultaneously. The pews were primitive in style, with square end pieces, while the backs stood straight up and the seats were hard and level, thus making it quite as comfortable to stand as to be seated. In later years the seats were somewhat improved.

The first regular pastor of the Reformed church, according to the most authentic accounts, was Rev. Benjamin Foust, who took charge of the congregation in 1818. The frame church, in Tuscarawas street, first mentioned, was occupied by the two congregations about four years, and the new brick church was completed about 1822, and the two congregations worshiped there until the early '60s, making in all about forty years that they occupied the same house of worship. Rev. Benjamin Foust died in 1832, and soon thereafter Rev. Peter Herbruck assumed the pastorate, although not quite twenty years of age at the time. He had come here as a young theological student from Germany, when eighteen years old, and was under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Foust until the death of the latter. Mr. Herbruck remained pastor of the congregation about fifty-three years,--until he felt that he was too old to fill the place. He was very popular among his own people and well liked among other congregations. At the time of his jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate over this congregation it was said he had performed more marriage ceremonies and officiated at more funerals than any other man in Ohio, at least while pastor of the same church. It was stated on that occasion that he had married nineteen hundred and sixty-one couples and attended two thousand sixty-six funerals, and he later officiated many times in these capacities, so that it is safe to say that few if any pastors in the state have equaled his record in these lines.

For a number of years both congregations used a portion of the block of lots which they purchased as a burial place for their dead, but this burying ground has long since been abandoned and many of the bodies transferred to larger and more distant places of interment. Several of the pastors were buried on the north side of the old brick church, and among the number the writer believes were Rev. Benjamin Foust and Rev. Fred Haas, the latter being the father of the late George B. Haas, of Canton. After the death of Rev. Anthony Wier Rev. Professor William Schmidt had charge of the Lutheran congregation for a time, and during his pastoral incumbency the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Ohio and western Pennsylvania started the project of a theological seminary, upon the organization of which Professor Schmidt was made a member of the faculty. It is believed that this original organization occurred in Canton, and the seminary was here established for a time in a portion of the Holben building, in West Tuscarawas street, but the permanent location of the institution was finally made in the city of Columbus.

Within the time of his residence in Canton Mr. Schmidt married Miss Rebecca Buckius, daughter of John Buckius, Sr. Old Mr. Buckius was a tinner by trade and carried on his business for a number of years on the northeast corner of the public square. He claimed he was the last man to look upon the face of George Washington. He was living in Alexandria, Virginia, at the time of Washington's death and was called upon to seal the casket which held the remains of the great patriot before they were laid to rest in Mount Vernon.

About 1800 the Reformed congregation withdrew from the union with the Lutheran and built a new brick church on the west end of the block of lots. At that time the late Conrad Schweitzer, Sr., was one of the most active and efficient members and contributed

much to the new interest. The house of worship is still standing, but has been much enlarged and otherwise improved.

In 1837 a portion of the English-speaking members of the Lutheran congregation withdrew to organize an English church of the same faith. Rev. J. J. Fast was the first pastor, and their first service and Sunday school were held in the old town hall, on the second floor of the old market house, which is described in an article elsewhere. The congregation afterward had their place of worship in the main room of the high school building, in West Tuscarawas street, this room being on the first floor, and they continued to occupy the same until they purchased the lot where Trinity Lutheran church now stands, on West Tuscarawas street. Here they built their first independent house of worship, the same being a neat and comfortable brick structure. It has since been razed to give place to the fine stone church that now occupies the same site, the organization being now one of the leading ones in the city, while there is probably more wealth represented in its membership than in any other Protestant congregation in Canton.

The Trinity Reformed church is an English offshoot of the German Reformed church, its organization occurring about 1870, while Rev. J. B. Shoemaker was the first pastor. He held the charge but a short time, and the next incumbent was Rev. L. Herbruck, who served the church about seven years, when he resigned and went to Dayton, where for a number of years he published the Christian World, devoted to the interests of the Reformed church, and in later years became connected with the church institution, Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, though still retaining his residence in Dayton. Upon his resignation of the pastorate of Trinity church his brother, Rev. F. P. Herbruck, became pastor, and under his ministry the congregation has materially grown and strengthened, the church being one of the largest and most prosperous in Canton. The history of both Lutheran and Reformed churches shows that in the early days most if not all of their services were conducted in the German language, but as the second generation matured they demanded English in the church services, and this fact led to the establishing of the new churches as noted.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

By John Danner.

In the very early period of Canton's settlement there came here from Baltimore, Maryland, several very excellent Catholic families, among whom were those of John Shorb and Andrew Meyer, who came here as early as 1808 or 1810, while very soon after the war of 1812 other Catholic families joined the settlement. Andrew Meyer invested very largely in land, becoming the owner of several thousand acres, including the whole of the popular resort still known as Meyer's lake. Efforts have been made by other owners since that time to change the name, but the public have consistently adhered to that given in honor of the original owner, and it is to be hoped this title will perpetually be retained. Among other members of the Catholic church who came here between 1812 and 1818 were John and Francis Pirrong, Joseph Traut, Sr., the Cassilys, Owens, Grimes, McCormicks, George Hossofross, Adam Rider, the Pieros and many others. Catholic missionaries occasionally held services in Shorb's grove and also in the house which is a part of the residence now occupied by Miss Harriet A. Shorb, 710 West Third street, she being a granddaughter of the John Shorb, to whom reference has been made. These missionaries came here about twice a year, and

proclamation of their coming was made throughout the county and beyond, so that pilgrimages were made to these meetings by many living five to twenty-five miles distant. Well informed members of the church in Canton state that St. John's is the oldest Catholic church in the Cleveland diocese.

John Shorb and his wife were especially active and zealous workers in the church. The first house of worship, a brick structure, was begun in 1823 and completed in the following year. About forty-eight years ago Father Lindesmith built an addition to the west end of the church, which gave the building the appearance most familiar to the older residents of the city today. It may be consistently noted again at this point that Mr. Shorb lost his life as the result of an accident while assisting in the erection of the church edifice, mention having previously been made of this fact. Originally the edifice was only forty by ninety feet in dimensions and had a pointed spire running up from the belfry. The priest's house was in the east end of the building, facing McKinley avenue, while the auditorium was always in the western end, the entrance facing the old cemetery, while the building stood near the southeast corner of the lot. The present large and handsome building of St. John's parish stands some distance further to the north than did the old church. The cemetery near the church was never very large, and was well filled before the opening of the new parish cemetery on North Cleveland avenue, in Plain township. Adjoining the old burying ground was a smaller one owned by the Shorbs and their relatives, this not being opened for general use.

Among the notable women of early days in the Catholic church here was Grandmother Shorb, who had for years been a faithful attendant of the sick. Wherever she went, among Protestants as well as among her own people, she was beloved and was looked upon as an angel of mercy and benevolence. Then there was "Mother" Grimes, who was Irish and could talk, but never to the harm of anyone. She was impulsive and kind hearted and was noted for her acts of kindness to her neighbors, without regard to sect or party. She lived in the hope that her adopted son, John McSweeney, would become a priest in the church, but this hope was never realized. He was well educated and became one of the foremost criminal lawyers in Ohio. He finally removed to Wooster, where he died, and his son and namesake is likewise a member of the bar and is a talented and influential man.

From 1830 to 1845 the Catholic church in Canton received the most strength from immigration. At that time the tide of immigrants to this country was very great, and after the completion of the Ohio canal Massillon became the great wheat city of this whole region. So when the roads were good in the autumn of the year long trains of wagons could be seen going from Canton to Massillon, loaded with wheat and other products of the farm, and when these wagons returned it was no unusual thing to see them loaded down with immigrants, with their ponderous trunks, chests and other luggage, seeking homes in this new country. A large percentage of these immigrants were Catholic, although there was quite a number of Lutherans and other sects. Then it was that such sterling families as the Biecheles, Dannemillers, Bechels and others came among us. Our young people will bear in mind that in those days we had no railroads in Stark county, and the Ohio canal was a wonderful improvement over the old Conestoga wagons and other primitive means of transportation utilized in the pioneer epoch.

The first priest in charge of the Canton congregation of the Catholic church was Rev. John A. Hill, who was a nephew of Lord Hill, of England, and a relative of Rev. Roland Hill, the famous Baptist clergyman of

England. He had been commander of a regiment in the battle of Waterloo and afterward had married. He and his wife were soon converted to the faith of the Catholic church and eventually became impressed with the idea that it was their duty to consecrate themselves to its service. They therefore separated by mutual consent, the wife entering a convent in Italy, while Mr. Hill prepared himself for the priesthood, the church canonically authorizing their separation and the dissolution of the marital bonds. After the completion of his theological education Father Hill came to America, where he served a few years as a Catholic missionary. He came to Canton about the time the first edifice of St. John's church was completed, in 1824. He assumed the pastorate of the parish, but lived only a few years, his death occurring September 3, 1828, and, in harmony with his own request, his remains were laid to rest near the church, on the south side. Before the old church building was taken down, in September, 1848, the mortal remains of Father Hill were exhumed and removed to St. Joseph's cemetery, about a mile south of Somerset, Perry county.

For several years after the death of Father Hill the church had brief pastoral incumbencies, and in 1831 Rev. John M. Henni became the priest in charge, remaining until 1834. During his pastorate, about 1833, this region was visited with a serious scourge of cholera, and about that time one of the bishops of the church visited the parish. While on his way home he was taken violently ill of this dread malady, while on the stage coach, and died soon afterward. Massillon suffered from the ravages of the cholera to a somewhat greater extent than did Canton, but here also were a number of sudden deaths, including that of Mr. Bernard, the first proprietor of the Stark County Democrat.

Rev. J. S. Memmy succeeded Father Henni as rector of St. John's in 1834, and later Father Henni became archbishop of the diocese of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, while still later Father Alemany was made archbishop of the diocese of San Francisco. For ten years after 1834 pastoral changes were frequent, but from the foregoing it will be seen that among the priests who served the parish in the early days were men of high ability and two who attained distinctive eminence in the church.

In 1844 about twenty-five families withdrew from St. John's and organized a German Catholic church, under the name of St. Peter's. They built their first house of worship on North Cleveland avenue, between their present church and the parochial school. Peter Meyers, one of the active members of the congregation, was the designer and builder of the first church, he having been one of the leading contractors and builders of the town at that time. Rev. Father Luhr was the first pastor to minister to the congregation of St. Peter's, and there were several other pastoral incumbents before the coming of the present popular and loved shepherd, Rev. Father V. Arnould, who has been in charge for nearly forty years. After the Germans had withdrawn from St. John's Rev. Father Doherty was pastor for a number of years, and he was succeeded by Father Lindesmith, who was very popular in the community and who was an active temperance worker. His successor was Father Bartolett, with whose work the writer is not familiar, but the present large and elegant church edifice was erected during his regime. The present priest in charge is Father P. J. McGuire, who has been here fully a quarter of a century, being a man of ability and one who commands uniform respect and esteem in the community.

EARLIEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

By John Dyson

The first house of worship built by the Presbyterians in Canton occupied the same site

as does their present fine stone edifice, at the southwest corner of Tuscarawas street and McKinley avenue. It was a brick structure and was about fifty by seventy-five feet in dimensions. When it was first built the available resources of the society were inadequate to more than place the building under roof, and it remained unfinished for several years. At the time when the original structure was completed there was no tower, the spire and belfry being erected during the pastorate of Rev. E. Buckingham, about fifty years ago, this portion of the building being constructed of wood.

There are records to show that Presbyterian missionaries visited this section as early as 1800, and occasionally services were held in house and barn, as opportunity offered, but, so far as the writer has been able to learn, no records of an organized church are to be found of a date anterior to 1821, when the First Presbyterian church of Canton was organized. Among the early clergymen of this faith, to officiate in Canton were the Revs. Joshua Beer, James Adams, Matthews and Vallandingham, but there are no records to indicate that any one of these gentlemen was ever settled as a pastor in Canton. In 1820 Rev. James McClean, an Englishman by birth, began to preach for the Presbyterians in the old brick court-house that had been erected in 1816, and he very soon impressed upon the people the importance of organizing a Sunday school, and in harmony with his admonitions the first Sunday school in Stark county was organized by the Presbyterians on the 21st of December, 1820, the assembly being held in the court-house, with fifty-six persons in attendance. Rev. McClean continued to officiate here during that winter and the following summer, but was absent more or less, visiting other isolated sections where church services were in demand. He could find no records of an organized Presbyterian church in Stark county, and he therefore gathered together the friends of such a church, and on the 1st of September, 1821, effected the organization of the First Presbyterian church, with a membership of twenty-five persons. The first elders elected were Samuel Coulter and Robert and James Latimer, each of whom accepted the office. At the first communion and public recognition of the church Rev. A. Hanna, of Fredericksburg, was present to assist in the services. The next year the Rev. Mr. McClean pressed a little more strenuously for his salary than the church and congregation felt able to withstand, and it is said that he left the field by reason of the non-payment of his salary and that afterward he sued the trustees to recover the same, and that judgment was obtained against them by default, the trustees at the time having been James Gaff, Sr., George Dunbar and Robert Latimer. For several years thereafter the little congregation was without a pastor. In 1825 J. B. Morrow came here, a young theological student, and served the congregation, while in June of the following year he was regularly ordained and was installed as pastor of the Canton church, by the presbytery of Richland, Rev. James Rowland, of Mansfield, and Rev. James Snodgrass, of Pigeon Run, participating in the public services on this occasion. Mr. Morrow was the grandfather of Dr. E. P. Morrow, now a resident of Canton.

Rev. James B. Morrow was the first pastor to be publicly recognized by the presbytery. He continued his pastorate here until December, 1830, and during his regime seventy-five new members were received into the church, so that the total number of members at the time of his departure was about one hundred. It was during his pastorate that the church took possession of the lots left by Bezaleel Wells for church purposes, and they began the erection of their first church edifice. Through the lack of funds and apathy on the part of some of the congregation the

building remained uncompleted, and the pastor finally became discouraged and resigned his charge, removing to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county. The Sunday school began to decline and the spiritual enthusiasm to wane. The church had occasional preaching, but had no settled pastor until there came to the rescue Rev. Timothy M. Hopkins, of New York. Both he and his wife were experienced school teachers and were quite vigorous and enthusiastic. Soon after their arrival in Canton they opened a select school, which soon gained the reputation of being the best ever conducted in Canton, the public-school system having not then been established. The church had been without a pastoral incumbent almost four years at the time Mr. Hopkins came here. Very soon, under the effective efforts of this worthy man and his devoted wife, the house of worship was put in order, the Sunday school was re-established and definite progress began to be made. Among the active workers in the Sunday school at this time were Almon Sortwell, Thomas Goodman and William Lemmon. Mr. Hopkins was an outspoken temperance man and was not afraid to voice his opinions, and it is certain that the words uttered by him relative to this burning question had much to do with moulding the characters of some of the youth in his Sunday school.

After the pastorate of Mr. Hopkins, came that of Rev. W. B. Reeves, who was a good man and faithful, but hardly able to equal the record of his predecessor. During his pastorate the Rev. J. F. Avery, the Cleveland evangelist, held a series of protracted meetings in the church, and through his earnest exhortations each of the churches in Canton gained a number of members, more especially the Presbyterian. The work in this church became so heavy that the pastor felt his inability to properly handle it and accepted a call to a smaller congregation. Soon thereafter Rev. S. F. Porter initiated his labors as pastor, remaining here two years and being succeeded by Rev. W. W. Taylor. Mr. Taylor was an excellent and able man, strong in his convictions and in the courage to defend them, while he was a fluent and forceful speaker and one who brought the utmost enthusiasm and zeal into his ministry. To him probably more than to any other one pastor should be given the credit of bringing the congregation up to new-school ideas. The physical strength of Mr. Taylor was not great, and the tension of his work here proved severe, undoubtedly being the cause of his leaving the field, at the expiration of about four years. The next pastor was Rev. E. Buckingham, who assumed charge in 1846 and who continued to preside over the spiritual and temporal affairs of the church for the long period of twenty-six years, his pastorate having been of the longest duration of all incumbents the church has had. He was a man of more than average ability, firm in his convictions of right and duty, and industrious in all departments of church work. He left the congregation greatly augmented in numbers, and not only the church but also the entire community felt the loss of Mr. Buckingham, when he could no longer be counted as one of the ministers of Canton.

A very short time after the close of Mr. Buckingham's pastorate a call was extended to Rev. W. J. Park, who was at that time pastor of the Presbyterian church at Fredericksburg, Wayne county. He accepted the call and gave promise of great usefulness, but after several years he became complicated in charges which would reflect against the character of any clergyman, and in the autumn of 1879 he was suspended from the pastorate. Rev. J. H. Richie thereafter supplied the pulpit for a few months, until in 1880, the church was fortunate in securing Rev. David E. Platter, of New Jersey, as its pastor. He was a man well qualified for the position and was popular not only in his

own congregation, but also in the community as a whole. He continued in pastoral charge about ten years, being compelled to resign by reason of an affection of the throat which rendered it impossible for him to continue speaking in public. Rev. H. Clay Ferguson was the next incumbent and remained until 1895, when, by reason of his views becoming antagonistic to some of the officers of the church, he withdrew, taking a number of the members of church with him, and they organized a new congregation, known as Calvary Presbyterian church. Shortly afterward Rev. O. B. Milligan was called and installed as pastor and is the present incumbent. He has made wonderful progress in the upbuilding of the church, both spiritually and financially.

During the pastorate of Rev. D. E. Platter, a mission was started in the southwest portion of the city, the same being known as the Buckingham mission. It has been continued to the present time and a house of worship has been erected and paid for, the building being capable of seating about five hundred persons, and the work is prosperous in all ways.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANTON.

By John Dansler.

It has been found difficult to discover authentic records of the earliest movements of the Methodists in Canton and the county, but the writer is impressed with the belief, from data obtainable, that his grandfather, Philip Schlosser (afterward spelled Slusser), and William Hill were the first resident Methodists of Canton. They often discussed and planned to have a church of their faith established here, and they improved every opportunity to enlist the co-operation of the itinerant clergy of the church in the holding of services as often as possible and also to hold class meetings. Among the first to preach here were a presiding elder by the name of Waterman and Rev. J. Graham, who was a circuit preacher. They held services here occasionally as early as 1817. Whenever missionaries came into the locality the Methodists here were quite active in working up a meeting for them. They had no regular place of worship. Sometimes they would assemble in private houses and occasionally they would occupy the old log court house which has been elsewhere described in this series of articles. Finally they met quite regularly in the old frame school house which stood on the block now occupied by the high school building. This old one story school house was later moved to the northeast corner of McKinley avenue and Tuscarawas street and for a number of years was used as a cabinet shop by the late John McCurdy, while later it was removed about forty feet further north on the same lot, where it stood until comparatively a few years ago, when it was torn down.

After the first brick school house was erected on the school lot in West Tuscarawas street, the Methodists held their meetings for several years in the east room of the second story. It has been found impossible to determine the exact date of the organization of a Methodist society in Canton, but it must have been about 1822. About 1823 John McLean, who afterward became a justice of the United States supreme court, and whose sympathies were always with the Methodists, chanced to pass a Sunday in Canton as a guest in Dewalt's tavern. He inquired as to whether or not there was any Methodist meeting in the village that day and was directed to the old academy, or school building, where he found a few persons assembled for a prayer meeting, Philip Slusser being the leader. The leader was somewhat disconcerted to see a man of such dignified position come to the meeting, but when opportunity offered Mr. McLean arose and spoke so

kindly and eloquently as to win the hearts of all present.

About this time Rev. William Tipton was the circuit preacher for Canton, and it seems that he visited the place once each fortnight. In 1824 Rev. Daniel Goddard became the circuit preacher, and for some time thereafter Canton continued as a mere circuit station. The society began to grow, however, and in 1825 had quite a number of new and useful members, among whom were Drs. Thomas and John Bonfield, John Webb, Peter Toller, "Mother" Cake, Jacob Rex and Newberry Cline. While the society met in the old academy, they had various preachers, among whom were Revs. Frey, Plimpton, Ruckel, Kent, Graham, Sheppard and Sheldon. During this time the question of buying a lot and making an effort to build a house of worship was quite generally discussed, and Dr. Bonfield, Newberry Cline and William Dunbar were appointed a committee to look up a location. In 1830 the society purchased the block of lots that lay between McKinley avenue and Dewalt street, facing on Eighth street and running back to Ninth. In 1833, near the center of the Eighth street frontage, they erected a modest little church. The building was forty by fifty feet in dimensions, and was all in one audience room, only eighteen feet in height, the two outside doors opening directly into the audience room. In the early times the women always took the west side and the men the east side of the church during all services, an intermixture of the sexes being then considered in exceedingly bad form. The contractor and builder of this primitive meeting house was the late Thomas Cunningham. Soon after the completion of the building the circuit preacher, Rev. Milton Colt, died, and his remains were buried a short distance south of the church, being removed to the cemetery a number of years later. About the time of the completion of the church, Edward White, Joshua Saxton, William Dunbar, George N. Webb and Daniel Gotshall became active and useful members. In 1837 E. C. Patterson and wife settled in Canton and from that time forward they continued to be valued members of the church until their death, a few years ago. Not long after they came to Canton, Rev. John M. Goshorn located here. He was a good preacher, but preferred to give most of his time and energy to school teaching. Shortly after his settling here, the two-story building still standing at the northwest corner of the block, and now used as a residence, was erected, and there was established the Canton Female Seminary, which had a most successful history under the capable management of Mr. Goshorn and his talented wife. No other select school in Canton has ever yet attained so great popularity and large patronage as did this seminary, and all good citizens regretted when it ceased to exist. Rev. J. M. Goshorn resided for the most of the time in the old Cribbs house, which is the two-story brick building on the northwest corner of Cleveland avenue and Fifth street, and here was conducted a boarding house for the young ladies who attended the seminary.

In the early occupancy of the church block a parsonage had been erected thereon, its location being at the corner of Eighth and Dewalt streets. It was afterward occupied for years by the late William Barber and his family. Additions have been made to the house, so that its appearance is materially changed, but it still stands on the original location. It should also be stated that a fourth building stood on the back of the middle lot, facing on Ninth street. This house was quite small, being not more than nine feet wide and not more than twenty in length. It was for a long time the snug and happy little home of the church sexton, James Armstrong, and his wife, Nancy. They were colored people and were the embodiment of good nature, while they not only looked carefully to the maintenance of

neatness and order in the church building, but were also quite active in its services. They had no children. Armstrong was familiarly known in the town as "Black Jim," while his wife was called "Aunt Nancy." He was above the average physique, while she was quite small. In times of protracted meeting the voice of Black Jim could often be heard above all others. He and his wife finally removed to Mount Union, where they passed the remainder of their lives, having had many friends in the county.

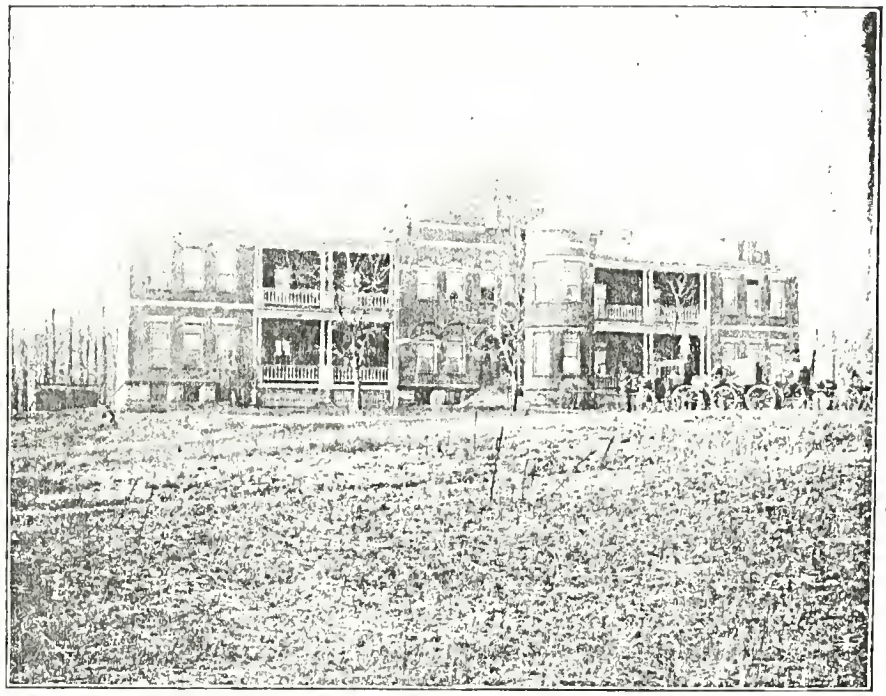
John McCurdy and wife and Frederick Hafer and wife were among the old and faithful workers of the church, and in latter days David H. Harmon and wife and Peter Hugus and wife were very active workers, and always with the advance guard. Upon the opening of the female seminary by the Rev. J. M. Goshorn, the congregation began to feel that they should no longer be kept on a circuit, but have a regular and stated pastor. Their request to this end soon met with a favorable response, and their first settled pastor for all-time purposes was the Rev. Edward Burkett. It soon became manifest, however, that they could not pay a stated pastor for his whole time, and they were therefore compelled to again be assigned to a circuit, the same embracing Canton, Greentown, Hartville, Bethlehem, Sparta and Miller's church, in Pike township. The pastors who came after Mr. Burkett and kept up the circuit were Revs. White, Hare, Cramer, Baker, McCue, Swaney, McAbee, Jackson and Scott, and there may have been a few others whose names the writer has not been able to ascertain. About 1840 the Rev. Mr. McCue was carried away with the doctrines of Millerism, or second adventism, but the church was never affected by his fanaticism.

At the time of the opening of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, in 1851-2, there were introduced into our mid t E. Ball, C. Aultman and the Millers, which gave the town a new impetus, and the Methodist Episcopal church at once took a higher stand in the community than it had ever before occupied. Very soon thereafter the church people had a regular stated preacher every Sunday, and thus closed for all time the connection of the Canton church with the circuit system. The old frame church was soon found to be too small and very much out of date, and in 1862 a very fine brick edifice was erected on the corner of Tuscarawas street and Cleveland avenue, the same having class rooms, Sunday school rooms, etc. This new house was a wonderful improvement upon the old, and the church grew and prospered in every way until January, 1881, when, as the congregation was about to celebrate the sacrament of the holy communion, on the first Sunday of the new year, the church was found to be on fire. Rev. Hiram Miller, who was then pastor, proved very calm, being a man of excellent judgment, and he managed to get the congregation out of the building without a panic, but the church was destroyed. The society afterward built their present fine edifice, which is of stone and which occupies the site of the old church. After the destruction of the former building several churches of other denominations, with true Christian courtesy, offered the Methodists the use of their respective houses of worship, but it was deemed best to rent a hall in the Monitor block, and there they remained until the present edifice was completed. The history of the church from that time to the present has been one of growth and spiritual and temporal prosperity, and the church is one of the strongest in the city.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

By John Dansie

Among the first Baptist ministers to settle in Stark county were Rev. John Brown, of



AULTMAN HOSPITAL.

Waynesburg, and Rev. Pitney Guest, of Pike township. Both settled in the county about 1825 and were considered good preachers in their time, but they were always fearful of making a start in Canton. In 1849 Thomas Goodman, Robert Latimer and the writer of this article resolved to make the effort to effect an organization in Canton. In April of that year the writer and his wife removed from Massillon to Canton, bringing our church letters with us, and we, together with Brothers Latimer and Goodman and Daniel Kreps, who was a clerk here and a Baptist made a total of five. We at once arranged to have Rev. John Winter, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, move to Canton and preach for us, and he and his wife increased the number of our church folk to seven. We called a council in April, 1849, and effected an organization as a Baptist church of seven members. On the 22d of April we organized our Sunday school, with fourteen in attendance. Our meetings at first, and for several months thereafter, were held in the little town hall, then located in the upper story of the old market house, on the north public square. The Trinity Lutheran church had utilized the same room for a similar purpose about fifteen years previous. We then purchased from the late Ira M. Allen his frame school-house, twenty-four by thirty-six feet in dimensions, the same standing on rented ground at the corner of Eighth and Court streets, the site of the present Raynolds block. In 1851 we purchased from the late John Shorb a lot at the southeast corner of Tenth and Market streets, where the Harter block now stands. The lot secured had a frontage of only forty-five feet on Market street, and one hundred and five feet represented the Tenth street frontage. We then moved the frame building which we had purchased from Mr. Allen on to the east end of our new lot, and in 1852 we erected a brick edifice, the same being thirty-six by fifty feet in dimensions and of more modern design and construction than any other church building then in the city. The old building was then used for the Sunday school and for prayer meetings, and these two buildings continued to be thus used by the congregation until 1872, when we took possession of our present house of worship. The old church which had been adapted from the Allen school-house was then sold to J. C. Lantz, who removed it to South Rex street, and he used it as a shop until its destruction by fire, a few years later.

Rev. John Winter remained our pastor only a short time and then removed to Massillon, and we then had Thomas E. Inman and Andrew M. Torbet, who were both excellent men, but neither of them kept the pastorate long. Then followed Rev. P. M. Weddell, a nephew of Peter M. Weddell, who built the Weddell hotel, long one of the finest houses of the sort in the city of Cleveland. He remained with us seven years and did a good work. He then accepted a call to the Baptist church in Wooster, Ohio, and immediately thereafter Rev. Samuel Gorman, who was reared in Sandy township, this county, but who had been for a number of years a missionary in New Mexico, took the pastoral charge and here continued likewise for seven years. Before Rev. Mr. Gorman resigned we found that our membership had grown to more than three hundred, and the seating capacity of the original brick church proved inadequate. Among the strong members of the congregation was the late George Cook and it was decided that a larger building was demanded, but the lot on which the old church was located would not afford the desired ground space. In 1871 the lot at the corner of Ninth and Market streets was purchased from the Kimball estate, and thereon the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, the church being free from debt. About the time this church was building Rev. Gorman felt it to

he his duty to resign his pastorate, and then followed the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Smith, who was in charge for several years, and in 1870 he and forty-two other members withdrew and organized the Centenary Baptist church, but the organization lapsed within a year, Mr. Smith returning to the east, whence he had come, while the majority of the seceding members returned to the mother church. After Mr. Smith's withdrawal the church issued a call to Rev. Duncan McGregor, who was a Scotchman and a most excellent preacher, but he remained only one year, his wife persuading him to return to their native land. Shortly afterward we were favored in securing the services of Rev. E. W. Lounsbury, who remained our pastor for seven years, doing a good work. He was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Ashley, who was with us a few years, without any marked change. Then came Rev. J. F. Rapson, who was a consecrated man and a hard worker, but his health and strength were not such as to justify his remaining. He took a smaller charge in one of the New England states, and died a few years later. After these two short pastorates the church was fortunate in securing Rev. J. N. Field, who did an excellent and fruitful work during his seven years' pastorate, and who then accepted a call from the Prospect Avenue church in Buffalo, New York. Rev. L. M. Roper succeeded Mr. Field, and after a service of four years he felt it his duty to resign in order to return to his native state of South Carolina, where he continues in the work of the church.

THE DISCIPLES CHURCH.

By John Danner.

Nearly seventy years ago there was a small congregation of Disciples of Christ, or Christians, organized as a church in Canton, but it has been impossible to discover any definite record concerning the organization. It is, however, recalled that Alpheus Brown and the late John Koons were among the members. They had no house of worship, but held most of their meetings in the old court house, which was built in 1816, with occasional meetings in private houses. Between 1840 and 1849, while the writer was residing in Massillon, the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, West Virginia, came there and preached in the old Christian church upon several occasions, and it was also said that he held services in Canton at that period. Upon the writer's return to Canton, in 1849, he found that the little church of Disciples had disbanded, and very soon after the organization of the Baptist church here Deacon Daniel Grace, who had been prominently identified with the Disciples in Canton, cast in his lot with the Baptist organization, proving one of the zealous and worthy workers in the same. He remained a faithful member until his death, in 1876. A few years after the organization of the Baptist church in Canton, in 1849, the present Disciples church was organized,—about 1851 or 1852,—and very soon thereafter the society erected a brick church on the southeast corner of South Cleveland avenue and Seventh street, on the lot now occupied by the city hall. It was a plain but substantial brick building, thirty-six by fifty feet in dimensions, with a seating capacity adequate to accommodate about three hundred persons. It has not been possible for the writer to discover any record as to the organizers of the church, as has been already stated, but he personally knows that John Koons was one of them and also believes that this gentleman's brother-in-law, John Correll, of Plain township, was one of the constituent members of the second organization. In the early history of the present church there were identified with the same several of the Littles, the Owncs, George Prince, Mr. and Mrs. D. Risher and Mrs. Allison Dun-

her, but it is not known whether or not they were constituent members. After their house of worship was completed, nearly half a century ago, the Disciples had some able ministers and visitors, among the latter being the late James A. Garfield, President of the United States, and the writer can well remember hearing him speak in the church in Canton before he became known to the nation as a great and honest politician. It is thought that Rev. Alexander Campbell did not visit Canton after the organization of the present church, his visitations having been made while the first organization was yet in existence, and when no house of worship had been erected by the society. He died on the 4th of March, 1866, and had traveled very little for several years prior to his demise.

During the war of the Rebellion, the congregation became quite weakened, but maintained regular meetings. In 1866 Rev. S. Chapman came to Canton and assumed the pastorate, reorganizing the congregation with about twenty members, and soon an era of prosperity dawned on the church, and it now has a good standing among the religious bodies in Canton. Not long after the coming of Mr. Chapman, the city made overtures for the purchase of the church property, as it was then the project for the building of the fine city hall on this block of lots was being brought definitely forward, it being altogether desirable that the city should thus acquire the corner occupied by the Disciples church. Nine thousand dollars was finally offered for the property, and as this was considered a good price, the church society accepted the proposition. The church then purchased their present lot, on Ninth and Dewalt streets, and soon afterward erected their present attractive church edifice, while the society has been growing and enlarging its influence from that time to the present. After Mr. Chapman, the society had a number of pastors, among whom may be mentioned the Revs. Ingram, William Hayden, Joseph Ross, Hensilman, W. A. Watkins, R. G. White, John E. Pounds, F. R. Black, C. G. Brelos, H. F. Lutz and the present pastor, Rev. C. A. Hill, who has the reputation of being a careful and earnest worker, while the church is in a prosperous condition. There may have been a few other pastors and the above list may not be in accurate and chronological order, but the data is the best obtainable without official record, which is not accessible.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

By John Darner.

The first church edifice erected by the United Brethren in Canton was built in 1869. It stands on the corner of Charles and Willets streets, is constructed of brick and is about thirty-five by forty-five feet in dimensions, while at the time of its erection it was considered on a par with the best church buildings in the town. Since the congregation has built and occupied its new edifice, at the corner of Cleveland avenue and Tenth street, the old building has been utilized as a Jewish synagogue, while the African Methodists have also held their services in the building. The exterior appearance of the structure has not been materially changed during the long intervening years, and the present beautiful edifice of the United Brethren, erected somewhat more than a decade ago, is among the best and most modern in the city, having represented an expenditure of about thirty-five thousand dollars. The first building is not as old as others previously described in this series of articles, but there were a number of families of this faith in and near Canton some years before an organization was effected or an attempt made to build a house of worship.

Among them is recalled the venerable Rev. John Neisz, who lived on his farm, about three miles south of Canton. He took a deep interest not alone in the early history of this church in Canton, but also in other parts of the county, while occasionally he extended his trips throughout the western part of the state.

In the building of this first United Brethren church, Rev. Father Neisz aided quite freely in the financial department, as well as in his exhortations to others to help. He was a man of wide acquaintance and was much loved and respected. The first efforts of the church people of this faith were directed in securing the assembling for prayer meetings in private houses and of an occasional sermon, and they soon became impressed with the conviction that they had a mission to perform here and which they could accomplish only by organizing under their own denominational name, and this soon led to the purchase of a lot and the erection of the church. At the dedication of their first house of worship Bishop Jonathan Weaver officiated, and he is still living at the time of this writing, being well advanced in years and a man of wide influence in the religious world. The first trustees of this church in Canton were Cornelius Weidner, Alfred Gonser, John Fulk and Solomon Yant. At the time of the building of their first church they had a membership of about thirty persons some of them in most moderate circumstances, so that it implied consecration and self-abnegation to assume the responsibility of building a church, even though the same cost only a few thousand dollars. Among the constituent members aside from those already mentioned were Hester Gonser, Miss C. Weidner, John Swartz and wife, Mrs. Solomon Yant, Henry Cavnah and wife, Nancy Hammond and a few others. During the winter of 1870-71 there was quite an acquisition to the membership, among the number being William McCammon and wife, Andrew Cubbison and wife, and Misses Martha Reed and Elmira St. Clair.

The first regular pastor was Rev. J. Cecil. He was a man of large physique and was equally powerful as a preacher and worker. The church then had for a short time as pastor the Rev. Lehmasters, and he was succeeded by Rev. A. Bowers, who remained only one year. In September, 1871, Rev. B. F. Booth took charge of the congregation and continued pastor for six years. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and was much esteemed by all, the congregation being much enlarged and strengthened by his pastorate. He was afterward elected secretary of the general missionary organization of the church, retaining this office until his death, a number of years later. Rev. Samuel Koontz became pastor in September, 1877, and so continued until about 1880. In September, 1880, Rev. R. Rock took charge of the work, remaining two years and doing a good work. Twenty-four members were received during his pastorate and a good financial report was made. Rev. Charles N. Queen succeeded Dr. Rock in 1882, and after remaining one year returned to college to complete his studies. He was absent one year and then reassumed his pastorate here, remaining two years longer. He was a young man of marked ability and a good pastor. During his pastorate the annual conference added two appointments to the charge, the Warner church and the Middlebranch mission, both being a number of miles northeast of Canton. During the interval of Rev. Mr. Queen, Rev. H. A. Dowling filled the pastorate, but the work was somewhat broken at this time by the frequent changes which had been made in the clergy in charge thereof. In 1886 Rev. William Williamson came to the church and remained its pastor for the ensuing ten years, being a successful and untiring leader. The Warner and Middlebranch appointments were taken from the charge in September, 1888, but

the church in Canton continued to be in part dependent for its support upon the missionary board until 1892, when it became self-supporting. Mr. Williamson was an indefatigable worker, and held the esteem and confidence not alone of his own people, but of the community in general, while he was progressive in his views and aided in all moral reform work, being specially pronounced in his hostility to the liquor traffic and making many addresses here and elsewhere in favor of the temperance cause.

Mr. Williamson discerned the need of having the church more centrally located, in order that more efficient work might be done and accommodations provided for the United Brethren families who were taking up their residence in the city. By his advice the lot at the southeast corner of Cleveland avenue and Tenth streets was purchased, and the present commodious and attractive brick edifice was erected thereon, the new church being dedicated in 1895. In 1896 Mr. Williamson resigned to accept the pastorate of the church at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and shortly afterward Rev. P. M. Camp became the pastor of the Canton church, over which he remained in charge only one year. He was a good man, an able speaker and was well liked here. His sudden and unexpected departure somewhat checked the church work, but soon the congregation secured the services of Rev. Dr. J. A. Weller, but he likewise remained only one year, being succeeded in September, 1898, by the present pastor, Rev. Charles Brewbaker, who came here from Maryland. His earnest and faithful work has won to him the affectionate regard of his people and the respect and esteem of the entire community.

The financial undertaking involved in the purchase of the lot and the erection of the new church was a large one, considering the fact that the membership of the church was not large and that most of the number were persons in moderate circumstances, and the burden became the greater owing to the financial panic which swept the country at the time the new building was in process of erection, but that success crowned their efforts stands in evidence of the devotion and zeal of the church people. They deserve much praise for what they have accomplished, and the church is now making most satisfactory progress in both its spiritual and temporal work.

FOREST TREES OF STARK COUNTY.

By Lew Sleusser

The following list of trees, that attain a growth not less than sixteen feet in height and four inches in diameter, has been made out after considerable research: White oak, red oak, chestnut oak, Burr oak, swamp oak, black oak, Spanish oak, scrub oak or black jack, post oak, pin oak, black walnut, white walnut, shell-bark hickory, pig-nut hickory, bitter hickory, sycamore, yellow poplar, cotton wood, basswood (linden), mountain ash, white ash, green ash, swamp or black ash, sugar maple, hard maple, red or swamp maple, silverleaf maple, box elder, wild cherry, choke cherry, dogwood, ironwood, black or sour gum, white elm, slippery elm, sugar or huckberry, yellow beech, white beech, water beech, prickley ash (tooth-ache tree), cucumber, tamarack, locust, honey locust, crab apple, white pine, spruce pine, black willow, wild yellow or red plum, service or june berry, sassafras, yellow birch, witch hazel, wild plum, sweet gum, white cedar, red cedar, weeping willow, yellow willow, pawpaw, chestnut, whitehorn, white mulberry, black mulberry.

The exotics we would not undertake to enumerate. Besides all our fruit trees, many have been introduced for ornament and for

shade. Among the most conspicuous may be mentioned the buckeye, horse chestnut, catalpa, Ailanthus, English, Scotch and box elder, white fringe, Norway spruce, balsam fir, Scotch and Austria pine, balm of Gilead, Lombardy and silver-leaf poplar.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

By Lew Sleeper

Ohio was admitted as a state in 1803, and had but one representative in the lower house up to 1813. That one was Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren county. In 1812 the Ohio legislature made the first apportionment of the state into districts for the election of congressmen, making six districts, of which the sixth was composed of Tuscarawas, Stark, Columbiana, Portage, Trumbull, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, Knox, Wayne and Richland. The first man elected from the district was John Stark Edwards, of Warren, Trumbull county. He was the son of Hon. Pierpont Edwards, of New Haven, who became proprietor of Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, in the division of lands among the parties composing the Connecticut Land Company. Stark, as the son was familiarly called, went to Mesopotamia in the spring of 1799. He was commissioned recorder of Trumbull county in July, 1800, by General St. Clair, and held that office until his death in 1813. The winter of 1804-5 he spent in Chillicothe, then the capital of the state, in an effort to obtain a division of Trumbull county. "The bill passed the house nine to one, but was postponed in the senate to next session,"—so he wrote to his friends in Connecticut immediately upon his return to Warren. January 15 of the same year he wrote, "My legal business supports me handsomely."

In 1802 his brother in law, Samuel W. Johnson, in behalf of himself and Stark's "good sister," writes him, "We trust we shall in due season see you descending the waters and crossing the mountains to advocate your country's interests in Washington." In reply he wrote, "I often experience much real pleasure in contemplating the future greatness of this flourishing and rising country. I can behold cities looming up in the future which shall equal in population and splendour those of the Atlantic states—a rich, well improved and highly cultivated country, and as great a share of luxuries and enjoyments of life as are necessary for our happiness. I am heartily tired of living alone. You must look me up a wife. Things are taking such a course as will give us a tolerable society in this place, when I must eventually settle down." In 1807 he married a lady of Springfield, Vermont, returned with her to Warren and resided in a house with Simon Perkins until he had a dwelling erected for himself. In 1811 he and his brother Ogden bought to their father the Put-In-Bay islands and stocked them with one hundred and fifty Merino sheep and four hundred hogs. The same year he was commissioned colonel commandant of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Ohio Militia. On Hull's surrender in August, 1812, he marched his regiment to Cleveland and was active in arousing the country to the threatening dangers. Having made himself somewhat prominent before the people, and regarded as a man of more than ordinary ability, he was by common consent supported and elected to congress.

In the winter following, while at Put-in-Bay island arranging his business, with the expectation of being absent some time, he was much exposed and contracted what he supposed to be a bad cold. After a few days' confinement, feeling better and concluding to start, he arose from his bed in the morning, walked across the floor, was heard to cough and then

give out a sound as if choking, when he fell and died in a few minutes. He was in his thirty-sixth year; tall, stoutly built, of florid complexion and commanding presence. His death shed sadness and gloom over the whole country. He was a graduate of Princeton College; studied law in New Haven, attended the lectures of Judge Reese at the law school in Litchfield, Connecticut, and was admitted to practice in March, 1799. He was regarded as the most gifted of all the brilliant lawyers who early settled in the Western Reserve. Although Colonel Edwards was the first congressman elected he died before taking his seat.

These facts have been obtained from the Historical Collections of the Mahoning Valley, through the courtesy of Dr. Julian Harmon, of Warren. Colonel Edwards was followed in 1814 by General Beall.

GEN. REASIN BEALL.

The condition of the country, growing out of the war with England, rendered it necessary, in the opinion of President Madison, to call an extra session of congress in 1813. The death of Colonel Edwards left our district without a representative. A special election was held and Gen. Reason Beall, of New Lisbon, was elected.

General Beall was born in York county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1770, and removed with his father, while young, to Washington county, same state. On attaining his majority he entered the United States army, and was made an ensign March 7, 1792, being promoted to adjutant and quartermaster the following year. On his retirement from the army he settled in Steubenville, but not liking the place removed to New Lisbon in 1803. While there he was made clerk of court, in which capacity he served a number of years. His service in the regular army imbued him with military spirit and he was quite active in infusing a like spirit among the people, organizing the militia and preparing them for the conflict which soon followed. Organizing a regiment, he was made colonel, and as soon as the increase of troops justified was elected brigadier general. The surrender of General Hull at Detroit created a great panic over the country, many of the inhabitants of this section returning to Pennsylvania for safety. In this state of affairs everybody turned to General Beall as the man to devise ways and means for protection. He lost no time in organizing a battalion of men and marching them to the support of the frontier inhabitants of Wayne and Richland counties. Block houses were built in different localities of Stark county west of Tuscarawas river. George W. Raff, founder of the Central Savings Bank, was born in one of them.

General Beall marched his troops to Camp Huron where he joined those from the Western Reserve under General Wadsworth and General Perkins. Here they were reviewed by General Harrison, and the army being reorganized General Beall returned home. He took his seat in congress May 24, 1813. In this extra session as well as in the regular session following, he gave his best efforts in the support of measures for the rigorous prosecution of the war. There was opposition, that being the time of the Hartford convention and the Blue Light Federalists of New England. General Beall was not much of a politician, and as his domestic ties were very strong, the duties of a congressman became irksome and distasteful. He concluded to resign at the close of the session of 1813-14, which he did.

The office of register of the land office for the Wooster district becoming vacant in 1814 General Beall was appointed to the place and immediately thereafter took up his residence in Wooster. He held this office until 1824, when he resigned, intending to retire from pub-

lic employment. With the exception of being chosen a presidential elector in the campaign of 1840 he took no part in politics. He died February 20, 1843. General Beall was a man of commanding appearance and made a favorable impression upon all with whom he came in contact. He was regarded as a man of strict integrity and scrupulously honest. Considered wealthy for his day, he was liberal in his contributions to promote morality and religion. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and died in the full faith of the promise of a Redeemer.

A daughter of General Beall married William Christmas, a prominent merchant of Canton, who died here in the 'thirties. Mrs. Christmas was a woman of more than ordinary ability and at one time was an influential member of society.

DAVID CLENDENAN.

Following the resignation of General Beall, came David Clendenan, of Trumbull county, who served the unexpired term of General Beall and was re-elected a second term, ending in 1817. Notwithstanding considerable effort, we have been unable to gather any information in reference to the Hon. David Clendenan, as to where he was born, where he died, or what was his profession,—a sad commentary upon the posthumous fame of a congressman. We have looked into the history of Trumbull county, consulted the annals of the Western Reserve, delved among the archives at Washington, but all to no purpose. Poor comfort for a man ambitious to carve his name upon fame's proud temple.

PETER HITCHCOCK.

David Clendenan was succeeded by Peter Hitchcock, who came from Connecticut and was a graduate of Yale College. His father's means being limited, he was compelled to leave college at intervals and engage in teaching to raise the means whereby he was enabled to graduate. There would be but few Yale graduates at the present day if candidates had by their own labor to earn the means of paying their expenses. Mr. Hitchcock after graduating, studied law, and was admitted to practice. He opened an office in Cheshire, his native town, but "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," and as clients did not appear in sufficient numbers to satisfy his ambition he left for the west and in 1806 settled in Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, where he entered a tract of land, upon which he made his home the remainder of his life. He taught school, practiced in the courts and occupied his leisure time clearing and cultivating his farm, in which he always took great pride. Although he lived some distance from the court house, his law business increased with the population, and so popular did he become that his reputation soon spread over a wide extent of the country, and notwithstanding there were many lawyers of ability from the east settled in the Reserve, Mr. Hitchcock always maintained a leading position at the bar. In 1810 he was elected to represent Geauga county in the lower branch of the legislature. In 1812 he was elected to the senate, and re-elected in 1814, during a portion of which term he was made presiding officer. Both in the house and senate he always took a prominent part in the proceedings and exercised great influence over the members. In the fall of 1816 he was elected to congress, taking a seat in the house of representatives in December, 1817. He served but one term and before its expiration was elected by the Ohio legislature a judge of the supreme court of the state of Ohio for the constitutional term of seven years. He was re-elected in 1826, and again brought out in 1833, but Jackson Democracy was then at a high tide, and as

Judge Hitchcock belonging to the Adams party he was defeated. He was not, however, allowed to remain in private life, but was again elected to the state senate, serving two terms and discharging the duties of presiding officer during the last session. In 1835 he was again elected to the supreme bench and at the close of his term was defeated by partisan opposition, but again re-elected in 1845, retaining the office of chief justice until 1852, when he voluntarily retired from public service. He was made a delegate to the convention to revise the constitution of Ohio in 1850 and he is credited with bringing about the most important changes in the old instrument. Although he held the office of chief justice, his labors in the convention did not prevent the performance of his usual circuit duties on the bench, though it was laborious work. In his habits he was systematic, punctual and attentive, dispatching business with peculiar facility. He was a man of robust health, unexceptional habits, and capable of severe mental effort. His strong natural faculties had been improved by habits of sobriety, personal self-denial and untiring industry. He was a Christian, liberal in his contributions to worthy objects and strong in his domestic attachments. He died at the house of his son, Hon. Reuben Hitchcock, Painesville, Ohio, March 4, 1854, when on his way home from attendance in the supreme court at Columbus, where overwork had brought on severe illness. Judge Hitchcock belonged to that race of men, now almost extinct, who believed the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. Let us pray for a return of that race in increased numbers.

JOHN SLOAN.

John Sloan followed Peter Hitchcock and served this district in congress from 1810 to 1829, having been returned five times. At the time of his election he was a citizen of Wooster. He was born in Maryland, served an apprenticeship at the wheelwright trade and followed that occupation in Steubenville before Ohio was a state. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and, being a good talker and manifesting commendable interest in public affairs, he was elected in 1804 to the legislature, as a member of the lower house, and re-elected the two successive sessions. In 1808 President Jefferson appointed him receiver of the land office established that year in Canton. He remained a citizen of Canton until ordered to remove the office to Wooster in 1816, and then "the star of empire began to take its way westward." In the fall of 1818 he was elected to congress and the next year resigned the office of receiver.

The journey from this section to Washington at this time was made on horseback, as there were no public conveyances. The route was through southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Members of congress wintered their horses with the farmers residing near Alexandria. John Randolph and John C. Calhoun kept their horses where they boarded in Georgetown, and rode over to the capital. The pay of congressman at that time was eight dollars a day and mileage. They were allowed the franking privilege, which was quite a consideration to members who had much of a correspondence, as postage on a single letter from Washington to Canton was eighteen and three-fourths cents. Board and lodging ran from five to eight dollars a week.

The first re-apportionment of this district was made by the legislature in 1822. The number was then changed from the sixth to the twelfth and was composed of Columbiana, Stark and Wayne counties. Colonel Sloan served one term in the sixth district and four in the twelfth. During the year he was made chairman of the standing committee on elections. During the ten years he occupied a seat in congress he was a popular and influential mem-

ber, maintaining and vindicating the interest of his district and the county with signal power and ability. He was on terms of close intimacy with Henry Clay, who held him in high esteem as a man and a statesman. He supported John Quincy Adams in preference to General Jackson, and notwithstanding the excitement that followed the election of Mr. Adams, so popular was Colonel Sloan with the people of his district that he was elected the fifth time in 1826, and though the excitement continued to increase, in the contest of 1828 he was only beaten by a few votes. After the expiration of his congressional career he was appointed clerk of the Wayne county court, which position he held for seven years. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of state of Ohio, discharging the duties of that office three years. During the administration of President Fillmore he was made treasurer of the United States. On his return from Washington, in 1853, he retired from public life and died in Wooster, May 15, 1856, aged seventy-seven.

DR. JOHN THOMPSON.

The district at this time was known as the twelfth and was made up of Columbiana, Stark and Wayne. The political parties of that day were designated the Democratic or Jackson party and the Republican or Adams party. The former obtained its chief support from the south and west, and the latter from the New England states. Many of the leaders of the Adams party were accused of federalism—that is, with a leaning toward monarchy or a more central government. In the presidental contest of 1824 there were four candidates in the field. That was before the day of calling national conventions to nominate. As neither candidate received a majority of electoral votes, in accordance with the provision of the constitution, it devolved upon the house of representatives to elect a President from the three highest candidates. Jackson had ninety-nine, Adams had eighty-three, Crawford, forty-one, and Clay, thirty-seven. The excitement in the house during the canvassing was what might have been anticipated; from ways that are dark and tricks that are subtle, those of the office seeker are past finding out. The charge of "bargain and sale" in politics originated at that time, and the reader is aware how it has flourished since. From the inauguration of Adams to the next presidential election party spirit ran high and the contest was most acrimonious. Those in office, in the hope of being retained, were unsparing in their denunciations of General Jackson. No candidate before or since was so villified and abused. When elected, the circumstances surrounding him demanded, in justice to the administration, that he remove his enemies from official positions. Senator Marcy, of New York, annunciated the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy," and that has been the practice ever since by both parties, modified to some extent.

The congressional contest in this district in the fall of 1828 was remarkably active. Both parties resorted to every means in their power, except "boodle," and that "root of all evil" did not at that day enter in as a factor in political contests. John Sloan was a candidate for re-election for the sixth term. He was considered the best known and the most popular man in the district. Having served for a number of years as government receiver of public moneys at Canton and Wooster, and making a favorable impression upon all with whom he came in contact, and having proven himself a wise and judicious legislator, it was thought that he could not be defeated, but he was, by Dr. John Thomson, of New Lisbon. The latter was born in the north of Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when about seven years of age. They settled

in Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until grown, when he studied medicine and removed to New Lisbon. During the war with England, which soon followed, he imbibed quite a military spirit, and as he took an active part in the organization of the militia he was promoted to the position of major general. He was a man of fine appearance, particularly on horseback. He served three terms in the house and two in the senate of the state legislature, from 1814 to 1821. He was not only very popular with his own party, but his gentlemanly bearing and kind and conciliatory manner secured the respect and esteem of his political opponents. The crowning excellency of his life was his piety. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and during his term in congress he was a regular attendant upon the weekly prayer meeting composed of men of both political parties. He enjoyed the society of good men and loved to join with them in praise and prayer. He was always very neat and particular in dress. It was said of him that upon his first visit to Washington, and before taking his seat in congress, he purchased the finest suit of clothing in the city, and before leaving for home he stored the suit away until his return, giving as a reason for not taking it with him that crossing the mountains was hard on clothing and he wished to avoid soiling them. He was assigned a member of the standing committee on public expenditures, and spelled Thompson without the p. He died September 9, 1852, aged seventy years.

BENJAMIN JONES.

Benjamin Jones, of Wooster, was our representative from 1833 to 1837. He was born in 1787 in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia. He served an apprenticeship for seven years to the trade of cabinet making, worked as a "jour" several years and then started business for himself. Not succeeding as well as he anticipated, he took the contract for carrying the mail on horseback from Canton to Mansfield. Tiring of that, and still anxious to accumulate, he engaged in merchandising. This brought him more in contact with people and made him a politician. He was elected a representative to the state legislature in 1821; in 1824 he was district elector on the Jackson ticket, and twice he was elected to the state senate, serving from 1829 to 1832.

Though possessed of a limited education, Mr. Jones was endowed with strong natural sense and a happy faculty of expression by which he made a favorable impression. He was a man of attractive social qualities and an interesting story teller. General Jackson was in the habit of inviting him to the White House purposely to help him entertain company with his jokes. He was strongly built, of dark complexion and a member of the Baptist church, though a devoted worshiper of General Jackson and loud in his expressions of Democracy.

The writer of this has a distinct recollection of Congressman Jones stopping over in Canton on his way to Washington by stage, that his constituents might have the opportunity of an interview. He put up at the Eagle Tavern, on the site of the first National Bank, then kept by George Dewalt (grandfather of Mrs. McKinley, wife of our present congressman), and the bar-room was given up to callers. The writer, then a lad of twelve, with a crowd of boys, occupied the pavement, looking through the window to see this distinguished individual, who made an impression upon us as would Stanley, the African explorer, or Buffalo Bill upon the boy of today. He served while in congress on the committee on territories. He died of disease of the heart April 24, 1861, aged seventy four.

MATHIAS SHEPLER.

The census of 1830 gave the state an increased representation in the lower house of congress, consequently it became necessary to redistrict. Wayne and Stark alone furnished population sufficient to constitute a district, and were united, forming the eighteenth. Columbiana was severed from Stark and made a part of the seventeenth. General Thomson, of that county, who had been our previous representative, was re-elected from the new district. Rotation in office was, and is yet to some extent, an accepted principle in politics. Two terms were supposed to be sufficient to satisfy the ambition or cupidity of the average office seeker. Exceptions occur in the enforcement of this rule, and where the incumbent has the ability and the backing he is continued in office. It was this rule of action that governed the South in ante-bellum times and which gave them the advantage over the North in national legislature.

Ben Jones, of Wayne, having had two terms, it was conceded that Stark was entitled to the honors. The political leaders in Stark county at that day belonged to the Democratic party and were the McCullys, Johnsons, James Kelly and Tom Blackburn, of Massillon; the Dunbars, Doc Stidger, Belden and Starkweather, of Canton; Arnold Lynch and Judge Greenwood, of Paris. It was the custom of those men to put their heads together and deal out the offices.

Mathias Shepler was a well-known, popular man, having served a number of terms in the legislature, and while he was not aggressive—that is to say, had not been instrumental in effecting any changes in the existing laws or in creating new ones, and had not in any way aroused the opposition—it was decided to bring him out as a Democratic candidate for congress. The Whig candidate was Samuel Quinby, of Wooster. Mr. Shepler made no effort to secure his election. Although in comfortable circumstances, his contribution was limited to what was equitably his proportion of the expense legitimately incurred in entertaining speakers from a distance, the music and necessary printing. No man was hired to electioneer, nor was there any money given to purchase votes. The saloon was not then a factor in politics, nor had our foreign population anything to say in the matter. The farming community and the mechanics of the towns were the controlling element. The vote of Stark county was for Shepler, one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five; for Quinby, one thousand, seven hundred and fifty.

Mathias Shepler was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1790. His advantages of early education were limited. He served in the war of 1812, married in 1816, and in April, 1818, removed to Ohio, settling upon a quarter section of land entered by his father in Bethlehem township, Stark county. His wife accompanied him on horseback, carrying a child the whole distance.

Mr. Shepler was a fine looking man, erect in bearing, a pleasant countenance, courteous in manner, making favorable impressions upon all with whom he came in contact. He was deliberate in forming an opinion, and when formed, not easily moved. In a new county such a man soon becomes an important factor in society. He was the man chosen to settle neighborhood disputes in controversies. It was not long until he was brought out for justice of the peace, and, although he had no desire for office, he could not refuse the importunities of his friends. For nearly thirty years he served in that capacity, and his docket, still preserved, is a model of neatness and method. His popularity became widespread, and he was announced as a candidate for county commissioner. Twice was he elected to this office. Then he was sent to legislature, twice to the house and four times to the senate. He was

also made a member of the state board of equalization. Fortunate in so conducting himself in the various offices he had filled as to meet the approbation of his constituents, it was but natural that they should desire his promotion. He found life in Washington and the duties to which he was assigned different than what he anticipated. He was placed on the committee of public expenditures, and soon discovered that he had not the knowledge of national affairs necessary to satisfactorily discharge the duties devolving upon him. He was too honest and conscientious to play the sinecure. Mr. Shepler was a member of the United Brethren church, and was particular in observance of the rule that should mark Christian conduct, and the habits and ways of many of his associate members were distasteful to him. He was not a public speaker, and felt that he had undertaken a task for which he had not the qualifications, and but for the importunity of friends would have resigned at the expiration of the first session. He peremptorily declined re-election.

In private life Mr. Shepler was above reproach. He was liberal. In the erection of a United Brethren church in his neighborhood he was chief contributor, and when no more subscriptions could be obtained he furnished the balance necessary to its completion. When the June frost of 1859 came upon us and completely destroyed the wheat crop of that year, a famine was predicted. Many farmers had sold all their grain, not even retaining sufficient for seed. There was a feeling of alarm, and a rush was made for the wheat yet in store, some wanting it for seed and others for speculation. Mr. Shepler had between three and four hundred bushels on hand. The first caller was his neighbor, Mr. Leiter. He wished to purchase fifteen or twenty bushels for seed. "Have you the money to pay for it?" inquired Mr. Shepler. "To be sure I have," replied Mr. Leiter, rather nettled at the question. "Then you can buy it of some one else," coolly remarked Mr. Shepler. "What wheat I have to spare I shall sell to those who need it for seed and have not the money to buy. They can pay for it out of the next crop." Such evidence of generosity is not an every-day occurrence. As has been before remarked, Mr. Shepler made no pretentions to public speaking. The only time he was ever known to make an effort in that direction was while a member of the state board of equalization. The member from the adjoining county of Tuscarawas had made quite an effort in a speech before the board, to reduce the valuation of land in his county, by comparing it with Stark, the most valuable land in the state, because most productive, while Tuscarawas was hilly and rocky, and only fit for pasture land. There was quite a disposition manifested to reduce the valuation of Tuscarawas, when Mr. Shepler took the floor and, in his honest, frank manner, stated in substance that while he would agree with the gentleman from Tuscarawas as to what he had said about the good quality of land in Stark county, he would differ with him in his estimate of Tuscarawas. He had neglected to mention or allude to the advantages of his section in her mineral resources. If those hills did not produce wheat with Stark, they had underneath the soil mineral resources and salt, far more valuable than anything that could be raised from the surface. Mr. Shepler's remarks were brief, but to the point, and effectually settled the question without disturbing the valuation that had been fixed by the board.

Mr. Shepler left his farm in 1860 and removed to Navarre, where he died April 7, 1863, from a disease of the respiratory organs, supposed to be consumption. His body was interred upon the homestead farm. Mr. Shepler was married three times. He had one child by his first wife, John R. Shepler, still living, a retired minister; six by his second

marriage, only two living; and no children by his last wife.

There is a lesson in the life of every man. That learned from the life of Mathias Shepler is that education is a necessary factor to the development of the great or useful man or woman. Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them, but these are exceptional cases. Unless an effort be made to develop the mind in youth and a taste for knowledge excited, it is rarely a thing attended to in adult years. Mr. Shepler had natural ability. All that was wanting was opportunity for cultivation. Had he enjoyed this he would have made a very able man.

DAVID A. STARKWEATHER.

On the refusal of Mathias Shepler to accept a second term in congress David A. Starkweather, a well-known Democrat and a man of acknowledged ability, was brought out. Mr. Starkweather was born in Lincolnfield, Connecticut, graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, studied law with his brother in Cooperstown, New York, was admitted to practice in 1827 and located in Canton the following year. The law business at that time in the West was not brisk, neither did it pay well, as people were too poor. Consequently Mr. Starkweather had much leisure time. The county was full of game, and he enjoyed outdoor sports, particularly fox hunting. He kept a pack of hounds and often on still mornings, at early dawn, his hounds would be distinctly heard on the "plains," west of town, in hot pursuit of the game. For many years, in company with other noted fox hunters, he continued this sport.

Mr. Starkweather was eminent as a lawyer. In his day the bar at Canton stood exceptionally high, a majority of the members being men of more than ordinary ability. There were Harris, Metcalf, Lathrop, Jarvis, Griswold and Belden, residents of Canton. Then there were those who regularly at that day rode the circuit. There were Tappen, Wright and Goodenow, of Steubenville, Loomis, of New Lisbon, Powers, of Akron, Avery and Cox, of Wooster, and on special occasions Siliman, of Zanesville, and United States Senator Ewing, of Lancaster. For any of these Mr. Starkweather was always a match.

Mr. Starkweather was four time elected a member of the state legislature, three times to the house of representatives, and once to the senate, serving in this capacity from 1833 to 1838. When a candidate for congress the first time he was opposed by Hiram B. Wellman, a prominent citizen of Massillon, a man of liberal education, and at that time engaged in commercial pursuits. The vote in Stark county was, for Starkweather, three thousand, one hundred and eight, for Wellman, two thousand one hundred and eighty. When a candidate for the second time his opponent was General John Augustine, a popular man who had been elected to the state senate seven terms in succession. The Democrats had a majority in both branches of congress during Mr. Starkweather's career. Yet there was no measure of special national interest in controversy. "The "second sober thought" of the people, which followed the log-cabin and hard-cider campaign of 1840, revolutionized public sentiment and the Democrats had everything their own way. The overthrow of the United States Bank was followed by a crusade against paper money. Gold and silver—"Benton mint drops," as it was facetiously called,—"seen through the interstices of every man's purse," was the by-word of the administration followers.

Mr. Starkweather was assigned to the standing committee on roads and canals the first term, and invalid pensions the second term. He was much interested in the treat-

ment received by the Indians at the hands of the government and made several speeches in their behalf, which were highly commended. He was exceptionally popular with members of both the political parties and exercised much influence over them. A number of years ago the writer was on a visit to Georgia, and while there called upon General Toombs, who was a member of congress at the same time. He inquired particularly about Mr. Starkweather, and spoke of him in eulogistic terms as a man of ability and integrity, though they were of opposite politics. Mr. Starkweather's second term in congress expired during the administration of President Pierce, by whom he was appointed minister to Chili, a position held through the succeeding administration.

As a citizen Mr. Starkweather was progressive, and always ready to help any measure calculated to benefit the public, faithful and honest in the discharge of every duty, both public and private. Decided in his convictions, he was never aggressive or offensive in his efforts to convince others. As a friend he was devoted, kind and true, making the cause of his friends his own and never permitting an unjust attack to go unrebuked. As a public man he met every question presented in an honorable, candid spirit, and was never known to be influenced by selfish interest. He was true to those he represented, and studied their best interest. Whether as a member of the Ohio legislature, member of congress or foreign minister, he never shirked grappling with the most intricate or delicate questions which arose, nor to antagonize the greatest minds of that day, and never failed to win the admiration of his friends and even adversaries. It was at the bar, however, that he shone with the brightest luster. Fitted by nature for that particular field, he entered the arena with success written upon his brow. His natural abilities enabled him to grasp the principle of the case and his quick apprehension to detect it in all its details and bearings. As an advocate he had few equals and however dry the case, he would have something in it by which he could reach the heart. He was familiar with the scripture, and it was his habit frequently to enforce an idea upon the jury by reading passages from the Bible. In the defense of a young man charged with larceny he so wrought upon the feelings of the crowd that they broke forth in cheers. The court and sheriff exerted themselves to keep order, but in vain—they could not restrain themselves. The court, discouraged in its efforts to obtain quiet, remarked to the sheriff that there was but one alternative, "either imprison the crowd or stop Mr. Starkweather; the first was impracticable, and the second unconstitutional." It is easy to imagine that his client was triumphantly acquitted amid a burst of applause. He was a man of rare genius, of critical judgment and quick apprehension. His voice was attractive, sweet and melodious, his gestures graceful, and his deportment earnest,—just the requisites for success.

It should have been mentioned that at the expiration of Mr. Starkweather's first term in congress Wayne county insisted upon her claim to the seat, Stark county having occupied it two terms in succession, the limit then allowed by the aspirants in the different counties constituting the district. Although Mr. Starkweather was the more popular man, yet, rather than have any disturbance in the ranks, he withdrew from the contest and allowed the representative from Wayne county to intervene.

Mr. Starkweather died of paralysis at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Brinsmade, in Cleveland, July 12, 1876, aged seventy-four years. He had four children, three daughters and one son, all of whom are dead, with the exception of Mrs. Brinsmade. Mrs. Starkweather died several years before her husband.

EZRA DEAN.

Mr. Dean served in congress the four years that intervened between Mr. Starkweather's first and second term, from 1841 to 1845. Mr. Dean was born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, April 9, 1795. The family dates their ancestry to the settlement in Massachusetts in 1630. When in his seventeenth year he was appointed by the secretary of war, ensign in the Eleventh Regiment, United States Infantry, then on duty on the northern frontier. He was commissioned second lieutenant by President Madison, to rank from October 1, 1814, for meritorious conduct in the sortie of Fort Erie September 17, 1814. He was in the battles of Bridgewater and Chippeway, and his regiment had the advance in the storming of Queenstown Heights. At the close of the war with England and before he had attained the age of twenty, he was placed in command of a revenue cutter on Lake Champlain, in which capacity he rendered effective service against smugglers. After two years' service in guarding the northern frontier he resigned that position and was assigned a place in the corps of government engineers to run the boundary line between the states of Maine and New Brunswick. He was engaged in that service about one year, when he concluded to take up the study of law and make it a life business. He engaged with an attorney of Bloomington, Vermont, completed a preliminary course and was admitted in 1823. The following year he came to Wooster, Ohio, and opened an office. As he became known business came to him, and it was not long before he had established an excellent reputation. His habits were unexceptionable and his morals above reproach.

In 1828 Mr. Dean was appointed postmaster of Wooster by General Jackson, and held this office until 1832, when he was elected by the legislature judge of the common pleas court, the circuit being composed of the counties of Knox, Wayne, Holmes, Richland, Medina and Lorain. He served his term of seven years and gave very general satisfaction in that function. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law. Though not renowned, he was always regarded as a safe counsellor. He was elected to congress in 1840, and re-elected in 1842. In such estimate was he held by the party at this time that he was a competing candidate for United States senator when Ben Tappen was chosen, and lacked but one vote of being the successful man. During his first term in congress he served on the committee on territories. At the second term he was made chairman of the committee on militia. While in congress Judge Dean made a leading speech on the political issues of the day, which was extensively circulated as a campaign document, and he frequently engaged in the running debates of the house, not being particularly identified with any special party measure, though always recognized as a stanch Democrat. He was a great reader and his mind was well stored with useful knowledge, particularly in ancient and modern history. His convictions were well settled in what he believed to be right, and he adhered to them with a firmness and uttered them with a boldness that neither tumult or clamor could modify or subdue. His firmness sometimes subjected him to the accusation of dogmatism. In manner he was rather reserved, but dignified, not cordial or genial, yet he had many warm friends. In stature he was above medium height, athletic and well proportioned; complexion, dark, with a countenance that indicated deep thought and inflexible resolution. At the expiration of his last term in congress he resumed the practice of law in Wooster. John McSweeney had just completed his studies in Canton, and was taken in partnership. It was not long before

the firm was full of business, Dean being the counsellor and McSweeney the advocate.

During the Civil war Judge Dean took a decided stand in favor of the Union and, as a Democrat, gave moral support to the administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and cheerfully gave his consent that his son enter the service. As he was a warm supporter of General Jackson in his stand on nullification, so was he with Abraham Lincoln to prevent a dissolution of the Union. In 1867 he removed to Ironton, Ohio, where he had a son living, E. V. Dean, Esq., engaged in the practice of law. He had his home with him when he died, January 25, 1872, aged seventy-seven years.

SAMUEL LAHM.

Samuel Lahm was born in Leitersburg, Washington county, Maryland, April 22, 1811. After receiving all the educational advantages the schools of his native town afforded he was sent to Washington College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated. Henry A. Wise and James G. Blaine, as well as many other distinguished men, were graduates of this institution. Jefferson College, located at Cannonsburgh, seven miles from Washington, was the first incorporated institution of learning west of the mountains. As Washington and Jefferson both originated in the same church, a movement was inaugurated at the close of the Civil war to consolidate the two, and then commenced a struggle as to which one should be sustained. Jefferson was the older and had the prestige of success. Her alumni, proud of her reputation and cherishing her memory as a child would that of a person, labored for the survival of the fittest; but Washington had the material aid that controls destinies, and the courts decided the matter in favor of Washington, and christened the institution Washington and Jefferson College. The writer of this was a Jefferson College student and had frequent controversies with Mr. Lahm on the comparative merits of the rival institutions, which is the apology for this irrelevant paragraph.

Mr. Lahm studied law in Hagerstown, the county seat of his native county. Completing the usual course of study, he came to Canton in the year 1834. As the laws of Ohio required that he be a resident of the state one year before he could be admitted to practice, he entered the law office of Almon Sortwell and employed much of that time in the study of the statutes of the state. At the time Mr. Lahm became a citizen of Canton a debating society known as the Lyceum was in active operation. There belonged to it the most intellectual men of the town. The society met once a week in a room of the old Academy, situated on the ground now occupied by the high school. The exercises consisted chiefly of debating, and the questions selected for discussion were those in which the public took an interest—political, religious or scientific. The proceedings were conducted according to strict parliamentary rules. A censor was selected for each evening, who passed upon the performance of the members, their pronunciation, delivery, etc., always with considerate feeling for the performers. There has never been a literary society in Canton from that day to the present in which the town felt as much interest, or from which the citizens of all classes derived as much benefit. Among the prominent members may be mentioned Hiram Griswold, George W. Belden, H. C. Stowall, Almon Sortwell, Joseph Whitney, J. D. Brown, C. C. Haddock, F. A. Schneider, William Gaston, Thomas Goodman, Rev. Taylor, Madison Raynolds, Dwight Jarvis, L. M. Whiting, William Ramsey, Seraphim Meyer, Judge George Rex, John McSweeney, Louis Schaefer, all of whom are now dead, with the exception of Goodman and Meyer. Mr. Lahm mit-

ed with this society soon after he came to Canton, and in due time was assigned a disputant in a discussion. The question was: "Were the removal of government deposits from the United States Bank justifiable?" It was the exciting political question of the day. The writer of this, then a school boy, has a very distinct remembrance of the impression made upon the audience by Mr. Lahm in his maiden effort. His tone of voice, easy delivery, clear-cut propositions, and the apparent ease with which they were enforced seemed to carry conviction to all. There was but one expression by the crowd on leaving the room, and that was that the new comer was decidedly in advance of any of the old members. Politics at that time ran high between the Whigs and Democrats, and when Mr. Lahm avowed himself an adherent of the latter party, there was great rejoicing among the Democrats.

Mr. Lahm commenced the practice of law under very favorable auspices and soon had all the business he could reasonably covet. It was not long before he was sure to be engaged on one side or the other of every important case in court. It was about this time that the following incident occurred, which received a wide circulation in the papers: A witness was called to testify. On presenting himself at the bar the clerk propounded the usual question: "How do you swear?" meaning, do you swear or affirm; upon which the witness promptly replied: "I swear for Sam Lahm." Mr. Lahm was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county, serving from 1837 to 1841.

Militia training was at that time in vogue, and as Mr. Lahm evinced a taste for military display he was elected brigadier-general, from which he ever afterward enjoyed the title of general. He was twice elected to the Ohio senate, serving from 1842 to 1844. While a member of the senate the question of state banks reform was an engrossing subject of legislation. General Lahm's course on this question did not exactly meet the approval of some of the leaders of the party at home, and when a candidate for the third term he was defeated by the treachery of pretended political friends.

The congressional district had a decided Democratic majority, and as the Whigs had no hope of success with a candidate of their own, they were quite willing to form a coalition with the friends of General Lahm and support him for congress. He was accordingly announced as an independent candidate against Mr. Starkweather, the regularly nominated candidate. Though under some obligations to the Whig party for his success, he in no way compromised his political principles, but in every party measure identified himself with the Democracy. During his career in congress he made a speech that was adopted by the national Democratic committee as a campaign document, and was said to have had great influence over the country. General Lahm was a candidate for second term in congress, being regularly nominated by a Democratic convention in 1856, but it was the year that Know-nothingism swept the country, and he was defeated. In his day General Lahm was the most popular stump-orator in the district, and was regarded as among the best in the state. He was a man of fine appearance, with a ready command of language. He was earnest, logical, forcible and persuasive. He laid his foundations with care, built his arguments with skill and made them convincing. For many years, during every active campaign, General Lahm was always in demand. He had a strong voice and there is no doubt that it was his outdoor speaking which led to its impairment and influenced him to withdraw from politics. He made a large purchase of land on the plains, and gave his attention to farming, at which he continued until his death, June 17, 1876.

General Lahm was twice married. His first wife was Miss Almira Webster Brown, a relative of Daniel Webster, and his second wife was Miss Henrietta Faber, of Canton. By the first wife he had five children, four sons and one daughter. Two of the sons enlisted in the war of the rebellion, and both died of sickness. By the second wife he had three daughters.

DAVID K. CARTTER

was born in Jefferson county, New York, June 22, 1812. He began life for himself as an apprentice to the printing business in the office of Thurlow Weed, in Rochester. He secured the means, by saving his earnings, to obtain an academic education, studied law, was admitted to the bar and hung out his shingle in the same place soon after attaining his majority. After several years' trial, not meeting with the measure of success he desired, and impressed with the idea that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," he decided to change his base of operation, and accordingly removed to Ohio. He settled in Akron in 1836, and formed a partnership with Alvah Hand, under the firm name of Hand & Cartter. From some incompatibility this firm did not long continue united. When they separated Cartter and George Bliss formed a connection, and they soon acquired a reputation as a strong firm.

Although Cartter's success in the legal profession was sufficient to satisfy the ambition of most men, still he was not content. He aspired to something higher, having an inclination for congressional honors. As there was no hope of success in Summit county he decided to remove to the congressional district of Wayne and Stark, then designated the Gibraltar of Democracy. It was charged against him when a candidate for nomination, by some of the rival candidates, that he removed into Stark purposely to reach congress. In the light of subsequent events that was probably true, but wherein the wrong? If he had the ability to win the prize from the candidates of longer residence, so much more to his credit. On general principles, qualifications being equal, the longest resident and the one most identified with the interest of his constituents should be preferred, but qualifications first.

Mr. Cartter came to Massillon in 1845 and formed a partnership with H. B. Hurlbert. His reputation had preceded him and he soon became a leading lawyer at the Canton bar, then considered one of the ablest of northern Ohio. He was a man of commanding appearance, face pock-marked, voice coarse, rough in manner, and a terror to witnesses, neither chaste in language nor polite in manner. He had an impediment in speech, but it never interfered with his efforts before the court or jury. It rather emphasized his language. He took an active part in politics soon after he came into Stark, was prominent in conventions and popular as a speaker. The Whigs feared him. He was a thorn in their side. Their papers wrote him Decay Cartter. He received the nomination for congress in 1848. His Whig opponent was Samuel Hemphill, a lawyer of Wooster. Cartter was elected, carrying Stark county by a majority of ten hundred and three votes. He was nominated for the second term in 1850 and reelected by a majority in Stark of nine hundred and seventy-nine. His opponent at this election was John Brown, of Wayne county. At the expiration of his term in congress Mr. Cartter withdrew from party affiliation, and soon afterward settled in Cleveland. On the organization of the Republican party he was united with it, and again became an active politician. He was appointed delegate to the Chicago convention in 1860, and claimed the honor of Lincoln's nomination to the presidency, his services being recognized by appointment as minister to Bolivia. This place,

however, did not suit his taste and he soon resigned and came home to ask for something more congenial. He was then appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. His qualifications for judgeship are better described by legal friends who had opportunity of forming an unbiased opinion and who furnished the writer with the following, in substance:

He was a man of vigorous intellect—elementary in his style of reasoning and acting and independent in thought, with the courage to follow his convictions. He was not much of a student, but understood and grasped the elementary principle of the law with wonderful clearness and power. It is told of Chief Justice Marshall, that in the supreme court consultation he said, after some discussion: "The law is so and so—I do not know where to find it, but Justice Story will be able to tell you." Judge Cartter was of such a type. He knew what the law ought to be—that it was probably stated in some text book or decision, but he was not able to cite the book or case. It may be truly said that he won for himself the repute of having a strong and judicial mind. He went on the bench as chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia at a time when a vigorous, courageous and aggressive mind was necessary in the court. The atmosphere about Washington was so charged with disloyalty that even in the court where litigation of the district was carried on a man of fearless and aggressive mind was requisite. The radical change and conditions of affairs brought new and important questions before the court. Precedents were searched for in vain. Laws had to be made to meet the new and strange conditions of affairs. Cartter's mind was so elementary, and his courage of the kind that made it easy for him to reach satisfactory conclusions and cut through the difficulties. He made his impress upon the judicial proceedings of the court, and his record is in every sense one entirely creditable to him. He grew to the full measure of the emergencies and had the brains and the fearlessness to meet all difficulties and successfully surmount them. It is safe to say that if he had been more of a student in his early life and had had the suavity and culture of his contemporary, Chase, he would have been one of the foremost judges on the federal bench.

It is well known that when in practice Mr. Cartter was often rough and coarse in his style of trying cases, and in later years referred to it as something to be regretted. He was not proud of the character he had won in that style of litigation. While brusque and at times arbitrary on the bench, he was quick to take in the humorous side of the case, as the following incident will exhibit: Mrs. Lockwood, a lawyer practicing at the Washington bar, appeared in court with a party whom she wanted to offer as surety on an appeal bond, and it was necessary that he be approved by the court. The surety offer was a typical Virginian darkey of the old school, wearing an old silk hat, an ancient dress coat, with brass buttons and what was once a white vest, in which garb he appeared before the court, hat in hand. Judge Cartter eyed him curiously and then blurted out: "Well, uncle, what's the condition of your earthly possessions?" The darkey, having been sworn, testified that he owned a certain well known piece of real estate unincumbered. Cartter, after hearing his statement, said, "Well, you'll do. If you can show as good spiritual assets on judgment day you'll be well off." He approved the bond. The spectators and lawyers were hilarious and the darkey marched out of the crowded court room with a triumphant air.

Judge Cartter died April 16, 1887, of cancer of the stomach, leaving his family in very comfortable circumstances.

GEORGE BLISS.

From 1833 to 1853, a period of twenty years, the eighteenth congressional district, then composed of Wayne and Stark, was not changed. In 1842 the legislature redistricted the state and an effort was then made to separate the two counties, in order no doubt, to give some Democratic aspirant of an adjoining county a chance for congress. But Judge Hostetter was the senator for Stark that session and he opposed it violently. He belonged to the Jacksonian school, and was uncompromising, saying, in a speech, that "It must be Wayne and Stark, or Stark and Wayne; damned if he would ever cast a vote for anything else," and as there was no yielding on his part, so it was made. The inhabitants of the two counties are homogeneous people, mostly Pennsylvanians and their descendants, and they did not like the idea of being associated with Yankeedom.

George Bliss, who served in the district from 1853 to 1855, was born in Jericho, Vermont, January 1, 1813. He came to Ohio in 1833 and graduated from Dennison College, Granville. He studied law with D. K. Carter, in Akron, and after being admitted to the bar was taken by him into partnership. As a firm they were quite successful. On the election of Judge Wade to the United States senate Governor Wood appointed Bliss his successor, a position he held until a change in the state constitution in 1852 vacated the office. He made an able judge. Soon after his retirement from the bench he removed to Wooster and formed a partnership with John McSweeney. In 1852 he received the nomination for congress from the eighteenth district, and was elected. His opponent was Darius Lyman, a member of the third party, then known as the Free Soil party. It is proper to state, for the information of those ignorant of political movements of that day, that as the Whig party lost support the Free-Soil gained. The Free-Soil party then held the same relation to the two great parties, Whig and Democrat, as does the Prohibition party of today. The present Republican party is made up of what was left of the Whig party, united with the Free-Soil party. The apportionment under the census of 1850 increased the ratio of representation, and as Wayne and Stark had not the numerical strength required it became necessary to make a new deal, and they became separated, much to their dissatisfaction. The result was Portage, Stark and Summit became the eighteenth district and Wayne was made a part of the fourteenth. Judge Bliss was elected a second term and served in the thirty-eighth congress, from December, 1863, to March 3, 1865.

Judge Bliss was a man of fine appearance and of acknowledged ability. He had a peculiarity of expression, or rather a hesitancy in his speech, occasioned by a twitch of the muscles of one side of the face; but it was never considered a disadvantage; rather the contrary, as it made his expression more emphatic. He was a forcible speaker, argumentative and influential, whether before a jury or promiscuous audience. He married Miss Fish, of Williamstown, New York, who bore him five children, one daughter and four sons. They, with the mother, afterward resided in Brooklyn, New York. Judge Bliss died in Wooster October 24, 1868, from paresis, commonly known as softening of the brain.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER.

Benjamin F. Leiter was born in Leitersburg, Maryland, October 13, 1813. His father was a carpenter by trade and of limited means. His early education was what the common schools of that day afforded. Emphatically was he a self made man, and whatever of honor and fame he attained in after

years was through his own exertions and without adventitious aid.

He left his parental home when about twenty to visit his uncle, Jacob Myers, owner of the Myers mills, on East Nimishillen, near Canton. Pleased with the country, he concluded to remain, his uncle proffering him employment at whatever there was to do about the mills—driving teams, attending to the mill or keeping books. Ben, as he was familiarly called, was stout and hearty and of an accommodating disposition, willing to turn his hand to anything that offered. Naturally of bright intellect, he employed much of his time in reading and study. He had some experience in teaching before leaving home, and the second winter in Stark he was employed to take charge of a school in an adjoining district. The patrons of the school were well pleased with his ability, and when the present free school system went into operation he was the first teacher engaged in Canton.

While employed in teaching he was elected township clerk and also justice of the peace, which office he held for three successive terms. During this time he took up the study of law, reciting to D. A. Starkweather. On his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Hon. George W. Belden. He was attentive to business and did well; became active in politics, and, in connection with Ed Carney, purchased the Stark County Democrat, then owned by Colonel Gotshall. They ran it in partnership a little over a year, when, not being able to agree, they sold out to McGregor & Son.

Mr. Leiter was what is called in the political parlance of the day, a "hustler," and in 1848 was elected to the state legislature, and again in 1849. At the latter session the two parties were so equally divided that there was a bitter and prolonged contest for the speakership. Mr. Leiter obtained possession of the chair by a coup de main, and after considerable filibustering, with some sacrifice of comfort, succeeded in being made permanent speaker. He was apt in acquiring the necessary knowledge to become a parliamentarian and was soon a popular presiding officer. In 1850 he was a candidate for the senate, but was defeated, while the balance of the Democratic ticket was elected. This was a rebuff and calculated to embitter his feeling against the party. He became lukewarm in politics, and for several years measurably stood aloof.

In the spring of 1854 Senator Douglas' bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, caused great dissatisfaction throughout the North. Mr. Leiter was among those who were hostile to the measure and was very outspoken in his denunciation of the administration. While this state of feeling was rife a secret, oath-bound political organization, known as "Know Nothings," sprang, like Jonah's gourd, into existence. The writer is unable to state by what mighty magic this order succeeded in bamboozling so many voters into the order, but they went in—Whigs, who were in the fix of Macawber, "waiting for something to turn up;" disaffected Democrats, who wanted an excuse to leave the party; the floating vote, who went in from curiosity, and some from a prejudice against foreigners and Catholics. Mr. Leiter was a chief among them, and so manipulated the crowd that he secured the nomination to the thirty-fourth congress as a Republican and was elected, receiving in the district 8,738 votes, against 5,023 votes for Ebenezer Spalding, Democrat. His course in congress meeting the approbation of the Republican party, he was renominated at the district convention and re elected, defeating General Lahm, Democrat. During his entire service he was a member of the committee on Indian affairs. The remark has been frequently made that

Ben Leiter was the most thoughtful and obliging congressman ever sent from this district in remembering his constituents by supplying them with documents and seeds.

Mr. Leiter married Miss Catherine Burger, of Canton, by whom he had seven children, all dead but one daughter, Mrs. Volney Fulmer, of Canton. One son was killed in the army. Benjamin Leiter died on June 17, 1866.

This paper completes the list of those who have served in congress from the Stark district and are no longer living. My effort has been to keep alive their fading honors. The later members are still living and adding to their history. Their records will be written when ended, if not by me, by some other hand. They are Sidney Edjerton, of Summit county; Ephraim R. Eckley, Carroll county; Jacob H. Ambler, Columbiana county; L. D. Woodworth, Mahoning county; J. H. Wallace, Columbiana county; William McKinley, Jr., Stark county.

William McKinley

Ida S. McKinley.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.—To the state of Ohio has been given the supreme honor of furnishing to the United States every President chosen by the people since Abraham Lincoln to the present writing, 1903, with a single exception. Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley were all natives of the Buckeye state.

The last named of these great sons of Ohio, William McKinley, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, on January 29, 1843. He came of that sturdy race, the Scotch-Irish, which has given to the country so many men of character and worth. He was of an old American family. His grandsires fought in the war of the Revolution with devotion and courage. His father, also William McKinley, was a man of strong characteristics, a great reader, and one who thought out his own convictions as he had wrought his own way in the world. He was an iron-master and engaged in that business when the subject of this sketch was born. William McKinley had a strong and upright father; he was doubly fortunate in having a great and noble mother. It has been said that no great man was ever born except of a great mother. Nancy Allison McKinley, the wife of William McKinley, Sr., and mother of the future President, was one of nature's noblewomen. She possessed in rare degree those qualities which gave character to her son. She was gentle, yet strong. She was modest, yet self reliant. She had supreme good sense. She recognized intuitively the fitness of things and acted accordingly. She was quietly proud of her great son, yet never boasted nor said a word which any mother might not say of a boy who had shown character and good works. "William was a good boy," she would quietly remark to those who praised him before her. She lived an even, temperate life and saw her son inaugurated to the chair of Washington and Lincoln. Fortunately, she was spared the pain of his dastardly taking off. She taught her son to love God and to respect the rights of his fellows. Under her guidance, he early united with the Methodist Episcopal church, retaining his membership throughout his life. It is said to have been the mother's ambition that William might some day be a bishop. If his career took another direction, he never forgot the lessons of his youth and throughout life he was a man of deep religious convictions. He was never ostentations of his religion. In all the phases of his active and varied career it was his practice to seek daily guidance from on High. The religious freedom he claimed for himself he freely granted to all, and numbered among his friends men of all creeds and of no creed at all. He did not boast of his righteousness; he had none of the "I am holier than thou" in his make-up. Without shadow of turning, he quietly followed the path in which his good mother had set his youthful feet when he began the journey of life.

In order that his family might receive better

advantages for education, William McKinley, Sr., sought a home where they could avail themselves of broader opportunities for mental culture and improvement, and with this in view, removed with his family to Poland, Mahoning county. This town was the seat of one of the small but excellent institutions of learning for which Ohio is known. At the Poland Academy William McKinley received most of his higher education. The classes were not large but the instruction was thorough and the pupils of that kind who really strive for improvement and are not merely sent to college for want of something else to do, or because that is the conventional thing with young people in this country. At the academy he is spoken of as a good student and an earnest debater in one of the literary societies of the institution. He passed one year in the college at Meadville, Pennsylvania, taught school and for a time worked in the Poland postoffice. His education was not completed when the civil war of 1861 began. He was only seventeen years of age, but he did not hesitate to enter the ranks of the soldiers of the Union who went forth to battle for their country. With thousands of others of the best youth of the land, he believed his country had a right to the service of her sons, and if need be their lives, that our government might live. He enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment had in the ranks the flower of young and devoted manhood. Its roll of officers is unique in the character and services of its members. Its first colonel was William S. Rosecrans, lieutenant-colonel, Stanley Matthews, afterwards United States senator and judge of the supreme court; major, Rutherford B. Hayes, afterwards President. With the election of William McKinley, this regiment gave to the country two Presidents. While our volunteer soldier missed the opportunities for more complete higher education, he profited by the experience which came from army life. He learned to submit to discipline, to endure hardships, to accept victory or defeat as it came; to be cool, self-possessed and courageous. Who shall say that the foundations of character may not be laid in such a school as well as in the studies and duties of an academic course? It is the testimony of his comrades that William McKinley made a good soldier. That he was brave and competent is shown in his rise, young as he was, to the rank of brevet major at the close of the war. He served on the staffs of Generals Hayes and Crooks. To the former he became devotedly attached, a friendship fully reciprocated by General Hayes, who has said that he knew young McKinley like a book and loved him like a brother. The regiment served throughout the war, participating in many skirmishes and battles. General Hastings, who was a close friend and served with McKinley, has given an incident of his army experience which illustrates at once his kindness of heart and firm confidence in the triumph of a just cause. When the Federal army was driven by Early's troops back through Winchester, an old Quaker lady, who sympathised with the Union cause, stood at her gate weeping as the retreating troops passed by; McKinley saw her and reining his horse to the curb, said "Don't worry, my dear madam, we are not hurt as much as it seems; we shall be back here again in a few days." The prophecy was fulfilled—in a few days the triumphant Union army, with Sheridan at the head, swept back through Winchester, driving Early and his forces from the Shenandoah valley.

The war ended, Major McKinley returned to his home in Poland and began the study of law. He was fortunate in having for his preceptor Judge Charles E. Glidden, a man of fine presence, of learning as a lawyer, and eloquent as an advocate and public speaker. He completed his law studies at the Albany Law School and in 1867 was admitted to the Ohio bar. He had then to solve the question which

confronts every young barrister as to the best location in which to begin the practice of his chosen profession. This problem was largely solved for him by the residence of a beloved sister who was then and for many years continued to be an honored teacher in the public schools of Canton, the county seat of the populous and wealthy county of Stark. In a short time Major McKinley became one of the leading lawyers of his county and in 1869 was elected prosecuting attorney, a place then much sought by young lawyers for the opportunity it furnished for practice and acquaintance. If his career had not been deflected a few years later from law to politics, he would have attained high rank as a lawyer and jurist. He early appreciated that more cases are won in their preparation than in their trial. He thoroughly prepared himself, and was always courteous in the presentation of his causes. It is said to have been his early ambition to become a common pleas judge. By temperament and ability he was peculiarly fitted to become a judge, but fate had other things in store for him. During the ten years of his legal practice in Stark county he was actively interested in political affairs, and in every campaign gave freely of his services as a public speaker in advocacy of the principles of the Republican party. For most young lawyers, the participation in political campaigns was not a matter needing much thought or investigation; it was an affair calling for little preparation; a drive into the country after court hours, and an offhand speech to the many or few who might assemble for such an occasion. Not so with McKinley. He made a thorough study of political questions and paid to every audience before which he appeared the compliment of thorough preparation. 1876, the same year that saw his old commander elected President of the United States, witnessed his election as a member of congress. McKinley's early life had brought him much in contact with the men who toil in shop and factory and he conceived a strong sympathy for them, and from his advent into congress became an ardent advocate of the policy of a protective tariff, which he believed would lead to the betterment of the condition of the laboring men of the country and give to their wives and children a greater share in the comforts of living. In one of his later speeches, we find him giving voice to this sentiment in these words: "The labor of a country constitutes its strength and its wealth, and the better that labor is conditioned, the higher its rewards, the wider its opportunity, and the greater its comforts and refinements, the more sacred will be our homes, the more capable will be our children, and the nobler will be the destiny that awaits us." For fourteen years he served his people as their representative. Weight and influence in congress is gained only by men of exceptionable ability and great industry. The house is no respecter of persons, and sooner or later every man's measure is taken for what he really is. Major McKinley soon became one of its leaders. Upon the tariff question he became a recognized authority and the leader among the advocates of the protective tariff. The fourteen years of his congressional service were years of constant growth and the experience of that time was an invaluable preparation for the great work that the years had yet in store for him. In 1878, a turning point in his career, he had carried a gerrymandered district organized for his defeat. In 1890 the work was more effectually done, and Major McKinley was located in a district Democratic beyond all peradventure. It had a nominal Democratic majority of about three thousand. After a campaign of unprecedented activity, Major McKinley was defeated, but the three thousand majority was reduced to a little more than three hundred. He retired from congress as chairman of the ways and means committee which framed the tariff act known as the McKinley Bill. After this act was passed there came one

of those temporary revulsions of public sentiment resulting in a change of the party in power in the administration of public affairs. The McKinley tariff law was bitterly attacked and it is claimed much misrepresented by its opponents. The result of the election in favor of the Democrats was generally attributed to the onslaught on this measure. Many friends of the protective tariff were disposed to modify their views to meet the change in public sentiment. Not so with McKinley. He declared that the principles of the Republican party were no less sacred in defeat than in victory, and the battle must go on under the old banner and for the faith so often endorsed by the people. The Republicans of Ohio stood with him and without dissent nominated him for governor in 1891. He threw himself into the fight with renewed energy and zeal and was triumphantly elected after one of the most arduous campaigns in a state celebrated for political warfare. In 1893 he was again chosen governor of his native state and by a greatly increased majority over that of 1891. The duties of the governor of Ohio are not ordinarily arduous. Governor McKinley made an excellent executive. He had on several occasions to meet threatened outbreaks of violence and evinced a firm determination to uphold the supremacy of the law and maintain the public peace. These four years were no less years of growth. He had leisure for study and development. His addresses delivered during that period cover a wide range of subjects and give evidence of his mental versatility. Nor was he idle in political affairs beyond the borders of his own state. He had become a national figure and one of the most popular orators of the day. In 1894 he traveled far and wide, being everywhere met by throngs of his countrymen and continually growing in popular esteem. As the year 1896 approached it became apparent that he was to be the choice of his party for the presidential nomination. Others were mentioned, but the tide had set in so strongly for him that his selection was inevitable. He had been in the shadow of the nomination for this great office before. In the convention of 1888 it is generally believed that his loyalty to the distinguished statesman whose cause he upheld prevented his own selection. The speech made in declining to be considered a candidate became famous in convention annals and made a lasting impression upon the country. He said: "Mr. President and Gentleman of the Convention, I am here as one of the chosen representatives of my state. I am here by resolution of the Republican state convention, commanding me to cast my vote for John Sherman for President, and to use every worthy endeavor to secure his nomination. I accepted the trust because my heart and judgment were in accord with the letter and spirit and purpose of that resolution. It has pleased certain delegates to cast their votes for me for President. I am not insensible to the honor they would do me, but in the presence of the duty resting upon me, I cannot remain silent with honor. I cannot consistently with the wish of the state whose credentials I bear and which has trusted me; I cannot consistently with my own views of personal integrity, consent or even seem to consent to permit my name to be used as a candidate before this convention. I would not respect myself if I could find it in my heart to do or permit to be done that which could even be ground for any one to suspect that I wavered in my loyalty to Ohio, or my devotion to the chief of her choice and the chief of mine. I do not request—I demand that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me."

It was supposed that the campaign of 1896 would be fought upon the issue of the protective tariff, but it had hardly begun when the lines were drawn upon the so called silver question, the Democrats favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and

the Republicans standing for the maintenance of the gold standard with limited silver coinage to be maintained at par with gold. Governor McKinley promptly met this new issue and made many addresses on that question to the people. "I do not know what you think," said he, "but to me it seems better to open the mills to the labor of the country than the mints to the free coinage of silver." This way of putting things could not but appeal to men willing to work but deprived of the privilege in the general stagnation of business then prevailing in the country. The campaign in 1896 was unique in the history of politics, the candidate remaining in his home in Canton, where he was visited by thousands of his countrymen, making sometimes as many as twenty speeches in a single day—giving to each delegation something appropriate to the time and occasion. These speeches were carried by the Associated Press all over the country and made a profound and favorable impression. The result of that campaign was his triumphant election to the Presidency. Congress was at once called in extra session, and a tariff bill passed framed on lines consistent with the protective policy of the Republican party.

Mr. McKinley found our relations with Spain in a critical condition due to the situation in Cuba. He determined to do all that he could in the range of his official duties to better the condition of the Cuban people, to relieve our own country from the strain of the situation so irritating and so near our doors. It was his purpose to accomplish these ends if possible without involving the country in war. These purposes are the key to his Cuban policy, developed in his instructions to our minister at Madrid, and in the measures in relief of the starving and suffering people of Cuba. Much had been accomplished and no backward steps taken, when the unlooked-for happened in the treacherous anchoring of the "Maine" where she became the easy prey of malicious persons bent upon her destruction. The President fully realized that a peaceable settlement was no longer possible which did not include the withdrawal of Spain from the American continent, and our minister at Madrid was promptly advised that no other settlement would be satisfactory, and that no assistance could be afforded to plans of so-called autonomy under Spanish rule. Congress had voted fifty millions of dollars to be expended for the national defense. This meant possible war, and whilst working for a peaceable solution war preparations were rapidly pushed. The passage of a resolution demanding Spanish withdrawal from Cuba was met by Spain sending our minister his passports and the war had begun. The President became in fact as well as in nominal authority the commander-in-chief of the army and navy and, aided by his able advisers in those departments of the government, directed our forces by land and by sea. Fortunately, the conflict was short and decisive, and the triumph of the American arms complete. On August 12, 1898, the protocol was signed in Washington, practically ending the war between the two countries. Then came important questions as to the terms of the treaty of peace. That treaty was negotiated at Paris by a commission of five members representing each country. In directing the terms of the treaty, the President had no hesitation in demanding the termination of Spanish sovereignty in western waters by the cession of Porto Rico and the relinquishment of sovereignty in Cuba. He came more slowly to the conclusion that our duty required us to assume governmental responsibility over the Philippine islands. After the most anxious consideration, he reached the conclusion that the situation did not permit of our withdrawal and the interdependence of the islands did not permit of a division of the archipelago. With concessions to a defeated country, he directed the making of the treaty which assumed the responsibility he believed to be right and

in accord with the well-grounded sentiment of the majority of his countrymen. He looked upon our growing territory as an enlargement of the bounds of liberty. The exploitation of a weak people for our benefit was utterly foreign to his thought and purpose, and he bent every energy to the uplifting of these people by spreading the means of education and giving the right of self-government in as great a degree and as fast as the situation permitted.

So much had his countrymen learned to know his great qualities of head and heart and to trust his wisdom and courage that he became the unquestioned leader of his party. In 1900, he was nominated by acclamation for another term of the Presidency and elected by an increased majority. The most important event in the few months of his second term grew out of the outbreak in China. Our troops in the Philippines were utilized in the rescue of our legation in China imperilled by the Boxer uprising. The safety of foreigners being secure, President McKinley led the way in an example of moderation in victory towards a weak power which made possible a peace without spoliation, while safeguarding the personal and commercial rights of other peoples.

It was one of the cherished purposes of President McKinley in entering upon his duties to build up cordial relations between the sections of his country which had been in deadly strife in the greatest of civil wars. On leaving Canton to take up the untried duties of his office, he said to the assembled neighbors and friends: "To all of us the future is as a sealed book, but if I can by official act or administration or utterance in any degree add to the prosperity and unity of our beloved country, and the advancement and well-being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote the best and the most unselfish efforts of my life to that end." He believed that his country should be a union in fact as well as in name. The most important consular office within his gift was held by an ex-Confederate officer, the gallant Fitzhugh Lee. To the partisan request for his removal he made answer as he did to the later demand of Spain when she asked his removal from office, that he would be retained so long as he did his duty with the ability and patriotism which characterized his acts. When the war with Spain came the South no less than the North rallied to the support of the government, Lee and Wheeler and the sons of those who had worn the gray making common cause with those whose blood was of the men who had defended the flag in '61. He had the pleasure of seeing the sectional line disappear in the zeal with which a united country faced a foreign foe. Meeting his Southern brethren at the close of the Spanish war, he gave utterance to his joy at this consummation in these fervent words: "Reunited! Glorious realization. It expresses the thought of my mind and the long delayed consummation of my heart's desire as I stand in this presence. It interprets the hearty demonstrations here witnessed and is the patriotic refrain of all sections and all lovers of the Republic. Reunited! One country again and one country forever! Proclaim it from the press and pulpit, teach it in the schools, write it across the skies! The world sees it and feels it, it cheers every heart North and South, and brightens every American home. Let nothing ever strain it again! At peace with all the world and with one another, what can stand in the path of our progress and prosperity?" When he was stricken down no words of sympathy could exceed in feeling and kindness those which came from the South. Many applications came from those who had been in arms against the Union for places in the cortege which bore him to the tomb. One company from Atlanta, Georgia, rather than fail to pay this tribute made application for honorary membership in the Ohio National Guard which

had been detailed by the governor of Ohio for the occasion. Truly he was the "well beloved of the people."

William McKinley was married, January 25, 1871, to Ida Saxton, daughter of James A. Saxton, of Canton. Mr. Saxton was a man of fine business qualifications and a leading banker of Stark county. Two children, Katie and Ida, were born of this union, one dying in infancy and the other living only a few years. This bereavement and the illness which followed the birth of her second child broke the once vigorous health of the wife. It did not prevent her loving interest and sympathy in all that went to make up the illustrious career of her beloved husband. His tender devotion to her never failed. Through all the years and until the hand-clasp loosened in the long sleep, he led the stricken companion with a strong and gentle love which altered not and knew no shadow of turning. Death's arrow never struck down a more devoted companion, nor left a sadder hearth than the one by which the bereaved wife keeps the endless vigil of devotion and love.

William McKinley loved his home and cherished his friends. No matter to what heights of success he arose, to his friends and neighbors he was ever the same. To others he may have been the executive head of the nation, entrusted with powers which might make or mar its destiny; at home, he was ever the familiar guide, counsellor and friend of those who, knowing him best, loved him most. He was devotedly attached to his Canton home, and took an almost boyish delight in improving and beautifying it. He enjoyed beyond measure the summer months which he passed there in comparative freedom from official cares, with his wife and the association of the friends and companions who had known him from young manhood. His ideal of home was one of peace and comfort, not extravagance and display. "The American home," he declared, "where honesty, sobriety and truth preside, and a simple every-day virtue without pomp and ostentation is practiced, is the nursery of all true education." In homes like these, his countrymen, bereft of one of their own, mourn his untimely death. It was in the upbuilding and multiplying of such homes that William McKinley found the highest duty of constructive statesmanship and the true safeguard of the Republic.

Those who seek in William McKinley the leader and President who undertook to set up his own policies and views in defiance of public opinion and without regard to the sentiments of co-ordinate branches of the government will be disappointed. He believed in his country and its institutions. He believed that the sober sense of the people of a republic was the ultimate appeal of the statesman. To questions of public policy he gave the most earnest and careful consideration, and sought to guide public sentiment in the channels he believed best for the people. He delighted to take his countrymen into his confidence by frequent visits among them and frank utterances in their presence. No one can state his ideals so well as himself, and in his tribute to Lincoln we may find his views of the duties of a chief magistrate of a free people: "What were the traits of character which made Abraham Lincoln prophet and master without a rival in the great crisis of our history? What gave him such mighty power? To me the answer is simple. Lincoln had sublime faith in the people. He walked with and among them. He recognized the importance of an enlightened public sentiment and was guided by it. Even amid the vicissitudes of war he concealed little from public view and inspection. In all he did he invited rather than evaded criticism. He submitted his plans and purposes as far as practicable to public consideration with perfect frankness and sincerity. There was such homely simplicity in his character that it could not

he hedged in by pomp of place or the ceremonies of high official station. He was so accessible to the public that he seemed to take the whole people into his confidence. Here, perhaps, was one secret of his power. The people never lost their confidence in him, however much they unconsciously added to his personal discomfort and trials. His patience was almost superhuman, and who will say that he was mistaken in the treatment of the thousands who thronged continually about him? More than once when reproached for permitting visitors to crowd upon him he asked in pained surprise: 'Why, what harm does this confidence in men do me? I get only good and inspiration from it.'" How unconsciously yet how truthfully in this picture he holds the mirror up to his own character and conduct. No less faithfully has he drawn his own portrait when saying of him: "Lincoln had that happy, peculiar habit, which few public men have attained, of looking away from the deceptive and misleading influences about him—and none are more deceptive than those of public life in our capitals—straight into the hearts of the people. He could not be deceived by the self-interested host of eager counsellors who sought to enforce their own peculiar views upon him as the views of the country. He chose to determine for himself what the people were thinking about and wanted to do, and no man ever lived who was a more accurate judge of their opinions and wishes." William McKinley knew that a war begun without exhausting every means of reaching an honorable peace would not be justified by the sober sense of the people. He knew that neither law nor fact, when fully discussed and fairly developed, would justify the recognition of the so-called Cuban republic, and he stood like a rock against the folly of such a course, and time has vindicated the wisdom of his position. When his mind was made up he was firm and immovable. Seeking the advice and listening to the opinions of others, associated in the responsibilities of his administration, he was the executive head of the government and took the responsibility of ultimate decision upon himself. All the terms of peace were as clear to him when Spain first asked for them as they ever were, save the disposition of the Philippine Islands—there he wished for investigation and deliberation. Turn again to his picture of Lincoln, "'He was neither an autocrat nor a tyrant; if he moved slowly sometimes it was better to move slowly, and like the successful general he was, he was only waiting for his reserve to come up. Possessing almost unlimited power, he yet carried himself like one of the humblest of men. He weighed every subject. He considered and reflected upon every phase of public duty. He got the average judgment of the plain people." As truly as Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley believed that this average judgment was the power that should control in the public affairs of a free people.

In early September, 1901, he responded to an invitation to deliver an address at the Buffalo Exposition. On the fourth day of that month he made his last speech to his countrymen. William McKinley's career had been a steady growth from his entrance into public life. His last public utterance was not only marked by strength and beauty of diction, but contained a declaration in favor of liberal trade relations with other countries which was everywhere read with interest and viewed as a forerunner of the policy which the President would advocate. He was recognized as the first of protectionists; he had lived to see the industrial development of his country until it led the manufacturing nations of the world. He declared the pressing need of more markets, and favored an enlightened policy which should seek reciprocal trade with other countries without impairing the high standards of American production and wages. The concluding portions of that memorable address come to us now

THE McKINLEY HOME.

with the tender beauty of a benediction: "The good work will go on. It can not be stopped. These buildings will disappear; this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

'Make it live beyond its too short living
With praises and thanksgiving.'

Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired and the high achievements there will be wrought through this exposition? Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all those who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler efforts for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only great commerce and trade for us all, but more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship, which will deepen and endure. Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of the earth."

On September 6th, while holding a public reception, he was stricken by the assassin, lingering until September 14, when he died.

Nothing in his career gave more evidence of the great character about to be removed from earth than the fortitude and patience with which he met his doom. His first word was to restrain the people from taking sudden and unlawful vengeance upon the wretch who had fired upon him; then of the invalid wife, that the news might be broken gently to her. Having every reason to hold life dear, no complaint at the harshness of his fate escaped him. "It is God's way; his will, not ours, be done," said this strong and gentle man as he sank to his final rest.

Who shall speak adequately of his gentleness and kindness? Cardinal Newman has said: "It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say that he is one who never inflicts pain." If that be the test, he was indeed one "who wore without reproach the grand old name of gentleman."

William McKinley never consciously wronged a fellow-being. It was his rule not only to refrain from inflicting pain but to scatter joy wherever he could. He would step aside from a march of retreat to assure a weeping mother, who loved the Union, that defeat was but for a day and would be turned into victory. Steadfast in his friendships, he would not swerve from loyalty for the glittering of the Presidency. Enduring the burdens which came before, during and after the war, no word of impatience ever escaped him, and he met the people with a smile of welcome and a word of encouragement. He would turn from the most important affairs of state to give a flower to a little child, or to say a kindly word to some visitor for whom he could do no more. Resentments he had none. He believed life was too short to give any of his time to cherishing animosity. Sensitive to criticism, no one ever heard him utter an unkind word of another. He met calumny with silence and unjust criticism with charity. His was the gospel of cheerfulness. His presence was sunshine, never gloom; his encouraging word dispelled doubt and nerved others to their duty. So gentle, kind and true had been this life that not even his slayer could strike at him! With this gentleness, what mighty strength! Death meets all on equal terms. The man as he is then stands unveiled. With so much to make life dear this strong man did not falter when the summons came. Looking forward to retirement in the home he loved, sure of the affection of his countrymen and the respect of the world, holding the hand of his loved companion whose welfare had ever been the first purpose of his life, and whose returning strength had made his last summer one of the

brightest, he entered the valley of the shadow of death with no murmur at his fate, leaning on the rod and staff which had comforted his fathers, died as he had lived, in humble submission to the will of God. "Now while he was thus in discourse, his countenance changed, his strong man bowed under him, and after he had said: 'Take me for I come unto Thee,' he ceased seen of them."

He lives in the love of his countrymen. His character will grow brighter with the years; the nobleness of his life, the sublime heroism of his death shall never perish from the memory of men. He will live in the thousands of homes where comfort and domestic peace reflect the wisdom of his statesmanship. He will live in the beneficence of his example at every hearth where succeeding generations shall recount the strength and beauty of his character and tell again the story of his life.

William R. Day

JOHN DANNER, one of Canton's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, was born in this city on March 10, 1823, the only son of Jacob and Anna (Slusser) Danner, both natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in the year 1795 and the mother on April 1, 1803. The maternal grandfather was Philip Slusser, who built the first mill in Stark county in 1816. The Slusser family were among the pioneers of Canton. Jacob Danner, father of John, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and came to Canton from Center county, Pennsylvania, to which county his parents removed when he was a boy, in 1816, and here married Anna Slusser in 1821. They became the parents of two children, their daughter Harriet becoming the wife of Joseph S. Saxton. The mother of Mr. John Danner died in 1880 and the father in 1845.

John Danner was reared in his native city, where he was also educated. He attended for a time the private school of Rev. T. M. Hopkins, a Presbyterian minister, from whom he gained much valuable knowledge. He began his practical life as a clerk in the store of Martin Wikidal, one of Canton's pioneer merchants, with whom he spent four years. After that he went to Massillon, where he clerked for four years more for L. & S. Rawson, prominent pioneer merchants. In 1865, in company with John R. Bucher, he started what was called the Canton Stove Works, but not liking the business, sold out at the end of one year. After this he embarked in the clothing and dry-goods business, which he carried on until 1876, when he disposed of his stock, and that same year patented what is known as the John Danner revolving book-case. This piece of library furniture he manufactured for two years in a small way, only about forty men being employed, but the strong, steady growth of the trade of the house reached such dimensions that it necessitated removal to more extensive and convenient premises to cope with the increased demand. In 1890 they removed to their present site on Navarre street, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, where they erected large frame buildings, fifty by one hundred and eighty-two feet, and fitting them throughout with modern machinery, occupied the same with increased and increasing facility and business until May 31, 1903, when the plant was destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted by this disaster, which was indeed one, as the insurance on the plant was light, the company began at once the erection of their present brick factory, on the old foundation, being fifty by two hundred feet, the addition being two stories in height. They now employ from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred men. Upon the forming of the company, Mr. Danner, the inventor, became president of the same, C. B. Campbell,

superintendent; J. F. Campbell, treasurer and J. M. Danner, secretary. They sell direct to the trade throughout the United States, and also have a large trade in foreign cities, especially in Montreal, Canada; Paris, France, and London, England. The Danner revolving bookcases were the first practical articles of the kind ever patented, and all others gotten out later are gross infringements of the same.

October 4, 1847, Mr. Danner married Miss Terressa A. Millard, a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, who was born July 24, 1828, the daughter of William J. and Betsy J. (Ball) Millard, both natives of Onondago county, New York, who after their marriage removed to Tioga county, Pennsylvania. William J. Millard was a soldier in the war of 1812, and received an honorable discharge. Col. Ball, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Danner, also served in the above war, where he distinguished himself in several engagements and his regiment did good service in many sanguinary battles. Two brothers of Mrs. Danner served in the war of the Rebellion. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Danner, as follows: Anna died at the age of two years; Mary E.; Julia A. married L. M. Jones, attorney, of Canton; Harriet N. married J. F. Campbell; Edith R. married S. S. C. Gaskell, of Canton; John N. married May Shanafelt, of Canton, and Almina T., who married Charles M. Bawsel, of Columbus, Ohio, now of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Danner has served six years as a member of the city council, and also served a similar period on the school board. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist church of Canton, having joined the same in Massillon in 1842 and 1847, respectively. For over twenty years Mr. Danner was superintendent of the Sunday school and teacher of the Bible class, and still continues the latter. He was formerly a Whig, then a Republican in politics, but for a number of years has been a Prohibitionist of the most pronounced character, and even at his advanced age is still deeply and actively interested in all temperance work. He has always been found on the side of law and morality.

REV. CHARLES W. BREWBAKER, D. D.—There are but few divines in the United Brethren church of Ohio that have enjoyed greater prestige in theological circles than the scholarly and erudite Dr. Brewbaker, the efficient and popular pastor of one of the large and influential congregations of the city of Canton. One of the notable men of his day and generation in the religious body with which he is identified and a minister of much more than local repute, his talents have won him recognition among the leading clergymen of the state, while his work for the Master in Canton will remain a monument to his memory far more enduring than marble shaft or granite obelisk. Many years ago three brothers by the name of Brewbaker left their native Switzerland and came to the new world, one settling in Canada, one in Virginia and the third in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. From the latter the subject of this review is descended, Peter Brewbaker, the Doctor's great-grandfather, was born in the township of Cocolica, Lancaster county, but later transferred his residence to the county of Franklin, in the same state, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-two years. He had a son John, who was born in Pennsylvania, May 22, 1797, and who, when a young man, married Miss Matilda Leiter, a native of Maryland and born near the town of Leitersburg, on the 8th of June, 1803. Her people were among the early settlers of Maryland and from them have descended many men of prominence in the professional and business world, among them being the Leiters, of Chicago, one of whom is now a merchant prince of that city and father-in-law of the present viceroy of India. By

occupation John Brewbaker was a cooper, in connection with which trade he also carried on the pursuit of agriculture. A man of sturdy honesty and high character, he was not religiously inclined, but lived a correct moral life and died at the age of eighty-eight, esteemed by all who knew him. His wife, a lady of excellent repute, departed this life in her sixty-sixth year and her body sleeps beside that of her husband in the old German Baptist cemetery, near Greencastle, Pennsylvania. Abraham Rush Brewbaker, son of the above and father of the subject of this sketch, is a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, born on a farm in what is now Peters township, January 28, 1838. He was reared an agriculturist, but began life for himself as a cabinetmaker, in addition to which he also became a proficient house painter. Later in life he and his twin brother, Andrew J. Brewbaker, were associated in cabinetmaking and undertaking at State Line, Pennsylvania, the latter subsequently withdrawing from the firm and moving to Dubuque, Iowa, where he earned the reputation of being one of the finest mechanics in the above city and also stood high as an enterprising man and public-spirited citizen. Abraham Brewbaker continued to run the business in Pennsylvania and is still an honored resident of State Line and one of the leading men of affairs in the county of Franklin. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Sourbeck, was born in Antrim township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th day of December, 1842, the daughter of Daniel Sourbeck, who owned a large nursery near the town of Greencastle. Mrs. Brewbaker was reared in the faith of the German Reformed church, but subsequently united with the United Brethren church, of which she is still a zealous member, as is also her husband.

Politically Mr. Brewbaker is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party and as such has been elected at different times to various local offices, in all of which he has shown himself worthy of the trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens. Nine children resulted from the marriage of Abraham and Mary Elizabeth Brewbaker, namely: Abraham, who died in infancy; Amelia also died when quite young; Peter G., a resident of State Line, Pennsylvania; Mary E., wife of John Holbert; Charles W., whose name furnishes the caption of this article; Virginia Dell, now Mrs. Daniel Swisher, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; Matilda E., who married Elmer Spessard, of Hagerstown, Maryland; Emma Myrtle, wife of George Mayhew, of State Line, and Harvey Cleveland, who is still under the parental roof.

Rev. Charles W. Brewbaker was born in the town of State Line, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th day of October, 1869, and attended the public schools of his native place until his seventeenth year. He made commendable progress in his studies, as is attested by the fact of his passing successfully the teacher's examination at the above age, but for various reasons he did not engage in educational work. He early showed promise as a scholar and as a boy possessed that positiveness of conviction and resoluteness of purpose which have been such marked traits of his mature years. Reared in an environment of religious influence and receiving from his childhood instruction in holy things, he was led, when a youth of seventeen, to give his heart to God and unite with the church, facts which had much to do in shaping his future course of life. Endowed with intellectual abilities fitting him for public service in the church and believing it his duty to enter the ministry, he was licensed when but eighteen years old, to preach the gospel. He delivered his first discourse in the town of Chewsville, Maryland, eleven miles from his home, and those who heard the sermon predicted for the youthful minister a long and useful career in the noble work in which he had been called. To better prepare himself for

his holy office. Dr. Brewbaker, in the spring of 1888, entered an academy at Buckhannon, West Virginia, and by his own efforts succeeded in working his way through the institution until completing the full course, graduating with a creditable record in the year 1890. He then became a student of the Western College, of Toledo, Iowa, in which he took the philosophic course and from which he was graduated in 1892. By reason of failing health he was obliged to forego further mental effort and turn his attention to outdoor exercise, and while thus engaged he supplied for about one year several churches that had no settled pastors. When sufficiently recovered he resumed his studies, entering, in the fall of 1893, the Union Biblical Seminary, at Dayton, Ohio, where he prosecuted his theological work until 1896, when he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, at the same time receiving the degree of Master of Philosophy from the college at Toledo, Iowa, which he had formerly attended.

With a mind well disciplined by thorough intellectual and theological training, Dr. Brewbaker was now well prepared for effective service in the ministry and beginning his labor on the Hagerstown circuit, in the Maryland conference, ministered to the churches under his charge with great acceptance and fruitful results for a period of two and a half years. In the fall of 1898 he resigned the above position to accept the pastorate of the First United Brethren church at Canton, and since that time he has labored with encouraging success in this city, building up the congregation materially and spiritually and adding greatly to its strength as an influential factor for good in the community. Realizing the need for thorough preparation in all lines of ministerial activity, he has spared no opportunity for the consummation of this laudable end; in addition to his ministerial work he has continued to prosecute systematically his theological studies, at first privately, but later under the direction of some of the ablest divines in the denomination to which he belongs. He spent one year taking a post-graduate course in psychology at Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, in addition to which he also took a course in practical and pastoral theology in the American University at Harriman, Tennessee, receiving from the latter institution, in 1900, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. At the present time he is taking a course in sociology, as prescribed by the Illinois Wesleyan University. In June, 1902, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Otterbein University, one of the leading educational institutions in the United States under the auspices of the United Brethren church. It will be seen from the foregoing that the life of Dr. Brewbaker has been one of great activity, signal usefulness and distinction in his chosen calling, but the amount of labor accomplished is but a prophecy of still greater activity and more fruitful results in years to come.

Dr. Brewbaker is interested in politics as a citizen and not as a partisan. In local matters he is not bound by party ties, but supports the candidate who is, in his judgment, best qualified for the office sought. An uncompromising enemy of the liquor traffic in all its forms and believing its power can only be effectually overcome by ridding the country of the evil, he has been of late years an avowed Prohibitionist, working zealously for the party and doing much for its success in this part of the state.

In the year 1900 Dr. Brewbaker was elected general corresponding secretary of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Brethren church, which position he still holds and through the medium of which he has been brought into close relation with the leaders of this department of work throughout the United States. He has proved a very capable official and discharges the functions of the secretaryship with the same zeal and energy that charac-

terize his public ministry. The Doctor is blessed with a comfortable share of this world's goods and is surrounded with evidences of a happy and prosperous life. He was married on the 30th of August, 1899, in Mowersville, Pennsylvania, to Miss Nellie Maude Snoke, a native of the place and daughter of Aaron F. and Sarah (Shomaker) Snoke. Mrs. Brewbaker was born October 30, 1877, received her early educational discipline in the public schools of Cumberland Valley, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and in 1896 was graduated from the Normal School at Shippensburg, of that state. She taught one year in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and demonstrated fine abilities as an instructor. A lady of refinement, varied culture and exemplary Christian character, she enters heartily into her husband's work, co-operating with him and others in strengthening the walls of Zion in the city of Canton. Rev. and Mrs. Brewbaker have one child, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who was born January 7, 1903.

DAVID A. ARTER, M. D.—Dr. Arter's success in the noble profession to which his talents have been devoted soon gave him worthy prestige and by a long life of consecration to the cause of suffering humanity he won an abiding place in the affections of the people. His signally successful career was abruptly terminated, some years ago, but his achievements up to that time, together with the potential influence for good which he has always exerted, will stand his fit and imperishable monument.

Michael Arter, the Doctor's father, was a native of Cumberland county, Maryland, but when a young man he came to Ohio, settling in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, where he learned the trade of tanning and currying under Joseph Richardson, a prominent business man of that town. Mr. Richardson had a daughter, Lydia, between whom and young Arter a fast friendship was soon cemented, which, ripening into love, eventually led to marriage. The father of Mrs. Arter sprang from an old and highly connected family of Quaker origin, and was born in the state of Pennsylvania, in September, 1774, the son of John and Lydia Richardson, who were early settlers of Lancaster county. Mrs. Richardson, whose birth occurred on the 27th of September, 1775, in York city, Pennsylvania, was the daughter of Joseph and Lydia Greene, the father a brother of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. She married Mr. Richardson on the 11th day of January, 1790, and about the year 1800 the two moved to Columbiana county, in the pioneer history of which he bore a conspicuous part. Mr. Richardson was one of the early business men of New Lisbon and in addition to mercantile pursuits carried on farming and tanning quite extensively, acquiring in the course of time large wealth and high social standing. He took a leading part in the public and political affairs of Columbiana county, served several terms in general assembly of Ohio and at one time was speaker of the house of representatives. He had three wives, the first of whom, referred to above, died a few years after moving to Ohio. She bore him three children, namely: Lydia, wife of Michael Arter and mother of the direct subject of this sketch; Jason and Albert G. The last named became a distinguished Methodist divine and preached for some years in eastern Ohio, thence removed to New York, where his daughter married a very wealthy and influential banker by the name of Shattuck. Mr. Richardson's second wife, whom he married in the year 1808, was Mrs. Elizabeth (Matthews) Robinson; she did not long survive her marriage, and subsequently, about 1812, Mr. Richardson chose for his third companion Lydia Myers, who bore him children as follows: Samuel, who died September 16, 1887,

near Morehead, Minnesota; Charles, a lawyer by profession, departed this life in Missouri; Joseph became a professor in a dental college in Cincinnati, and attained great prominence in his profession. He wrote many books and articles on dentistry, one in particular on "Mechanical Dentistry," becoming a text book; Louisa married a Mr. Dilworth, a wealthy coffee merchant of Pittsburg, and is still living in that city; Frank became prominent in medical circles and was at one time professor in a medical college in Cincinnati; he rose to distinguished prominence in his profession and died in Cincinnati; William, the youngest son, spent the greater part of his life in Pittsburg and it was in that city that his death occurred. Joseph Richardson, the father of these children, died at New Lisbon, Ohio, in the year 1831. In many respects he was much more than an ordinary man. He was a natural leader and moved among his fellows as one born to command. Physically he was of massive mold and dignified presence, being unusually tall and magnificently proportioned and in his prime weighing over three hundred pounds. He left the impress of his individuality deeply impressed upon the community in which he lived and is remembered as one of strong characters and leading public men of the county of Columbiana.

In the early settlement of Maryland, William Richardson, an uncle of Joseph, acquired title to three hundred and twenty acres of land within the corporate limits of Baltimore, which he afterward leased for a term of ninety-nine years. The land is now in the very heart of the city and, being covered with large business blocks, is conservatively valued at over eighty million dollars. The lease expired a number of years ago, but thus far the heirs have not been able to establish a legal claim to the property, although the matter has long been in litigation.

After his marriage to Lydia Richardson, Michael Arter engaged in the manufacture of leather at Hanover, Ohio, and continued to do a thriving business there until his retirement from active life. Like his father-in-law, he also became quite prominent in public affairs and for many years was a leading Republican politician of his county. During the days of slavery he was active in assisting run-away bondsmen by means of the "underground railroad" and through his instrumentality many poor black people were helped on their way to freedom across the Canadian border. After a long and useful life, he passed away at Hanover and his memory is still cherished in that place. Mrs. Arter bore her husband seven children and departed this life on the 14th day of October, 1864. The oldest of these offspring was Joseph, whose birth occurred on the 18th of October, 1817. He early became interested in politics and in recognition of valuable services rendered his party as well as on account of his peculiar fitness for the office, he was appointed collector of revenue for the seventeenth congressional district of Ohio, being the first man to hold the position. He then for six years held the position of county clerk at New Lisbon. Later he became interested in the development of oil lands in Ohio. He died at New Lisbon, leaving one son living, Richard, who also, like his father, held for six years the position of county clerk of New Lisbon. The second of the family is the subject of this sketch, after whom came Albert, who was born February 11, 1822, in the town of Hanover. He also became a politician and for many years was prominently identified with the public and political affairs of Columbiana county. Jane, who was born in January, 1824, married a clergyman by the name of Lowman and died on the 11th day of January, 1856. Jason, the next in order of birth, studied medicine with his brother, David A., of this review, and after attending medical college at Cincinnati and Cleveland, became division surgeon in the

Union army during the Civil war. Catherine Amanda, born April 30, 1828, married Rev. Mr. Wright, a Methodist minister of considerable note in eastern Ohio. The youngest member of the family, a son by the name of Thomas Jefferson, was born on the 22d day of July, 1830.

Dr. David A. Arter, to a review of whose life and professional career the remainder of this sketch is devoted, was born in Hanover, Columbiana county, Ohio, January 30, 1820, and at this writing has attained the ripe old age of eighty-three years, in full possession of his mental faculties, but by no means vigorous physicially. He spent his youth and early manhood in his native town and until the age of nineteen attended the public schools, in which he made rapid and substantial progress. The training thus received was suplemented by a three years' course in Allegheny College, after which he entered the office of Drs. Robinson & Carey, of Hanover, to begin his preliminary preparation for the medical profession.

Subsequently he read and also practiced under the direction of Dr. Hulderman, a prominent physician and surgeon of Minerva, and after spending six months in his office entered a medical college in Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in the year 1845. On receiving his degree Dr. Arter opened an office in the eastern part of Columbiana county, but after practicing three and a half months, and his receipts amounting to only eleven dollars, he concluded it wise to seek a new and more favorable field. Accordingly, on the 1st day of August, 1845, he located at Carrollton, in the county of Carroll, and during the ensuing twenty years practiced at that point with an eminent degree of success, both professionally and financially, earning much more than local repute as a skillful physician and surgeon. His practice took a very wide range and during his long residence in Carrollton his name became a household word in nearly every home in the county. On the 25th of April, 1865, Dr. Arter, much to the regret of the people of Carroll county, left that field and opened an office in Canton. When he came here he found five men practicing medicine in the city, all of whom have since died. He not only survived his associates of those days, but has outlived many who have come and gone the meanwhile, being at this time the oldest physician both in years and length of service in the county of Stark. The Doctor was not long in building up a lucrative practice in the town and surrounding county and for many years he was the leading practitioner in this part of the state, the constant demand for his services keeping him on the go day and night until his erstwhile strong and vigorous constitution began to feel the effects of too close application to duty. He took high rank in every department of the profession and earned a reputation as a successful healer and skillful surgeon such as few attain. It is the testimony of all who knew him during the palmy days of his career that Dr. Arter's presence in the sick room was like a genial ray of bright sunshine and under no circumstances did he fail to uphold the dignity of his calling or forget to be a gentleman. All testify to his ability in the line of his profession and to his strong integrity, sterling honesty and upright, manly conduct in the domain of citizenship.

Dr. Arter's life is a fair illustration of the fact that merit ultimately wins its own reward. He entered the medical profession with a determination to excel and become a true healer, and that he succeeded even beyond his most sanguine expectations is attested by the large measure of success which he achieved and the distinguished position he held among the most noted physicians in this part of the state. He continued to prosecute his profession with the most beneficial results until October 20, 1886, when a stroke of paralysis occurred which effectually ended his active career as a

practitioner. This grievous affliction came upon him in the night, rendering him for a time completely unconscious and when he revived it was with the memory of his previous life completely shattered. The power of speech had left him, likewise the strength of his vigorous intellect, and the pathetic experience of his wife, while teaching him to talk, and afterwards to spell and read, is one of the saddest chapters in the life history of this erstwhile able and brilliant man. Beginning with the alphabet, which he soon mastered, he began studying a small primer such as children use in school and in due time he could read fluently and understand equally as well. In the course of time his powers of mind returned, also his memory, and while still disabled physically he is mentally almost as vigorous and alert as in the days of his prime.

Dr. Arter has aways manifested a lively interest in political affairs and for many years was one of the Republican leaders in the county of Stark. He was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, took an active part in the campaign that followed and as long as he was able never lost sight of his duty to his party. He has studied deeply the great public and political questions of his time, and since the stroke which rendered him comparatively helpless has kept in touch with the trend of current events, also pursuing a wide range of reading, his acquaintance with the best literature of all ages being both general and profound. He possesses fine literary tastes and at times gives expression to his thought in beautifully written prose and verse. Some of his poetry, noted for purity of thought and elegance of diction, is well worthy of preservation, but thus far but little if any has been published. Quite recently he wrote a few stanzas, under the caption of "Our Earthly House," of which the following verses are samples. While prophetic of the end which in the course of nature cannot be far away, they indicate a sublime trust in an all-wise Father's guidance and breathe a spirit of devotion bespeaking the consolation which only religion affords:

Our earthly house is fast dissolving,
And mortal life will soon be o'er,
The cares within us now revolving
Will soon afflict our hearts no more.

Pure religion lasts forever,
Death will our spirits ever free,
Through endless ages onward rolling
This heavenly portion ours shall be.

Reverting to the domestic life of Dr. Arter, it is learned that he was first married on the 6th day of November, 1844, to Miss Almira Ferrell, of Columbiana county, Ohio, who died at Carrollton, November 28, 1859. She bore him three children: Florence, born January 6, 1846, married George Thomas and lives at Bellefontaine, this state; Alphonso, born February 11, 1848, married Miss Frances Pain, of Painsville, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, January 7, 1900; Ruth Emma, the youngest, is the wife of Henry Heath, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was born on the 8th day of August, 1852. The Doctor's second marriage was solemnized November 7, 1860, with Margaret McCall, who was born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, March 24, 1839. Mrs. Arter spent her childhood and youth in her native town and after attending the public schools, took a course in a seminary at Athens, Ohio. Her father, Marshall McCall, was a prominent citizen in Harrison county, which he represented at different times in the general assembly, and as a public man he stood high in the esteem and confidence of the people. He married Miss Mary Morrison, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had four children, namely: John A. died in Kansas; James, a resident of Wenona, Illinois; Mary, wife of Leonard Rowley, of Arlon, Ohio, and Mrs. Dr. Arter. Marshall McCall was born in Scotland in the year 1805 and when a child

was brought by his parents to the United States, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in Wenona, Illinois, September 29, 1873. His first wife died on the 17th of September, 1849, and later he married the widow of General Gale, of Columbus, who died in 1902.

Dr. Arter was made a Mason in 1850, in Carroll Lodge No. 124, and was for six years master of that lodge. After removing to Canton his membership was transferred to Lodge No. 60, in that city, and he is now the oldest Freemason in Canton.

MADISON RAYNOLDS was the son of William and Elizabeth (Millar) Raynolds, and was born March 20, 1808. His father came with a family of four children to Ohio in 1802 and settled in Zanesville, where he died in 1814. During the war of 1812 he raised a company and was made captain. He served under General Cass and rose to the rank of major and was present at Hull's surrender at Detroit. After Major Raynolds' death his widow, with her family of nine children, came to Canton, where she died in 1843 at the advanced age of seventy-nine.

The subject of this sketch was eight years old at the time of his mother's removal to Canton. At fifteen he was employed by a merchant in Steubenville. Later he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, John Laird, and opened a store in Dalton, Ohio. After two years he returned to Canton, and, in company with John Harris, opened a store on the west half of the present court house lot. For thirty years he was identified with the mercantile interests of Canton. In the early part of his business career he made the journey to New York for goods on horseback and by stage, occupying from fifteen to twenty days, and before he retired he was able to make the same in twenty-four hours. He retired from mercantile business in 1853 and formed a partnership with Solomon Kauffman in the grain business. They built what was known as the "Hundred-Mile Warehouse" and continued in business for ten years, after which Mr. Raynolds retired from active business.

In September, 1833, Mr. Raynolds married Miss Sarah Slusser, a native of Canton. By this marriage were seven sons, four of whom are living, viz: Jefferson and Joshua S., in Las Vegas, New Mexico; Frederic A., in Canon City, Colorado, all engaged in the banking business, and Albert H., living in El Paso, Texas. Two died in infancy. Four of their boys were in the Civil war. Lewis F. Raynolds came out of the war a major and brevet lieutenant colonel. He located at Burlington, Iowa, where he was engaged in the wholesale drug business until his health failed from the effects of his hard usage in the army. He returned to Canton to die, but before his death was largely instrumental in starting the Public Library and very helpful to the building up of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The home of Madison and Sarah M. Raynolds (the latter known to everyone in Canton twenty years ago as "Aunt Sarah") was always the happy resort of every boy and girl in the neighborhood. In addition to raising their own children, they brought up Rebecca Slusser, now Mrs. David Zollers, and William Wallace, a nephew, now vice-president of the Omaha National Bank.

Mr. Raynolds was highly esteemed in business circles as a man of integrity and enterprise. In an article he wrote he says: "The early citizens and business men of Canton struggled for years against the overshadowing business prosperity of Massillon. The efforts of some of our citizens, first to get the Ohio canal located through Canton and then the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, being thwarted by the shortsighted penuriousness of some of the people, kept Canton in the drag for some years. The abortive effort to build a branch of the

M. Raynors

Sandy and Beaver Canal to Bolivar was wild in its inception and miserable in its failure. The location of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad (now the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago) galvanized the old town into a little life, but the vitalizing influence of the Ball & Company machine shops gave an impetus to the business prosperity of the place. To the inventive genius of Ephraim Ball Canton is greatly indebted for very much of its growth and prosperity and our citizens should erect a monument to commemorate his name and usefulness. The shops and the railroads have given an impetus to business prosperity of the place which may result in making it a great city."

Mr. Raynolds was the originator of the old Stark county fair. He was its first president and for ten or fifteen years was either president, secretary or treasurer. His early advantages for obtaining an education were limited. He was a shining example of a self educated man. He was a great reader of the best literature and had collected a large library, rather unusual in that early day. It might almost have been named a circulating library, for his generosity in lending his books was proverbial. He was alive to the fact that books and games for boys were educational and in "The Library" were to be found all the magazines and books published. The boys of the town were welcomed and have never forgotten the pleasure and profit. Mr. Raynolds was a lover of music and for many years was a member of the choir of the Presbyterian church. He passed away August 23, 1883.

S. T. KEITH, M. D.—This distinguished physician and surgeon, also a brave and gallant soldier in one of the greatest wars of history, is of Scotch-English descent and traces his family history to this country as far back as the time of the colonies. Some time prior to the war for independence some of his paternal ancestors, who were natives of Scotland, came to America and settled in Virginia, in which state, near the city of Richmond, his grandfather, Price Keith, was born and reared. During the war of 1812 Price Keith was detailed as a commander of a force of men to keep in subjection the slaves of his part of the country and it is a matter of history that he attended strictly to his duties in that capacity until the latter part of the year 1815. About 1818 he moved his family to Columbiana county, Ohio, settling in Hanoverton, where he opened a hotel, the first public house in the place, which he managed with gratifying results for a term of years. Subsequently he engaged in agricultural pursuits in the above county and continued that mode of life until too old to attend successfuly to the duties of his farm, which consisted of one hundred and eighty acres within a short distance of Hanoverton. Born and bred in a slave state, Price Keith was taught to believe human servitude a divine institution, but becoming convinced that it conflicted with every principle of right and justice, he, later in life, liberated his slaves and from that time until his death opposed the institution both for political and humanitarian reasons. In his old age he retired to Hanoverton, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying there in the early 'fifties at the remarkable age of ninety-six. Thomas Henson Keith, son of Price Keith, and father of the subject of this review, was born on the old family homestead near the city of Richmond, Virginia, spent his childhood and youthful years there and received a good educational training under the direction of competent teachers in his native state of Ohio. Before attaining his majority he accompanied his parents to Columbiana county, and in early life engaged in merchandizing at Augusta, in the county of Carroll. After spending several years in that town he changed his residence to southern Illinois, purchasing a farm just south of Cairo, where

he lived as an honest and fairly successful tiller of the soil for a period of about six years. Disposing of his interests there, he returned to Ohio and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in Paris township, Stark county, where he remained ten years, selling out at the expiration of that time and purchasing his father's old farm in the county of Columbiana. After spending several years on a place endeared to him by so many tender recollections and early associations, and finding himself no longer able to attend to the practical duties of the farm, he moved to the town of Minerva, Stark county, where he lived in honorable retirement until taking up his abode in Alliance, with his son, the subject of this review. Thomas H. Keith was a man of excellent character, an honorable, upright citizen and exercised a wholesome influence for good in the various localities in which he resided. He lived to a ripe old age, highly esteemed by all who knew him, and died at the residence of his son in the month of June, 1896. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret McBride, was born in 1812 and departed this life in March, 1897. She was the daughter of Stephen McBride, a native of Ireland, and always possessed an excellent and beautiful moral character.

Dr. S. T. Keith, son of Thomas H. and Margaret Keith, was born in the town of Egypt, southern Illinois, on the 10th day of October, 1844. When he was about two years old his parents returned to Ohio, consequently his early life was spent in Paris township, Stark county, in the public schools of which part of the state he received his preliminary educational discipline. Reared on a farm, he early became familiar with the varied duties of agriculture and while still a youth learned to prize honest toil and honorable endeavor at their true value. He was his father's able and willing assistant until the year 1862, at which time, when a lad of seventeen, he laid aside the implements of husbandry and, with the patriotic fervor which animated the loyal sons of the North, offered his services to the government, enlisting in May of that year in Company I, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the three months service. Shortly after the expiration of his term he re-enlisted, this time joining Company F, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, for three years or during the war, his period of service terminating in August, 1865. During his military experience, which included some of the most noted campaigns and bloody battles of the Rebellion, Mr. Keith bore bravely and uncomplainingly his full share of duty under trying circumstances, never shirking a responsibility or shrinking from a danger, on long, tiresome marches or in the heat of battle. He shared with his comrades the fortunes and vicissitudes of war in various southern states, participating in the actions at and near Chattanooga, all the terrible battles of the Atlanta campaign, marched with Sherman to the sea, and, what is a most remarkable record with but few parallels, never missed a day from duty. To narrate in detail his varied experiences while following the old flag through the South and encountering the hosts of treason in the twenty-seven sanguinary engagements in which he participated, would far transcend the limits of this article, but throughout his conduct was all that an honorable soldier's could be, and the reflection that now comes to him in the thanks of the Union to which he devoted some of the best years of his life, affords a satisfaction and pride that in some measure at least compensate him for services rendered and hardships endured.

After the war Mr. Keith resumed his studies for a while and then accepted a clerkship in a drug house at Hanoverton, devoting his leisure while thus employed to the reading of medicine, which profession he had long contemplated as a life work. Severing his connection with his employer, he entered the office of Dr. R. P. Johnson, a distinguished physician

and surgeon of Alliance, Ohio, and after prosecuting his researches for some time under that gentleman's direction became, in the fall of 1868, a student in the medical department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. Addressing himself assiduously to his studies, he completed the prescribed course in less than two years, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class that was graduated in the spring of 1870.

Well fortified with superior professional training, the Doctor at once began the practice at Hanoverton and after spending about one year there removed to a larger and more inviting field in the town of Bloomington, Illinois, where he ministered to the ills of suffering humanity for a period of two years, meeting with gratifying success the meantime. From Bloomington he removed to North Jackson, Mahoning county, Ohio, and during the ensuing ten years practiced in that town and vicinity, winning much more than local reputation as an able physician and skillful surgeon, his business taking in a wide range and resulting not only in professional success, but also in very liberal financial remuneration. The Doctor's next move was to Alliance, Stark county, in which city he spent the eighteen or twenty years following, constantly adding to his high repute in every line of his calling, also taking advanced rank as an intelligent, enterprising citizen and progressive man of affairs. About the year 1892 he gave up in large degree his general practice for the purpose of devoting especial attention to the treatment of diseases by the static electric process, in which for years he had been making scientific investigations and which under his subsequently perfected system has become one of the greatest and most successful discoveries of modern medical science. Like all discoveries of remedial agents, his success has been achieved in the face of professional and general opposition, but with unbounded confidence in the efficacy of his system he persevered until he is now the proprietor of a large and thoroughly equipped sanitarium at Canton, where he located in 1898, the number of patients demanding treatment taxing the institution to its utmost capacity.

Among the many ills which have been treated with most beneficial results, the following may be especially noted: Neuralgia, reflex irritation, various types of head pains, insomnia, the different forms of epilepsy, skin diseases, all classes of nervous disorders, disorders of the scalp, gout, all types of rheumatism, also heart diseases, resulting from rheumatic affections, many forms of chronic functional nervous disorders, locomotor ataxia, dyspepsia, sciatica, Bright's disease and other kidney troubles, debilitating fevers, most of the diseases peculiar to the female sex, diseases of children, in fact nearly all chronic ailments, while many others not included in this catalogue have yielded easily and permanently to the treatment which the Doctor and his assistants so successfully apply.

Dr. Keith has spent many years of hard study and painstaking research in developing and perfecting the static remedy, sparing no expense in supplying his sanitarium with the latest scientific appliances, including among others the most improved X-ray method, which he uses with skill and most beneficial results. In the prosecution of his work of healing he has conferred a great boon upon suffering humanity, his establishment on South Cleveland avenue being highly prized, not only by patients in the city of Canton, but by hundreds from distant places, who have tested to their satisfaction the efficacy and wonderful curative powers of the remarkable system which he has brought to such a high degree of efficiency. The Doctor's distinguishing ambition has always been a laudable desire to be a true healer of men, and through a long and encouragingly successful career he has subordi-

nated every other consideration to this one important idea. That he has succeeded is abundantly attested by the high favor with which his remedy has been received by the suffering and the avidity with which it has been adopted by physicians of distinction in Ohio and other states of the Union. What he has already accomplished may be accepted as an earnest of a still more successful career and his many friends and admirers in Canton and elsewhere are profuse in their predictions of a future filled to repletion with happy results in the line of his chosen profession.

Dr. Keith has been twice married, the first time at Hanoverton, Ohio, in 1865, to Miss Allie Bost, daughter of Dr. Bost, a well-known physician and surgeon of that place. Mrs. Keith died in the town of North Jackson, about the year 1878; she was the mother of one son, Harry R., who departed this life when a youth of sixteen. Subsequently the Doctor entered the marriage relation with Mrs. Jennie Fisher, of Canton, a union without issue. Dr. Keith is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Canton Lodge No. 60, at Canton; Canton Chapter No. 34; Council No. 35; Canton Commandery No. 38; and Emeth Lodge of Perfection. He is also identified with John C. Fremont Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Alliance, and is an active worker in the organization, nothing affording him greater enjoyment than meeting with his old comrades with whom he shared the terrible realities of war during the trying days when the gallant ship of state was almost stranded upon the rugged rocks of discord and disunion. In every relation of life he has been a man among men, firm in his purpose to do the right as he sees and understands the right and discharging as a loyal American all the duties of citizenship. Personally he is held in high esteem by the people of his adopted city and in the professional world he occupies a position such as few of his fellow laborers succeed in reaching.

JOHN REED POYSER.—The original old-world style of spelling the family name was "Poiser," but for some generations it has been used in its present form. The name is met with frequently in England, France and Wales. The emigrant ancestors of the subject came to this country at a very early period and first settled in Fayette (then Westmoreland) county, Pennsylvania. There the subject's grandfather, Joseph Poyser, lived and followed the occupation of fulling and weaving. He married in Pennsylvania Christina Hielman, who died, and he subsequently married Susan Harrold. In 1809 he emigrated to Ohio, making the long overland journey in wagons, and entered land in Plain township, Stark county. This land, which lay just west of Nimishillen creek, is now in the possession of the Whiting family. Here Mr. Poyser built a small log house and on the banks of the creek he erected a fulling-mill. In connection with the mill, however, he continued to clear the land and cultivate the soil. Eight years after coming to this place he bought a farm in Sugar creek township, selling his former place. There he erected a second fulling-mill on Sugar creek and as before carried on his dual occupations. He was prostrated by fever, however, in 1824, and died in comparatively early life, while his widow survived him a number of years, passing away in the 'fifties. He was a sturdy man, of upright character and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Joseph Poyser, father of the subject, was born August 27, 1798, in Eden township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the old homestead situated on the banks of Oswickly creek, and lived there until he was eleven years old. His mother died when he was but a mere child and in his youth he was enabled to secure but eleven days' schooling. He came to Ohio in 1809, walking the greater part of the distance, and grew to sturdy manhood in the wilderness of Stark county, being compelled to endure

many hardships. He possessed a rugged constitution, else he could not have withstood the tremendous demands made upon his strength and vitality. As a boy he was passionately fond of hunting and made many long excursions after game. Upon the death of his father he fell heir to a share of the home farm and followed thereafter the pursuit of agriculture. Selling his farm in Sugar creek township in 1832, he came to Canton township in 1833 and there made his home until 1845, when he returned to Sugar Creek township. In 1861 he came back to Canton township and subsequently removed to the city of Canton, where he resided until his death, March 20, 1877. He was originally a Whig in politics, but upon the formation of the Republican party he affiliated with it and was faithful to its principles all his life. His religious principles were those embodied in the creed of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a faithful and consistent member. Mr. Poyser was married in Canton to Miss Madeline Reed. She was a native of Maryland, but removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, from whence, in 1811, she came to Stark county, Ohio. She died at Canton on the 2d of November, 1878.

John Reed Poyser was born December 9, 1825, at the foot of Swan's Hill, Sugar Creek township, this county, on what is known as the old Nicholas Swan farm. He grew to manhood surrounded by pioneer conditions and was early inured to the rugged toil necessitated by the primitive conditions with which he was environed. He developed a splendid physique and was able to endure a great amount of hard toil. An aunt, Jane Poyser, was a school teacher in Sugar Creek township and to her school the subject went in 1833. It was a typical school house of the place and period. It was a round-log, one-story structure, with greased paper windows, a door with wooden hinges, and benches made of split logs with long pegs for legs. Spelling and reading formed the principal studies, but the subject was an apt pupil and endeavored to faithfully make the best use of his opportunities, limited though they were. The school was far from his home and the path through the dense woods was a lonely one, so his father would frequently come to the school in the afternoons to take him home. John R. spent two terms in this school, but his education was then interrupted by the removal of his father to Canton township, where no schools had been formed at that time and the subject was deprived of the privilege of study for the following five years. He was fond of hunting and was a good shot, and during these five years he indulged his passion to the utmost. In 1838 he resumed his studies in Perry township, arithmetic being at this time added to his other studies. His school days ended in 1842, by which time he had acquired a fair education, though not by any means as complete as he desired. Mr. Poyser remained under the parental roof until in March, 1846, he went to Canton and apprenticed himself to John B. Hoover to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner. He served three years under verbal contract and then followed his trade as a journeyman until 1851. He then engaged in contracting on his own account, in which he met with immediate and satisfactory success. The first building he erected was a house for Samuel Smith in Perry township and he afterward erected many buildings in Canton. In 1855 he erected the building formerly owned by the Farmers' Union, but now occupied by Durbin & Wright. He also erected the Harter block, two-thirds of the Eagle block, the Whiting and Poyser block and part of the Cassilly buildings. He assisted in the erection of the second court house and constructed many fine dwellings in Canton and vicinity. In all his enterprises he was uniformly successful, and, because of his painstaking care and strict attention to details, coupled with an evident desire to please all who had dealings with him, he soon

acquired and retained the utmost confidence of all who had dealings with him. In 1891 he gave up the contracting business and that year supervised the erection of the present postoffice building, a responsible position, and one for which he was well qualified by reason of his previous experience in the building line. About the time his duties in this capacity were completed he was elected to the office of county commissioner and was serving in this capacity at the time of the erection of the present county court house. Mr. Poyser became a stockholder in the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Company and is now serving as vice-president of the same. Although he does not now take as active part in business affairs as formerly, yet he still retains a keen interest in passing events and keeps in close touch with all questions concerning the varied interests of his city, county or nation. Although now almost seventy-seven years of age, he possesses to a remarkable degree his physical and mental vigor.

John R. Poyser was married in Canton, on the 28th of October, 1852, to Miss Mary Mellen, of that city, the daughter of Patrick and Nora (Lynch) Mellen. Four children have been born to this union, briefly mentioned as follows: Mary Frances died at the age of nine years; William J., who is secretary of the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Company, married Helen Bucher and they are the parents of three children, Edna, Helen and John R.; Joseph died at the age of three years; Ella is the wife of Frank Alexander, of Canton.

Politically, Mr. Poyser was originally a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party he identified himself with it and has been firm in his allegiance to its principles. His first vote was cast for Jackson, and he still has a vivid recollection of the Harrison campaign of 1840. He has always taken a keen interest in political matters and in his active years performed much effective service in advancing the interests of his party.

Mr. Poyser, while personally a most unostentatious citizen, is well known in the city of his residence as a man of clear foresight and tenacious, resolute purpose, and as possessing the highest type of sagacity, ingenuity and firmness in overcoming obstacles in the way of his success. And it is also well recognized that his success has not come from lucky chance, but has been the result of his own ability, integrity and silent perseverance. He has for many years occupied a most prominent place in the business, moral and social life of Canton and is one of those conspicuous figures whose characters have left their impress upon the history of the county and have caused it to be known far and wide for its development of men of acumen and sound judgment.

ARTHUR N. KALEY.—Although a young man, and but recently admitted to the bar, the subject of this sketch has achieved local distinction as a lawyer and bids fair, at no distant day, to take his place among the successful members of the Stark county bar. His father, Joseph Kaley, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Stark county when a boy and is still living here, having reached the age of seventy years. He is a son of John Kaley, who was born in the Keystone state, where his ancestors settled in a very early day.

Joseph Kaley, the subject's father, married Miss Marriam Cornelia Warren, who was born in New York, her father, Levi Nelson Warren, being a native of Shirley, Massachusetts. In many respects Mr. Warren was an extraordinary man. After receiving a fine education he read medicine and began the practice, but later devoted much of his attention to wood carving, in which he acquired artistic skill seldom equalled. He was a mechanical genius and could turn his hand to any kind of workmanship, from the construction of the most intricate piece of machinery to the tracing

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of the most delicate artistic designs, besides carving from wood every form of animal and vegetable life. He also traveled extensively over various parts of the world and possessed wide general information as well as superior scholastic and technical attainments. While carving from a piece of oak wood the figure of a dove for the altar of a Presbyterian church in Rochester, New York, Mr. Warren met the lady (Miss Phoebe Brown, formerly of Coventry, Connecticut) who afterwards became his wife. In company with her mother, the young lady visited the place where he was at work, and while admiring the beautiful figure upon which he was engaged, an acquaintance sprang up between them which, ripening into love, eventually led to marriage. Charles Warren, the father of Levi Nelson Warren, was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution and a near kinsman of General Warren, who fell while gallantly cheering his men at the battle of Bunker Hill. The name is inseparably connected with the struggle for independence and for many years prior to that time various members of the family figured conspicuously in the civil and military annals of Massachusetts. The original Warrens of New England came to this country to escape religious persecution, bringing with them only such of their wealth as they could hastily collect, leaving behind large and exceedingly valuable estates in the city of London and elsewhere. Owing to the destruction of public records by the great London fire the descendants of the family have never been able to establish a legal claim to the property, which now includes a large area in the most populous part of the city, besides valuable estates in the country.

Reverting to the personal history of Arthur N. Kaley, it is learned that his birth occurred in Massillon, Ohio, on the 1st day of December, 1867. At the proper age he entered the city schools, and in due time passed through the various grades, graduating from the high school in 1886, with the second honors of his class. Immediately thereafter he entered college, but owing to ill health he was obliged to discontinue his studies a short time before completing the prescribed course, a matter which caused him much regret. There is a time in the experience of every young man when it becomes necessary for him to choose a vocation, and fortunate indeed is he who selects one suited to his tastes and inclinations. In this respect young Kaley has nothing to regret, as he decided upon a profession for which his talents peculiarly fitted him, to-wit, the law. After the usual course of private reading, during which period he held a position as private secretary to an attorney representing large business interests, he entered the law department of the Western Reserve University, where he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Prior to the above date Mr. Kaley made two extensive European tours, one in 1896, the other two years later, visiting in the course of his travels various parts of England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. In this way he obtained a practical knowledge of the world, such as colleges and universities fail to impart, enriching his mind by visiting many points of historic interest, coming in close touch with the manners and customs of the people of various countries and becoming familiar with their civic and political institutions. In the fall of 1899 Mr. Kaley was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, and during the ensuing year practiced his profession in Cleveland, Ohio, building up a fairly lucrative business. Impressed with the idea that his native town afforded a more inviting field, he returned to Massillon, in 1900, and since that year has been engaged in the general practice in this city. As a lawyer he is studious and energetic, well versed in the principles of jurisprudence, and familiar with every detail of practice. Few men of his experience have been more success-

ful and judging from what he has already accomplished, it is but natural that his friends predict for him a bright future.

In addition to his local practice, Mr. Kaley has frequently been interested with large interests at distant places, having but recently returned from an extended and important business trip through Arizona, New Mexico and other parts of the Southwest. Thus far every matter confided to his care has been attended to with ability and dispatch, and his reputation as a safe and reliable counsellor and shrewd but honorable practitioner has won for him not only a full share of legal patronage, but a worthy standing at a bar distinguished for the learning and professional ability of its members. He is popular in the social circles of his city, as he was also during his residence in Cleveland, and is a most courteous and companionable gentleman in every walk of life. Public spirited, he manifests a lively interest in the material prosperity of the community and to the extent of his ability encourages every enterprise to this end. His ideal of manhood is high and as a citizen his influence has been on the side of right and justice as he understands these terms. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is a member of Massillon Lodge No. 100, Benevolent Order of Eagles. Religiously he is affiliated with the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church of Cleveland.

DR. JOHN P. SCHILLING is descended from an old family that, for generations, lived near Frankfort-on-the-Main and inherits in a marked degree the many amiable qualities and sturdy characteristics for which his ancestors have long been noted. His paternal grandfather, who lived in a small village not far from the above city, was an honest, industrious tiller of the soil who owned his small farm and from the most reliable information he appears to have been far in advance of his neighbors and fellow villagers in point of natural mental endowment and acquired intellectual growth. He lived and died on the ancestral estate, leaving two sons, the older of whom succeeded to the farm, and the younger, John, became a distinguished physician both in his land and the United States.

John Schilling was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in the year 1795, spent his youthful years on the old homestead and until the age of fourteen attended the schools of his native town. In his fifteenth year he was provided with a private tutor, under whose instructions he was prepared for the German Gymnasium, an institution in which boys were fitted for college, and after finishing his course in the latter his parents used their utmost endeavors to have him prosecute his studies further, with the object in view of taking the holy orders. Not pleased with the idea of entering the priesthood, the young man demurred, assigning as a reason for his objection to the church the fact that he had long contemplated devoting his life to the medical profession, for which he early manifested a decided inclination. Animated by this resolve, he at once went to work to earn means to defray the expenses of a medical education, and while thus engaged addressed himself to a preliminary course of study, after which he entered the University of Wurtzburg, recently made famous by the discovery of the Roentgen or X-ray by Dr. Roentgen, one of its professors. John Schilling became a student in this noted institution when a young man, was graduated therefrom with an honorable record in the year 1825, and immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession in the city of Wurtzberg, remaining there for several years. Shortly after receiving his degree he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Schroeder, who was born in a village near the city of Frankfort, her father, Philip Schroeder, being a native of that part of Germany and a farmer

of wealth and high social standing. Mrs. Schilling had one brother, Conrad Schroeder, who became a man of more than local prominence in his native land, receiving a fine literary education and thorough military training in one of the finest military institutions of Germany. He served with distinction in the German army and had he seen fit to remain so would doubtless have risen high in military circles. In 1836 he came to America and settled in Kentucky and when the Mexican war broke out he entered the service of the United States as a captain in a regiment recruited in that state. He made an honorable record as a soldier, his superior military training and handsome figure winning not only the unbounded confidence of his superiors, but also the admiration and love of his immediate command, his company winning distinction as the best drilled and in every respect the most efficient body of men in the army. While leading his men against a formidable position, he received a severe wound, but continued in action until the enemy were driven away and the American flag planted on the rampart. He studied law in his native land and some time after locating in Kentucky he was elected to official station, holding at different times various positions, prominent among which was that of court interpreter, as he was a fine linguist, conversing fluently in several languages. Mr. Schroeder married into a Louisville family of high social rank, his wife being noted for her intellectual attainments and varied culture. He died in the above city about the year 1880, at the age of seventy, while his widow still survives, making her home at this time in Baltimore, Maryland.

Thinking to better his financial condition in the United States, of which country he had received many flattering reports from friends who had settled some years before in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Dr. John Schilling and family set sail in 1836 from the port of Havre, France, and after an uneventful but weary voyage of nine weeks' duration landed at their destination in the city of Baltimore. From there they proceeded by canal and part of the way by team to Ohio, finally reaching the village of Bolivar, in the county of Tuscarawas. Learning of his arrival Dr. Schilling's old friends came out en masse to greet and welcome him to his new home in what was then little less than a wilderness, the only residences being rude log cabins situated in clearings which were mere niches in the surrounding forests. In view of the glowing colors in which the beauties and advantages of the new west had been depicted in the letters he had previously received, the wild condition of the country and the primitive maner of living afforded the Doctor anything but an encouraging prospect and when he compared the log dwelling with the beautiful home which he had left behind, the outlook became more and more disheartening. Determined not to be cast down nor to give way to his dismal forebodings, he made the most of the situation and opening an office at Bolivar soon had all he could do in ministering to the sick in the village and surrounding territory. After remaining about one and a half years at the above place he removed to a larger and more remunerative field in the town of Louisville, Stark county, where he practiced with a high degree of professional and financial success until the spring of 1842, when he changed his location to Osnaburg, also in the county of Stark.

During the ten years following, Dr. Schilling enjoyed a large and lucrative practice and achieved distinction as a scholarly and eminently successful physician in all lines of his profession. By reason of failing health, superinduced by too close application to his duties, he discontinued the practice in 1852 and moved to the city of Crestline, where, for a period of eighteen months, he was engaged in the drug business. At the expiration of that time, with

his bodily powers greatly restored, he resumed his professional duties at Louisville and continued the same with his accustomed energy and success until his death, at the age of eighty-seven years, nine months and twenty-seven days. His wife preceded him to the grave by about thirteen years, dying at Louisville of apoplexy at the age of sixty-one.

Dr. John Schilling not only achieved prominence in the chosen calling, but became distinguished as a public-spirited man and representative citizen. He took a decided stand for all enterprises looking to the material and industrial advancement of the various places in which he lived, and was equally interested in promoting the social, intellectual and moral condition of the people with whom he mingled. Originally a Democrat, he advocated the principles of that party until the organization of the Republican party, when he transferred his allegiance to the latter and continued one of its active and earnest supporters to the end of his days. Up to within a short time of his death he was not identified with any church organization, although a firm believer in revealed religion, but about three years preceding his demise he united with the Reformed church and remained a faithful communicant of the same until called to the higher life.

John and Elizabeth Schilling were the parents of eight children, whose names are as follows: Katharine, born in Germany in 1834, married, in Louisville, Ohio, J. G. Prenot, who died some years ago in Stark county; she is still living in the above town, where her friends and associates are many. Conrad, the second of the family, was born in Bolivar, Ohio, and died in childhood. John also died when young, as did a third son, who also bore the name of John. The sixth in order of birth is the direct subject of this sketch, after whom came Edward, whose birth occurred in 1845; he married Miss Ella McGregor, daughter of Archibald McGregor, editor of the Stark County Democrat, and at the present time lives in Goshen, Indiana. Matilda, the youngest of the number, married William H. Miller, of Louisville, and is now deceased.

In tracing the career of Dr. John P. Schilling, of this review, it is learned that his birth occurred on the 1st day of September, 1840, in Louisville, Stark county, Ohio, and that when six months old his parents changed their residence to the town of Osnaburg. There the lad grew to his twelfth year, meantime acquiring a knowledge of the elementary branches of learning in the village schools. From Osnaburg he accompanied the family to Crestline and after spending the greater part of two years in that city returned to Louisville, where he finished his public school training at the age of fifteen, subsequently prosecuting his studies for a period of four years in a seminary in the county of Summit. Having decided upon the medical profession as a career best suited to his abilities and tastes, young Schilling began his preliminary reading under his father's direction and later attended one course of lectures in the Western Reserve Medical College, after which he entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, completing the prescribed course and graduating in 1864. At that time the great Civil war was being waged and believing it to be the duty of every loyal son of the North to render to the government all the service within their power, the young Doctor, in May, 1864, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which formed a part of General Cook's command, operating in the Kanawha and Shenandoah valleys, Virginia. While with this regiment Dr. Schilling formed the acquaintance of William McKinley, at that time holding the office of first lieutenant, and between the two a warm friendship soon sprang up, which continued unabated until the death of the lamented President by the murderous bullet of a cowardly assassin. Only one week before the fatal

music was fired the Doctor had a very pleasant interview with the President, in the progress of which they referred to the thrilling experiences of their military life in the valley of the Shenandoah and to other incidents interesting and endearing to the hearts of the soldiers. Dr. Schilling participated in a number of noted battles, prominent among which was the engagement at Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah valley, made famous by Sheridan's famous ride, in which he turned defeat into victory, a feat such as the great Napoleon with all his matchless genius in warfare never accomplished. The Doctor saw the bold, intrepid commander on his wild, daring dash and witnessed the wonderful effect of his thrilling commands, while rallying the disheartened, scattering troops and leading them back to meet the enemy where victory was snatched from the very grasp of defeat and disaster.

In the battle at Beverly, West Virginia, the Thirty-fourth Ohio was surrounded by overwhelming numbers and captured, the Doctor being among the few that succeeded in making their escape. After this event the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Regiments were consolidated and the Doctor, rendered supernumerary by virtue of consolidation, was mustered out of service; though at the solicitation of the surgeon general of Ohio, he accepted the position of acting assistant surgeon United States Volunteers and later was commissioned an assistant surgeon of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Regiment, with which regiment he remained until the close of the war, being mustered out July 4, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to his home at Louisville and resumed the practice of medicine, which he continued there until his removal to the city of Canton, on the 13th of September, 1901.

Concerning his ability and high standing in the professional world there is a remarkable consensus of opinion to the effect that few physicians and surgeons have enjoyed as uniform success and that none in this part of the state occupy a more commanding station in the confidence and esteem of the public. By long and critical study he has so enlarged the area of his professional intelligence as easily to stand in the front rank of Stark county's most scholarly healers, while his deft touch, sympathizing presence and rare capacity in winning the confidence of both patients and their friends mark him as possessing the essential attributes of the ideal family physician. His reputation as a man and citizen is commensurate with the distinction achieved in the line of his duties as a healer of men, occupying as he does a conspicuous place in the regard of his fellow citizens and encouraging by his influence and frequently in a more positive and forceful way all measures having for their object the general welfare of the community. He belongs to various medical societies and takes an active interest in their deliberations.

In politics Dr. Schilling is a Republican, and he is proud of the fact of having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in the presidential election of 1864. Although firm in the support of his opinions, his professional duties have been such as to prevent him from taking a very active part in political affairs and he is least of all an office seeker or an aspirant for public honors. At one time he was prevailed upon to run for coroner, an office to which he was elected by an overwhelming majority, but before the expiration of his term he resigned the position the better to devote his attention exclusively to the wants of his patients. His fraternal relation includes membership with the Masonic brotherhood and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of which organizations he has been zealous in upholding and the principles of which he has reduced to practice in his daily life.

Dr. Schilling's married life began at Mansfield, Ohio, where he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Catherine Matthias,

whose birth occurred near Galion, this state, on the 2d day of October, 1840. Mrs. Schilling is the daughter of Michael and Frances Matthias and was reared and educated near where she first saw the light of day. The oldest child of Dr. and Mrs. Schilling is Charles E., who was born in 1868, graduated at the early age of twenty-two from the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, and is now a successful physician, with a large and lucrative practice. He married Miss Lora Putt, a young lady of education and excellent social position, and is the father of one daughter, Kathryn. Fred W., the second son, also a physician and surgeon, was born on the 2d day of January, 1872, in an alumnus of the Ohio Medical University at Columbus and has before him a future of great promise and usefulness. Ida May, whose birth took place April 21, 1874, is the wife of Dr. C. A. Walker, of Louisville, this county, and has two children, Nellie Philida and Helen May, the second name of the former being a combination of the first names of the subject and the child's mother.

WILLIAM HARRISON LITTLE was born in Damascus, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 27th of December, 1844, being the son of William and Nancy (Jobs) Little, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, while the latter was born in the same county, in 1817. They were reared and educated in their native county and there their marriage was solemnized. In 1839 they came to Ohio and located in Steubenville, Jefferson county, whence shortly afterward they removed to Columbiana county, locating in the village of Damascus, where he engaged in the manufacture of washboards and other utensils, while he also served as constable of his township for a number of years, having been incumbent of this office at the time of his death, which occurred in 1848, his final resting place being in the cemetery at Damascus. His widow still survives him, having attained the venerable age of eighty-seven years, and she makes her home in Damascus, Ohio. Of their children we enter the following brief record: Louis J. died at the age of sixty years; Elizabeth is the wife of Jessie Dixson, of Damascus, Ohio; William H. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Dilworth met his death while serving as a soldier in the Union army during the Rebellion, his death occurring in Natchez, Mississippi, at the age of nineteen years, and Joseph L. is a resident of Martin's Ferry, Belmont county, Ohio.

William H. Little, the subject of this review, passed his early boyhood days in Damascus, Ohio, where he began his educational training in the common schools. At the age of seven years he went to Jennings county, Indiana, where he lived in the home of Samuel Stanley until he had attained the age of fourteen years, assisting in the work of the farm and continuing his studies in the district school during the three months' winter terms. He continued to reside in Indiana until 1860, when he returned to Ohio, and on the 20th of August, 1862, at Massillon, this county, he was mustered in as a private of Company B, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Soon afterward his regiment was ordered to Fort Mitchell, at Covington, Kentucky, just across the Ohio river from Cincinnati, where the command was stationed to protect the latter city from the raid of General Kirby Smith. After three days' battle General Smith retreated and was forced to leave Kentucky. Later Mr. Little participated in the battle of Richmond, that state, where he received a severe wound in the shoulder, being confined to the hospital for two months, at the expiration of which he received his honorable discharge. Thirty days later, not being able to carry a musket, he reenlisted for service, becoming a member of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with which

he took part in the battles of Saltville, Virginia; Cynthiana, Kentucky; Kingsport and Bristol, Tennessee; and Abingdon, Virginia, in which last engagement he received a wound in the right wrist. At Marion, Virginia, where the command participated in a three days' fight, his horse was shot from under him and he received a saber wound in the right leg during a cavalry charge. Later his regiment returned to Saltville and assisted in capturing the place, by defeating General Breckenridge, the Union forces taking one thousand prisoners at the time. The regiment was then placed on detail to guard these prisoners during their removal to Rock Island, Illinois, and he then rejoined his regiment, with which he was taken prisoner by the Confederate forces in North Carolina, in December, 1864. With others of his unfortunate comrades he was marched one hundred and twenty miles in five days, at the expiration of which time each of them were given one pint of corn meal, ground cob and all, for a five days' rations, and they were then incarcerated in the famous Libby prison, at Richmond, the Confederate capital, where Mr. Little was held captive for three months and seven days, suffering the horrors and privations which made that prison so notorious in the history of the war. When he entered the prison his weight was one hundred and fifty pounds, and upon being paroled, in February, 1865, his weight was only seventy-two pounds, which fact is sufficiently significant of what he endured. After being released he rejoined his regiment, and on the 6th of April, 1865, three days before the surrender of General Lee, in Dallas, North Carolina, Mr. Little received a gunshot wound in his right elbow, permanently crippling the arm, and owing to his injury he was not able to return to his home until August, 1865.

After the close of his long and gallant service in defense of the integrity of the Union Mr. Little returned to Ohio, locating in Bellaire, Belmont county, where he secured a position as bookkeeper for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, while later he became a member of the police force of that place. He resigned this position in 1890 and removed to Canton. Here he was first employed in a clerical capacity by Berry & Davis, street-paving contractors, and later he was for three years bookkeeper in the office of the recorder of Stark county. Since that time he has given his attention and has continuously engaged as traveling salesman for the E. C. Harley Company, of Dayton, and has gained a high degree of popularity with his trade and the entire confidence and esteem of his company.

In politics Mr. Little gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and takes an active interest in its cause. While a resident of Bellaire he was clerk of the board of education from 1885 to 1889, and prior to that had served four years in the office of township clerk. He and his wife are members of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, and they have the high regard of the community. Fraternally Mr. Little is a member of William McKinley Post No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic; Canton Castle No. 11, of the Chevaliers; Oliver Wendell Holmes Council No. 41, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and U. S. Grant Council No. 35, Senior Order of United American Mechanics.

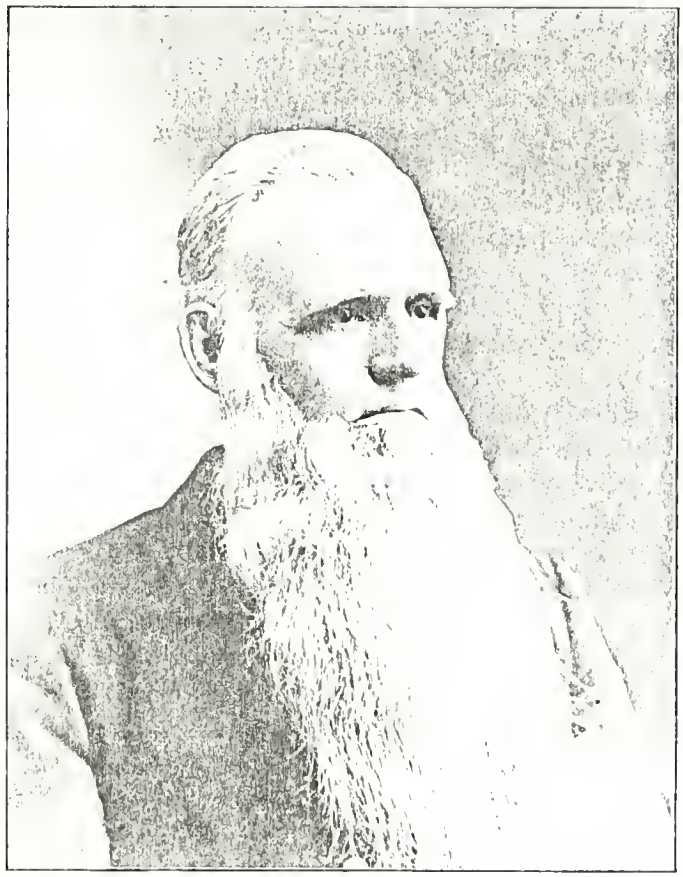
On the 4th of July, 1873, at Bellaire, Ohio, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Little to Miss Vetura Fowler, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, being a daughter of Thomas and Cynthia (Campbell) Fowler, the former of whom was a farmer and carpenter by vocation. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Little we enter the following record, with respective dates of birth in connection with each name: Mento May, July 20, 1875; Howard Hayes, February 6, 1877; Charles Luzerne, August 19, 1879; Harry Joseph, September 22, 1881; Dilworth Delbers, June 2, 1883; William Groves, who was born November 13, 1884, died on the

28th of March, 1887; and Anna Elizabeth, born January 30, 1887. Howard H. was united in marriage, in 1902, to Miss Ethel M. Foos, of Canton, and the other children still remain at the parental home.

JOHN WILLIS comes of a long line of staunch English ancestors, but the name has been identified with the annals of the Emerald Isle for several generations, since the parental grandfather of the subject was a soldier in the army of King William, Prince of Orange, as was also one of his brothers and with their king they crossed over into Ireland to join the monarch's brother Edward and support him in the subjugation of the Emerald Isle, and there the Willis brothers remained after the close of the war, having received grants of land and become freeholders there. Philip Willis, father of the subject, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, and his entire mature life was devoted to agricultural pursuits in his native isle, where he died in 1840. His wife, whose maiden name was Isabella McLean, was a native of Scotland, being a daughter of William and Hannah (Tuft) McLean, and she long survived her husband, having joined her children in the United States in 1868, and having died in Stark county, Ohio, in 1879. Philip and Hannah Willis became the parents of sixteen children, of whom six are living at the present time, including the four sons and one daughter who came to America.

John Willis was born in Belfast, Ireland, on the 17th of March, 1830, the day recognized as the anniversary of the birth of the patron saint of the Emerald Isle, St. Patrick. He attended in his native place the parochial schools of the church of England and at the age of fifteen years he entered upon a five years' apprenticeship at the trade of house carpenter, and during this interval he continued his educational training by attending night school three nights in each week. He became a master workman and continued to follow his trade in Ireland for three years after completing his apprenticeship and then, in 1853, having saved enough money through his labors to defray the expense of his passage to America, as well as that of a younger brother, Daniel, who is now a successful farmer of Rice county, Kansas, the two proceeded to Greenwich, Scotland, where they embarked on the sailing vessel, "Zion's Hope," Captain Connor, and after seven weeks and three days had elapsed from the time when the boat weighed anchor, the two brothers landed in the city of New York, the subject of this review being at the time twenty-three years of age. It may be noted that they set sail on the 3d of April of the year mentioned. The young men came from New York to Ohio, to join their cousins who had previously located in Tuscarawas county. They came from the city of Buffalo to Cleveland, Ohio, by boat on Lake Erie, and thence to Fort Washington, Tuscarawas county, by the canal. Daniel Willis later went to Peoria, Illinois, where he joined other cousins, and finally he took up his residence in Kansas, as has already been intimated.

Shortly after his arrival in Tuscarawas county John Willis secured employment in New Philadelphia, working for Hugh Mitchell, father of Dr. Hugh Mitchell, who is now one of the representative physicians of Canton. In the autumn of the same year Mr. Willis came to Massillon, Stark county, and here he worked at his trade, having assisted in the erection of the first sash and door factory in that place, while he was there in the employ of the firm of Russell & Company, manufacturers of threshing machines, for the period of nine years, and at the expiration of this interval, in the year 1861, he came to Canton, where he secured employment in the wood working department of the C. Aultman Company's plant, being thus engaged about three years, within which time



JOHN WILLIS.

he enlisted, in the one hundred days' service, as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, thus manifesting his intrinsic loyalty to the land of his adoption. After the close of the war Mr. Willis engaged in business on his own responsibility, purchasing of the firm of Grimminger & Fredericks a small shop on Dewalt street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and here engaging in general carpenter work. About two years later Mr. Willis purchased two lots on Eighth street, east of Cherry street, and here he built a larger shop, which he equipped with the requisite machinery, and here engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, his able management of the enterprise causing it to rapidly expand in scope and importance, and here he continued operations until 1898, when he sold the land to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and then erected his present plant, on the opposite side of the street. Through his own industry and well-directed effort during the long years of his residence in Canton he has attained success of no indefinite order, building up a large and important enterprise in his line and gaining prestige as one of the reliable and progressive business men of the city, while he has so demeaned himself in all the relations of life as to retain the unbounded confidence and regard of his fellow men. In politics he is a staunch Republican, his first presidential vote having been cast for John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the "grand old party," and from that time to the present he has been a stalwart advocate of its principles and policies. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, and he and his family are valued members of the Calvary Presbyterian church of Canton. Mr. Willis joined the Masonic fraternity in Ireland, when twenty-one years of age, and is now a member of Canton Lodge No. 60.

In Massillon, this county, in September, 1854, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Willis to Miss Mary Ann Benskin, who was born in the town of Margaret, near London, England, on the 14th of February, 1834. The coincidence of her having been born on St. Valentine's day and her husband on St. Patrick's day may be consistently noted in this connection. When Mrs. Willis was eight years of age her parents emigrated to the United States, her father, George Benskin, having located in Stark county and having been engaged in contracting in Massillon, where he died. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Willis, the following is an epitomized record: Isabella is the first wife of Orr Day, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have one son, Berne. Mary, who was a popular and successful teacher in the schools of Stark county, died at the age of twenty-two years. Harriet is the wife of Albert Wherry, of Canton. William J. died in Massillon, in 1864. Sarah is the wife of John Little, of Canton, and they have had nine children, Ruth (deceased), Harry, Edwin, Frank, Willis, Ralph, Roy, Hazel and Wilber. Lincoln, the sixth in order of birth, was born in the city of Canton, on the 8th of September, 1866, and he secured his educational discipline in the public schools. At the age of fifteen years he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade under the effective direction of his father, later becoming associated with the work of the factory, and during the greater portion of the time since his early youth he has been connected with his father's business, being an able and enterprising young business man, and he is now junior member of the firm of Willis & Willis. On the 11th of August, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Burtscher, of Canton, and they have two children, Earl and Ethel. Grant, who is engaged in bookkeeping in Canton, married Miss Leith Highway, of this city, and they have four children, Edna, Irma, Helen and Walter. Emma remains at the parental home. Jeanette

is a successful school teacher at Ispheming, Michigan. Edith is the wife of Wilson Beeler, of Akron, Ohio.

EUGENE W. HAHN is a native son of Stark county, having been born in the city of Massillon, on the 8th of July, 1876. His father, Christian F. Hahn, was born in Germany, in the year 1847, and there he was educated and there learned the trade of shoemaking. At the age of seventeen years he came to America, landing in New York city, whence he proceeded to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he found employment at his trade, thence removed somewhat later to Tyrone, that state, from which point he came to Massillon, Stark county, about the year 1867, where he remained a number of years. He there married Miss Louisa Schwier, who was born in Canton, this county, in 1840, being a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Schwier, who were born and reared in Germany, where their marriage was solemnized. Upon their emigration to America they were forty days in making the voyage, on a sailing vessel, which was icebound for some time off the coast of New Foundland. In 1891 Christian F. and Louisa Hahn came from Massillon to Canton, where they still continue to reside, and here the former is engaged in the work of his trade, being a man of sterling character and one who has the respect of all who know him. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife are devoted members of the Lutheran church. Of their children we enter the following brief record: Charles is a resident of Lorain, Ohio, where he is engaged in railroading; Della is the wife of John Kropf, of Canton; Eugene W. is the immediate subject of this review; and Laura, Theodore and Anna remain at the parental home. Christian Hahn, the grandfather of the subject, came to the United States prior to the war of the Rebellion, his wife having died in Germany, while Christian F. was their only child. Grandfather Hahn rendered valiant service as a Union soldier during the Civil war and he is now living in the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, being about eighty three years of age at the time of this writing.

Eugene W. Hahn secured his early educational training in Massillon and was fifteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal thence to Canton. He had been a member of the first class in the Massillon high school, and he continued his studies in the Canton public schools. Here, at the age of sixteen years, he entered upon an apprenticeship in the establishment of the Canton Engraving Company, of which he is now the proprietor, and after serving without pay for a period of six months he was recompensed for his services by the payment of two dollars per week, while thereafter he secured an increase in salary every six months until he was receiving sixteen dollars a week, having become an expert in the line of wood engraving. He finally became the head wood engraver of the establishment, while with the advancement made in the art, by the adoption of other methods and processes, he kept in close touch, so that he is thoroughly skilled in all the lines of production demanded for commercial and other uses. In 1901 Mr. Hahn became associated with Ed Nelins in the purchase of the business with which he had so long been identified, and the latter withdrew from the firm in 1902, since which time the subject has been the sole owner of the business, which he has made one of the most successful order, having the management of all branches and handling work for all the large manufactories of Canton, while he also receives a representative trade from outside sources, the same ramifying into diverse sections of the Union. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and has taken an active interest in its

cause, in a local way. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, while his wife is a member of the United Evangelical church.

On the 25th of October, 1900, Mr. Hahn was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Talbott, a daughter of Joseph Talbott, of Canton, where she was born and reared, and they have one son, Raymond Stanley, who was born on the 25th of December, 1902.

CHARLES E. STUDER, vice-president of the Canton Buggy Company and one of the enterprising young business men of the city, is a native of Ohio, born December 20, 1879, in Strasburg, Tuscarawas county. His father, Edward Studer, a native of Switzerland, was brought to the United States at the age of seven years and grew to maturity in Holmes county, Ohio, marrying there, when a young man, Miss Mary Zurcher, who also was of Swiss birth. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Studer settled on a farm in Tuscarawas county where the former still lives, the latter having died on the 15th day of August, 1900.

Charles E. Studer remained at home until his eighteenth year, attended the public schools of winter seasons and during the other months assisted his father with the work of the farm. At the above age he borrowed a few hundred dollars and went west, making his way as far as Bloomfield, Nebraska, where for about one and a half years he worked for his cousin, Julius Stahl, on the latter's ranch, devoting his attention during that time to cattle herding and agricultural pursuits. Satisfied with his western experience, Mr. Studer, at the expiration of the above time, returned home and after a brief stay there came to Canton and began working at carriage painting for the Canton Buggy Company, the same concern of which he is now vice-president. He soon became an efficient painter, and, commanding good wages, saved his money so that when a few years later the company was reorganized he was able to purchase an interest. As reorganized the personnel of the company was as follows: D. L. Tschantz, president; Charles E. Studer, vice-president, and Frank H. Hoffer, secretary and treasurer. As thus constituted the firm continued on a successful and steadily growing business until the failure in health of Mr. Hoffer, after which Messrs. Studer and Tschantz purchased that gentleman's interest and have since managed the affairs of the concern and built up a large and lucrative patronage.

Mr. Studer is a self-made man and his advancement within a few years from a humble subordinate beginning to the present influential position he occupies in industrial and commercial circles, shows him the possessor of those strong powers of mind and the superior business ability which never fail to win success. In politics Mr. Studer is a Republican, with Prohibition tendencies, being an uncompromising enemy of the liquor traffic and believing prohibiting legislation to be the only effective means to rid the country of the dram shop.

On November 20, 1902, Mr. Studer contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Florence Schmake, daughter of Charles and Sophia Schmake, both parents residents of Canton, but of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Studer are active members of the United Brethren church of Canton and for some years past he has been assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, is president of the choir and general steward of the congregation. He is zealous in all lines of religious and charitable endeavor, stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens and for one of his age has made his influence felt beyond the majority of men.

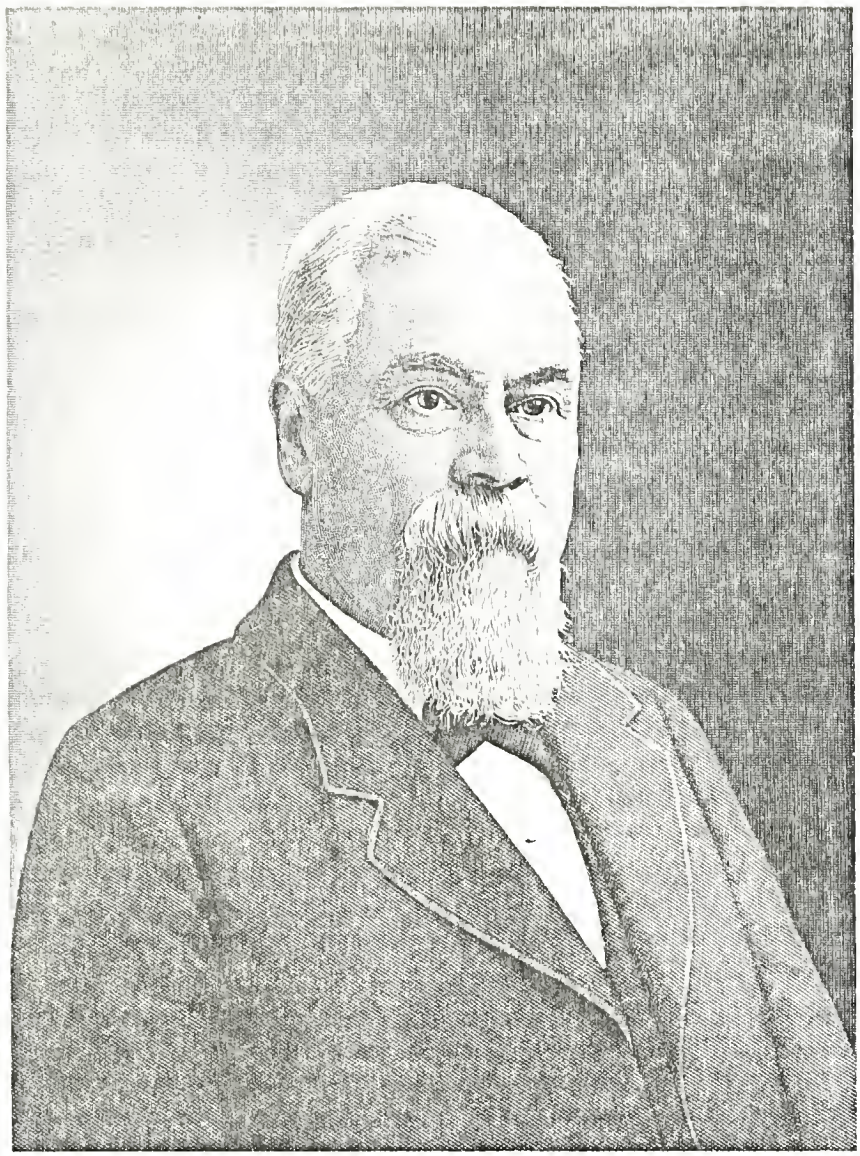
VARIAN S. COREY was born in Bedford, province of Quebec, Canada, on the 10th of January, 1863, being a son of Norman and

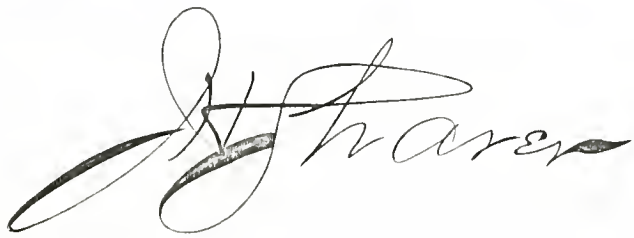
Angelia (Best) Corey, the former of whom was likewise born in Bedford, while the latter was born at North Stanbridge, same province, their marriage being solemnized in Bedford about the year 1859. The date of the nativity of Norman Corey was 1807, while his wife was born in 1834. The father is now deceased, the subject of this sketch having been their only child. His paternal grandparents were natives of the United States, having been members respectively of old New York and Rhode Island families of English extraction, while the grandfather devoted his life to argicultural pursuits, having removed to the province of Quebec, Canada, when a young man. Norman Corey was a contractor and builder, following this vacation during his entire active business career. He died in Bedford, Canada, in 1892, while his wife is living in Canada.

Varian Seward Corey, the immediate subject of this review, attended the public schools of his native town until he had attained the age of sixteen years, at which time he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of machinist, serving the required period of three years in shops at Mystic, Canada, and after completing his apprenticeship he continued to work at his trade about eight years, in the Walbridge Machine Works, at Mystic, this concern manufacturing all kinds of machinery. He had early manifested a distinct predilection and capacity for mechanical pursuits, and through his thorough apprenticeship and subsequent experience and experimentation he became a skilled artisan. After leaving the employ of the Walbridge Company Mr. Corey removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he continued to follow his trade for a time in the shops of the Springfield Glue & Emery Wheel Company, and later was for one year with the Hampden Watch Company, in that city. When this concern was merged into the Dueber-Hampden Watch Company and the works were removed to Canton, Ohio, in 1888, Mr. Corey came here and has ever since continued in the employ of the company. For a time before leaving Canada he was in the employ of the Southeastern Railroad, which is now a portion of the Canadian Pacific system. In politics Mr. Corey is a stanch supporter of the cause of the Republican party and he and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Canton. Mr. Corey was formerly a teacher in the Sunday school and was also for a time superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school at Mystic, Canada. Fraternally he is identified with McKinley Lodge No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons; with Canton Tent No. 11, Knights of the Maccabees, and with Canton Lodge No. 589, Knights of Pythias.

In Canton, on the 17th of June, 1891, Mr. Corey was united in marriage to Miss Etha Esther Webb, a daughter of George N. Webb, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Canton, and at present a resident of the city, specific reference being made to him on another page of this volume. Mrs. Corey was born and reared in Canton, receiving her education in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Corey are the parents of two children, Marian and Norman.

J. H. SHARER.—The furniture house of J. H. Sharer & Son is the oldest establishment of the kind continuously in the business in Ohio. Philip Sharer, its founder, was a native of Germany from near Manheim. He landed in New York, August 1, 1837, after a perilous voyage of sixty-eight days. The panic of that year had so depressed business in the metropolis that it was impossible to procure a day's work and after four weeks of persistent effort his limited means became exhausted, he left his trunk and its contents as security for a board bill, and started out on foot for Pittsburg. For six weeks he tramped, begging his way through New Jersey and Pennsylvania,





and reaching Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, where he got work at the carpenter's trade at thirty-seven and a half cents a day of fourteen or sixteen hours. He remained there for four years, when he was married and started west again on foot, accompanied by his young wife, his tools and their few household necessities being all carried on a small one-horse wagon. Reaching Freedom, now a part of Alliance, Ohio, October 1, 1841, he started a cabinet shop, continuing at the furniture and undertaking business until 1882, when he retired, his death occurring in 1889 in his seventy-ninth year.

It was in this little hamlet of Freedom, known only for its isolation and its poverty, that J. H. Sharer, the present senior member of the firm of J. H. Sharer & Son, was born July 1, 1842. Being the oldest of a large family, he was compelled at twelve years of age to earn his own living by working on the farm, in the brick yard and driving teams. The only time alloted for school was three months during the winter. In the fall of 1859 he was apprenticed at the cabinetmaking trade with his father in a part of the building the firm still occupy. The Civil war coming on before concluding his apprenticeship, he enlisted in the army, August 8, 1862, intending to join the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but his captain was made colonel of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment and he was therefore mustered in as a private in Company F of that regiment September 18, 1862. January 1, 1863, he was detailed as ordnance sergeant at Camp Dennison, Ohio, and March 1, 1863, he was assigned to Post B at the same place. October 1, 1863, Mr. Sharer rejoined the regiment and went to Tennessee, but on May 1, 1864, he was detached from the company and made principal musician of the regiment and leader of its band, which position he retained until the close of the war, returning home July 5, 1865, and resuming his place at the work bench vacated three years before. He has continued the furniture and undertaking business in the same building ever since. The business was conducted in the name of Philip Sharer from 1841 to 1868, Philip Sharer & Son from 1868 to 1882, J. H. Sharer from 1882 to 1898, in the latter year his youngest son, Roscoe T., being admitted to the firm, since when it has been known as J. H. Sharer & Son. The subject became a charter member of the first Grand Army Post in Alliance in 1866, serving as aid on the staff of several department and national commanders. He was appointed on the Stark county soldiers' relief commission on the passage of the law, and has been appointed for sixteen consecutive years. He served as master of Alliance Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, eight years, and also as high priest of the chapter.

When enrolled in the army Mr. Sharer's occupation was given as undertaker, and having gained much practical knowledge in this line during the war he had an abiding faith in the benefits that would come to the general public when the purposes for which the advanced men in the profession were striving could once be understood. He joined in a call for a convention of undertakers at Columbus in June, 1881, where a state association was formed, of which he was elected secretary, and for ten consecutive years unanimously chosen, eight as secretary and two as president. He was also a delegate to the first national convention, where an association was formed, and was chairman of the national executive committee until 1886, when elected secretary and unanimously chosen for twelve years, ten years as secretary and two years as president. In 1901 he was appointed chairman of a committee to draft and secure the passage of a law to regulate the practice of embalming in Ohio, so as to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious disease, and provide for the better protection of life and health. The

matter was taken up and prosecuted with vigor until April 30, 1902, when the act was passed and an embalmer's law placed on the statute books. The law provides for an examining board, consisting of three practical practicing embalmers appointed by the governor, the president and secretary of the state board of health to be ex-officio members. When the board was named, Mr. Sharer received the three-year appointment without solicitation and when it organized for work he was unanimously chosen secretary and treasurer. There were fifteen hundred embalmers in the state to be licensed and it became his duty to systematize the work, arrange for all examinations, prepare the questions and issue the licenses, which was all accomplished within the provisions of the law, without confusion, dissatisfaction or the humiliation of any embalmers of the state. In politics he is a Republican, in religious faith Presbyterian.

Mr. Sharer was happily married, in 1868, to Miss Mary L. Hartzell, of North Benton, Ohio, and to this union eight children were born, two dying in infancy. Those living are William P., cashier of the First National Bank of Wellsville, Ohio; John C., an optician and attorney at law; Roscoe T. is the business partner of the subject; Mrs. W. H. Morgan, Mrs. E. E. Brosius and Miss Grace, all of Alliance. During his experience as an undertaker, covering a period of almost a half century, the subject has personally conducted over five thousand funerals, but has now retired from the active part of the work, which is entirely in charge of his son and partner, Roscoe T. Sharer.

FRED WILHELM, who for the past seventeen years has been identified with the commercial interests of Canton, was born in North Industry, Stark county, Ohio, August 30, 1863. His father, Frederick Wilhelm, was a native of Germany, born in the year 1814, and when a young man came to the United States, settling near North Industry, where he engaged in the manufacture of lime. The subject's mother was Madeline Elsesser, also a native of Germany. She was married in this country, spent the greater part of her life in Stark county and died some years ago at her home in North Industry, at the age of sixty-eight. She was born and reared a Catholic and remained loyal to her church through life, her husband being a Lutheran in his religious belief.

The early years of Frederick Wilhelm were spent at the place of his birth and he received a good common school education, meantime as soon as old enough becoming acquainted with life's practical duties by assisting his father in operating the latter's lime kilns. Later while still a youth in his teens he began working as a coal miner and to this kind of labor he devoted a number of years, during which he was employed in the Burton, Ewan, Fox Run and Richard mines of Stark county, his experience while thus engaged being especially valuable in developing a vigorous physique and teaching him the nobility of honest toil.

Not caring to follow mining as a permanent occupation, Mr. Wilhelm finally quit the business and accepted a clerkship in a grocery house in Canton conducted by George Barth on South Market street. He continued as a salesman until about 1886, when he engaged in merchandising for himself at Barth's old stand, beginning in a modest way with groceries as a special line. Subsequently he moved to the corner of Charles and Cherry streets, but later returned to his former place and there remained until 1892, when he removed to his present quarters, No. 2231 South Market street, where he erected a commodious building which is well stocked with a carefully selected assortment of groceries, notions, etc., suitable for the general trade. When Mr. Wilhelm purchased the site

on which his building now stands the ground was little less than a swamp, but by filling it he converted it into a fine lot and added many hundred dollars to its value. By close attention to business and courteous treatment of his patrons he has built up a large and lucrative trade which from present indications bids fair to grow rapidly in magnitude with each recurring year. He is enterprising and progressive in his methods, a careful buyer who appreciates the value of small as well as large margins, and thus far he has made no mistakes, as his present prosperous condition abundantly attests.

Mr. Wilhelm is a Catholic in religion, a Democrat in politics and a worthy member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. He has been active in municipal affairs and for a period of four years represented his ward in the city council, during which time he was regarded as one of the most faithful, hard working and conscientious members of that body. In the year 1885 he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Mary Ann Brankel, of Canton, who has borne him three children, namely: Harvey, Homer and Norman. Mr. Wilhelm is a gentleman in all the term implies, honest to a fault, industrious, public spirited and a true type of the intelligent, enterprising American business man of today.

CLARENCE J. PARKER.—One of Canton's popular and well-known young men is Mr. Parker, who has here made his home from the time of his birth and who is now engaged in the government service as a railway postal clerk, his route at the time of this writing being between Pittsburg and Chicago, while he has proved himself a capable and discriminating official in this position, which calls for the utmost discrimination, exactitude and extensive knowledge of towns and cities in all sections of the Union and of the various routes of transportation, the manifold details of the work being little understood by one not personally familiar with this important branch of the government service.

Mr. Parker was born in the family residence, on West Eighth street, Canton, on the 9th of September, 1878, and his educational discipline was here received in the public schools which he continued to attend until he had attained the age of seventeen years, after which he was for four years bookkeeper in the George D. Harter Bank, later being employed in various capacities. While in the bank he had made a careful study in regard to the mail service, securing books which would afford him the greatest possible amount of information, and on the 29th of August, 1900, he received his appointment as railway postal clerk, in which position he has since rendered most efficient service. He was married in Canton, May 27, 1903, to Miss Beatrice Oldfield, of Canton. He gives his allegiance to the Republican party, is a member of Trinity Reformed church and is identified with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, being popular in the social circles of his home city and having gained the reputation of being a young men of principle and determinate ambition.

James Parker, father of the subject, was born in England, whence he was brought by his sister to the United States when a child of four years, and was here reared and educated, being a blacksmith by trade and vocation, while he was a well-known and honored citizen of Canton for the past half century. His wife, whose maiden name was Flora Hardman, was born in Warren, Ohio, and they are the parents of seven children.

WILLIAM SHOOF, who has achieved much more than local reputation as a contractor and builder, is a native of Canton, Ohio, born on East Third street in what is

known as the Shoof homestead, April 12, 1854, being the son of Andrew and Catherine (Ulrich) Shoof, a sketch of whose family history will be found in the biography of John Shoof, on another page of this work. The early life of the subject was spent in his native city and until fifteen years of age he attended the public schools, acquiring during the interval a pretty thorough knowledge of the branches constituting the curriculum. In his sixteenth year he entered upon an apprenticeship with his brother to learn brick-laying, and after serving three years and becoming an efficient mason, he began earning wages as a "jour" workman, continuing in that capacity until attaining his majority. Mr. Shoof engaged in business for himself at the age of twenty-two and since that time has devoted his attention very closely and successfully to contracting and building, his advancement the meanwhile, from an unknown mechanic to his present high position in the industrial world, bespeaking not only a thorough mastery of his chosen vocation, but energy, foresight and a comprehensive grasp of situations such as few possess. As a contractor he has done much to advance the material interests of Canton and to beautify the same, having erected many of the largest and most conspicuous buildings in the city, both public and private, notably among which may be enumerated the Dannemiller wholesale grocery house, the Canton Brewing Plant, the Stark Rolling Mills, the Canton Tin Plate Mill, and many others here and elsewhere, the mere mention of which would far transcend the limits of an article of the character of this review. Mr. Shoof has just completed the plant of the Danner Manufacturing Company, which is one of the largest and most imposing buildings of the kind in the city, the undertaking being of great magnitude and requiring three months to complete.

Mr. Shoof has led a very busy life, its usefulness commensurate with the activity displayed in all of his enterprises, and its reward being not only the ample competence resulting from his labors, but also the conspicuous place he occupies in the industrial circles of his city, county and state. In politics he is a Republican, but the pressing claims of his business interests have been so great as to prevent very active participation in party affairs, consequently he has never sought office at the hands of his fellow citizens, nor aspired to leadership or public honors. He holds membership with the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Junior Order United American Mechanics fraternities and in religion is a Presbyterian, being a member of the First church of that denomination in the city of Canton.

The married life of Mr. Shoof dates from November 1878, when he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Mary A. Young, daughter of George and Wilhelmina Young, of Pennsylvania, the union resulting in the birth of a son, Harry C., who is now his father's business associate.

WILLIAM R. DAY.—What of the man and what of his work? This is the dual query which represents the interrogation, at least nominally entertained whenever that discriminating factor, the public, would pronounce on the true worth of the individual. The career of Judge Day indicates the clear-cut, sane and distinct character, and in reviewing the same from an unbiased and unprejudiced standpoint interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. In this publication it is consistent that such a review be entered, and that without the adulation which is so intrinsically repugnant to the man as he stands among his fellows. The city of Canton naturally takes pride in the work accomplished by Judge Day, now an associate justice of the supreme court of the United

William R. Day

States, and consistency demands that he be given the relative precedence in a work which has to do with those who have lived and labored to good purpose within the confines of Stark county.

William Rufus Day was born in Ravenna, Ohio, on the 17th of April, 1849, and there received his early educational training in the public schools. In September, 1866, he was matriculated in the literary department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870. In this connection it is gratifying to quote from an article written by one of his fellow students in the university and published in the April edition, 1903, of the Michigan Alumnus: "If there be anything in parentage that tends to shape the career of a man, Justice Day may be said to have come naturally by his abilities as a lawyer and judge. His father, the Hon. Luther Day, when at the Ohio bar, was one of its most capable trial lawyers. He is described as an advocate of marked ability and great eloquence. But he was not, as is so often the case, so entirely an advocate that he was unfitted for judicial service. He had the rare ability and temperament, as has his distinguished son, that enabled him to be an advocate when it was his place and duty to be one and a most impartial and discriminating judge when called upon to administer even justice upon the bench. He was for many years a member of the supreme court of Ohio, and his opinions, characterized as they are by lucidity of statement and comprehensiveness of view, place him in the front rank as a judge. The mother of Justice Day was the daughter of Judge Spalding, also of the supreme court of Ohio, and for some time a member of congress from the Cleveland district, and the granddaughter of Chief Justice Swift, of Connecticut. With such a parentage and with the environment which it must have brought, it is plain that Justice Day must in his youth have lived in an atmosphere that would be a perpetual and powerful stimulus to a career at the bar and upon the bench."

Continuing its appreciative estimate, the same article speaks further as follows: "Justice Day began his preparation for the bar at his home in Ravenna, Ohio, soon after his graduation in the university, and here began his devoted and persistent work as a student. Although possessed of a mind and temperament admirably fitted for the law, his success has been due in no small degree to the habit of study and patient investigation that has characterized his entire professional life. His first year of preparatory study was spent in the office of the Hon. George F. Robinson, of Ravenna, and the next in the department of law of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the Ohio bar July 5, 1872, and soon thereafter formed a partnership for the practice of law at Canton, Ohio, with William A. Lynch, under the firm name of Lynch & Day. Mr. Lynch was at this time in full general practice and was also the prosecuting attorney for Stark county. During his entire career as a lawyer Justice Day was a member of this firm, although its style was changed from time to time, as its membership changed. He was the senior member of the firm when summoned to public duties by the late President McKinley. With the exception of one year, when he was on the common pleas bench of the ninth judicial district of Ohio, Justice Day was continually in the practice of the law from 1872 until 1897, when he was called to Washington. During this time he had a large general practice in the state and federal courts of northern Ohio and was recognized as a safe adviser and an exceptionally able trial lawyer. His cases were thoroughly prepared and clearly presented. His association with the late President McKinley began in 1872. For a quarter of a century he was Mr. McKinley's most intimate friend and trusted

adviser. After the latter's retirement from the practice of law Justice Day became his counsel in legal matters, and he is now one of the administrators of his estate. None knew so well as did the lamented President the extraordinary intellectual gifts, the sound judgment and the genuine worth of this diligent and painstaking lawyer, and when he came to the responsibilities and perplexities of his great office he naturally turned to him for assistance and advice.

"It has been mentioned that Justice Day served for one year upon the common pleas bench. His period of service began in 1886 and ended in 1887. He resigned the position not because judicial duties were uncongenial or because he felt himself unfitted by temperament for work on the bench, but because he found it impossible to live upon the salary and make proper provision for his family. His conspicuous qualifications for judicial services were early recognized, and he was frequently urged to accept judicial honors. In 1889 the late President Harrison appointed him district judge for the northern district of Ohio, an appointment that he desired to accept, but he was led to decline the honor by reason of a threatened breaking of his health.

"Justice Day's notable public services began with his appointment as assistant secretary of state in April, 1897. Up to that time he was practically unknown in Washington or by the public at large. But even before this appointment he was an influence in public affairs, for to him the President frequently turned for advice upon the many new and important questions with which he was confronted. And to render aid in this quiet and modest way, rather than through the holding of official place, was his desire. For him the social life of Washington had no charm. It has been said that he avoided it as eagerly as many men sought it. But it early became apparent that Secretary Sherman, by reason of age and disabilities, was unequal to the diplomatic emergencies that were developing. He had surrendered his seat in the senate to accept the state portfolio, and under the circumstances it was not probable that his resignation would be forthcoming in the near future. A strong man was needed as assistant secretary, a man of discrimination, judgment, courage; a man who, though occupying a subordinate rank, would be capable of performing the duties of secretary to the satisfaction of the country and in a way that would not wound the feelings of his superior. The situation called for a man of exceptional ability and extraordinary tact. In his tried and trusted lawyer, friend and associate the President knew that he would find such a man. The only appeal that could reach him and induce him to assume the responsibilities of public office was one based upon personal friendship and public duty, and to this Justice Day yielded. The step involved not only great pecuniary sacrifice, and the risk of impaired health, but also the chance of failure, for the field was to him an untried one. That he accepted under the circumstances shows the stuff that is in the man."

Of Justice Day's services in this connection an article appearing in the Review of Reviews of September, 1898, spoke as follows: "For one year as assistant secretary he performed the duties of secretary of state, except those ceremonial functions which the secretary of state could perform and attendance upon cabinet meetings, which became purely ceremonial on the part of the secretary, Assistant Day going over the state department business with the President before or after cabinet meetings. It was hard to do this day after day without offending the nominal secretary of state or impairing the dignity of that venerable statesman's position. But Mr. Day showed by his manner, as he did by his work, that he was a natural diplomat in the best sense of the word, and he preserved to the end

that courteous fiction which the circumstances demanded. Everybody who had serious business with the state department went to Assistant Secretary Day because that was the way to get it done; but none of his callers ever heard him put into words what they all recognized as the extraordinary and unprecedented situation of the department. If they had any considerable conversation with him they discovered that they were dealing with a singularly strong and silent man. They found that he never said too much or too little for his own purpose, that he was absolutely truthful and straightforward, and that he spoke with unusual clearness and cogency and candor, but above all with the most discreet reticence and perfect self-possession. In Washington, where every official secret is open and the 'executive sessions' only emphasize the fact, the new man's ability to keep his own counsel and that of the President, whose representative he was as well, deepened the impression of power which was conveyed by what he did say, and helped on the idea, soon generally accepted, that he would be able to cope with any circumstance and with any antagonist."

The writers who have been thus quoted, and who had exceptional facilities for fully canvassing the data from which their articles were prepared, have written so consistently and appreciatively that there can be no measure of impropriety in drawing farther from these sources. At this point recourse is again had to the article appearing in the Michigan Alumnus, the official publication of the alumni association of the University of Michigan:

"In May, 1898, Justice Day became secretary of state. At that time the country did not know, as it now knows, that the promotion involved for him little change so far as duties and responsibilities were concerned. It has been said that 'it really involved nothing more than moving from one room into the next, drawing a larger salary and attending formal cabinet meetings and occasions of ceremony.' He brought to his duties the mental habits of the thoroughly trained lawyer. In this public capacity he served the country with the same faithfulness and devotion that had characterized him in the service of his clients. No man could have a higher standard than was his. The brief period of his service demanded prompt action, almost daily, upon grave questions of international importance, and in every instance he proved himself equal to the emergency. The mental grasp, the judgment, the discrimination and the discretion of the man are apparent when we remember that he had to meet the grave responsibilities of his office without previous training in public affairs and without diplomatic experience; and his straightforward and genuine character is manifest in the conditions upon which he accepted the trust—that Professor John Bassett Moore, a Democrat in politics, should be appointed assistant secretary because of his acknowledged attainments in international law. Justice Day's most conspicuous and masterly service as secretary was undoubtedly rendered in the negotiations connected with Spain's request for our terms of peace. His determination and prompt action brought to an end difficulties that under the jurisdiction of a weaker man would undoubtedly have resulted in prolonged diplomatic correspondence, if not in more serious results. The remarkable tribute paid to Justice Day by the late President McKinley, when speaking of his services in the state department. 'Judge Day has made absolutely no mistakes,' was undoubtedly well merited.

"With the closing of hostilities Justice Day felt that he might honorably retire from the state department. To this President McKinley reluctantly consented, upon condition that he should go upon the peace commission appointed to negotiate the Paris treaty with Spain. This appointment was in line with the

diplomatic work in which he had been so successfully engaged and was generally recognized as most appropriate. The dignified and effective part that he took in the Paris negotiations contributed largely to the success of the commission. The framing and signing of the treaty of peace having been accomplished, the time had come when Justice Day could return to his professional work. He had aided the President during the most critical and trying period of his administration and he had given to his country the best service that it was in his power to render. Notwithstanding his success in the difficult role of secretary and diplomat, he always regarded his services in this field as temporary and felt that his life work should be in his profession. An opportunity that was in the direct line of his ambition came to him in February, 1899, when he was appointed United States circuit judge for the sixth judicial circuit. His eminent fitness for service upon the federal bench was at once apparent, and it very soon became a foregone conclusion that his promotion to the supreme bench would not be long in following. This came in February of the present year (1903), his appointment being universally regarded, both by the people and by the profession, as most appropriate and merited. Justice Day enters upon his new duties conspicuously qualified by temperament and training for their successful discharge, and if health and strength are spared him we may confidently predict a most brilliant and effective career."

In this connection it may be said that there are no duties that any officer of government is called upon to perform which are so serious in their consequences to the lives, liberties, characters and property of their fellow men as those embraced in the performance of judicial functions. If the stream of justice be impure or weak and uncertain then government itself has failed and been dishonored. If justice be not administered with an impartiality and intelligence that command respect, then has the last barrier been reached and the government in which such conditions exist has become unworthy of preservation. Thus it will be seen how imperative it is that the right men be called to the exercise of judicial functions from the highest to the lowest tribunals, and the brief outline here given of the career of Justice Day gives us the assurance that his appointment to the supreme bench comes as a fitting crown to his able and faithful services, and he brings to bear a deep knowledge of the law, an unusual power of analysis, scholarly attainments and a thoroughly judicial mind. He has ever been an able advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but is in no sense a politician in the commonly accepted significance of the term. In his home city of Canton his friends are in number as his acquaintances, and all view with gratification the work he has accomplished and the distinguished preferment which has come to him.

On the 24th of August, 1875, Justice Day was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Schaefer, of Canton, daughter of Louis Schaefer, one of the honored pioneers of Stark county, and of this union have been born four children—William L., Luther, Stephen A. and Rufus S.

REV. J. HARRISON JONES.—This brief record of a long, eventful and eminently useful life, and to say the least, of a most remarkable career, will doubtless be read with interest by the many friends of the honored subject, throughout the state which, for over three-quarters of a century, has been the scene of his struggles and victories. The unique distinction of being the oldest minister of the gospel in Ohio, both in point of age and continuous service, belongs to Elder J. H. Jones. Of the fathers of what is termed the "Current Reformation," a religious movement inaugurated as

early as 1809 by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott and others he is perhaps the sole survivor. For many years he was a co-laborer with those worthies and he bore no small part in shaping and directing what has since become one of the remarkable religious reformations in history. Elder Jones is not only the oldest divine of his own communion in the state of Ohio but his record of over three-quarters of a century of active service in disseminating the sublime truths of the gospel is perhaps without a parallel in any church in this country. His has indeed been a full life, fraught with strenuous endeavor and untold blessings to humanity, and today, after the heat of the conflict has somewhat subsided, retaining the full possession of his magnificent mental faculties and much of his erstwhile vigorous physicial powers, he is still a striking example of the consecrated disciple, whose zeal the passing years has but slightly modified and whose beautiful life is a continuous sermon as potent and forceful, perhaps, as when, a master of assemblages, he swayed with burning eloquence and fervid zeal the thousands who listened to his matchless presentation of the simple story of the Nazarene.

Elder J. H. Jones was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 15th day of June, 1813. His father was Isaiah Jones, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and his mother, Sarah Hartford, was also born and reared in that commonwealth, both being descended from old and prominent families that figured conspicuously in the early history of their communities. Isaiah Jones was a son-in-law of a clergyman by the name of Thomas, whose family settled in Hilltown, Pennsylvania, in 1711, and who during the war of the Revolution served as chaplain in Washington's immediate command, having been the personal friend and spiritual advisor of the Father of his Country. Shortly after his marriage, Isaiah Jones left Virginia and took up his residence in the Western Reserve, locating in what is now Trumbull county, Ohio, his main reason for changing his abode being his uncompromising opposition to slavery. After farming a few years in Trumbull, he disposed of his interests there and removed to Wooster, where for a number of years he was engaged in the mercantile business. Subsequently he lived for a few years in the county of Wayne and from there removed to Crawford county, where he entered land and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Jones' later years were largely given to farming and stock raising and he lived to a good old age, dying in the county of Wayne in his seventy-ninth or eightieth year. To Isaiah and Sarah (Hartford) Jones were born eight children, only two of whom survive, the subject of this review and Mrs. Anna Butler, of Monmouth, Illinois, the latter a remarkably preserved lady of ninety-four years, the widow of the late Isaac Butler, of that city.

J. Harrison Jones lived with his parents until his sixteenth year and early became familiar with the stirring scenes and vicissitudes of pioneer life. Owing to the absence of school facilities his early education was somewhat limited, but being of a studious nature and a great lover of books he subsequently made up for this deficiency by reading and study at home, in this way in due time becoming the possessor of a large fund of useful knowledge. Mr. Jones' mind was early attracted to religious subjects and while a mere lad became a reader and close student of the sacred scriptures, the result of which very materially affected his life and changed his future course of action. He was a youth in his teens when the great religious awakening spread over Ohio and throughout the west, and its influence had much to do in shaping his character and directing him into the work to which his life has been so closely and ceaselessly devoted. Having made a public profession of religion and

believing it his duty to devote his talents to the service of the Master, as a minister of the gospel, he began his preparatory studies for the same under the direction of Elder John Sechrist, an able and scholarly preacher, and one of the first to proclaim the simple faith of the Current Reformation throughout the western and northern counties of Ohio. In company with Elder Sechrist, young Jones started out on an evangelistic tour which took a very wide range, making appointments at different places and preaching wherever favorable opportunities presented themselves. This tour marked the beginning of Elder Jones' labor as a preacher. Possessing decided forensic talent, the youthful minister was heard gladly by the people and his fame as a clear, forcible and eloquent speaker preceding him wherever he went, he was always greeted by large and appreciative audiences. He remained several years with Elder Sechrist, studying when not actively engaged in the work of the ministry, but realizing the great responsibilities resting upon him and perceiving the harvest so ripe and the reapers so few, he devoted the greater part of his time to the preaching of the word, his labors being greatly blessed in winning souls to the higher life.

Later Elder Jones travelled by himself over the greater part of Ohio, preaching fearlessly but lovingly the pure, simple claims of the gospel as practiced by the primitive disciples, boldly assailing long-established prejudices, declaring against the sin of sectarianism and a divided church, and hesitating not to apply the axe to creeds and dogmatic statements of doctrines, conceived in an age of religious intolerance and nurtured by centuries of ecclesiastical despotism. He planted churches with the Bible alone as the rule of faith and practice, in many places, looked after these congregations with a fatherly interest and during his itinerancy of over fifteen years preached in groves, in humble private dwellings, school houses, public halls, in fact any place he could find a hearing, his audiences ranging in size from a half dozen lowly backwoodsmen and their wives to thousands of the most cultured, refined and critical people.

Realizing the need of a more thorough intellectual training than could be obtained from private study alone, Mr. Jones, in 1834, entered an academy at Wadsworth, Ohio, where he took a two-years course, the meantime devoting the Lord's days and vacations to his ministerial work. In the year 1830 he was united in marriage to Miss Lauretta Pardee, daughter of Judge Allen Pardee and a lineal descendant of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the great financier of the colonies during the Revolutionary struggle. Mrs. Jones' grandmother, Abigail Gage, was a sister of General Gage, the commander of the British forces in Boston at the beginning of the war for independence; she married a gentleman by the name of Stephen Foster, who was loyal to the colonies, and who at the breaking out of the war entered the American army as captain and achieved a distinguished record as a brave and gallant soldier and fearless officer.

Finishing his course at the academy, Elder Jones located at Wooster, Ohio, where he made his home for a period of fourteen years, during which time he built up the church at that place from a membership of twelve to over two hundred, besides preaching at many other points and gathering in scores of converts by special meetings. Leaving Wooster, he took up his residence for a few years at Bedford, thence removed to Cleveland and still later to Alliance, holding pastorates in these cities and greatly strengthening the congregation in each. Subsequently he labored with much acceptance for churches at different places, his wonderful oratorical abilities as well as his keen, incisive reasoning powers causing such a wide spread demand for his services that he found it im-

possible to respond to but very few of the many urgent calls.

In 1861, at the earnest solicitation of his warm personal friend, James A. Garfield, between whom and himself the closest ties of companionship had long existed, Elder Jones became chaplain of the latter's regiment; he served in this capacity three years, participated in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, and while at the front was ready and willing at all times to face danger and death in the discharge of his duties. When President Garfield died, Elder Jones assisted in conducting the funeral services and the address he delivered upon the occasion, abounding in pathos and affectionate references to the beloved chief magistrate, made a deep and lasting impression upon the grief stricken audience that heard it.

In the year 1871 Elder Jones moved his family to Alliance, in which city he has since made his home. Until quite recently he was actively engaged in the labors of his holy office, but he is now resting somewhat from the burden and heat, in a life of honorable retirement, surrounded by faithful and devoted friends and carrying with him into his retreat the blessings and benedictions of the thousands of his admiring countrymen and fellow citizens, many of whom, through his instrumentality, have been redeemed from sin and lifted to a higher plane of living.

Elder Jones' long and eventful experience has brought him in contact with all classes and conditions of people and his life if written in detail would form a volume of deep and absorbing interest. He has met and been on terms of intimacy with many of the leading public men of the country, including Presidents, judges and many other distinguished actors in our national history, among whom may be mentioned Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, James A. Garfield, to say nothing of the hundreds of others in high station who were proud to claim him as a friend. According to an approximately reliable estimate, he has baptized and received into the church ten thousand converts, solemnized over a thousand marriage ceremonies, officiated at a greater number of funerals, traveled thousands of miles on horseback, during the early days of his ministry, besides covering an extensive territory by more modern means of locomotion. His life has been a series of consecrations to the Master's service, as already stated, a continuous sermon, and the vast amount of good accomplished through his instrumentality will only be known in the day when the "books are opened" and man rewarded for his deeds and influence.

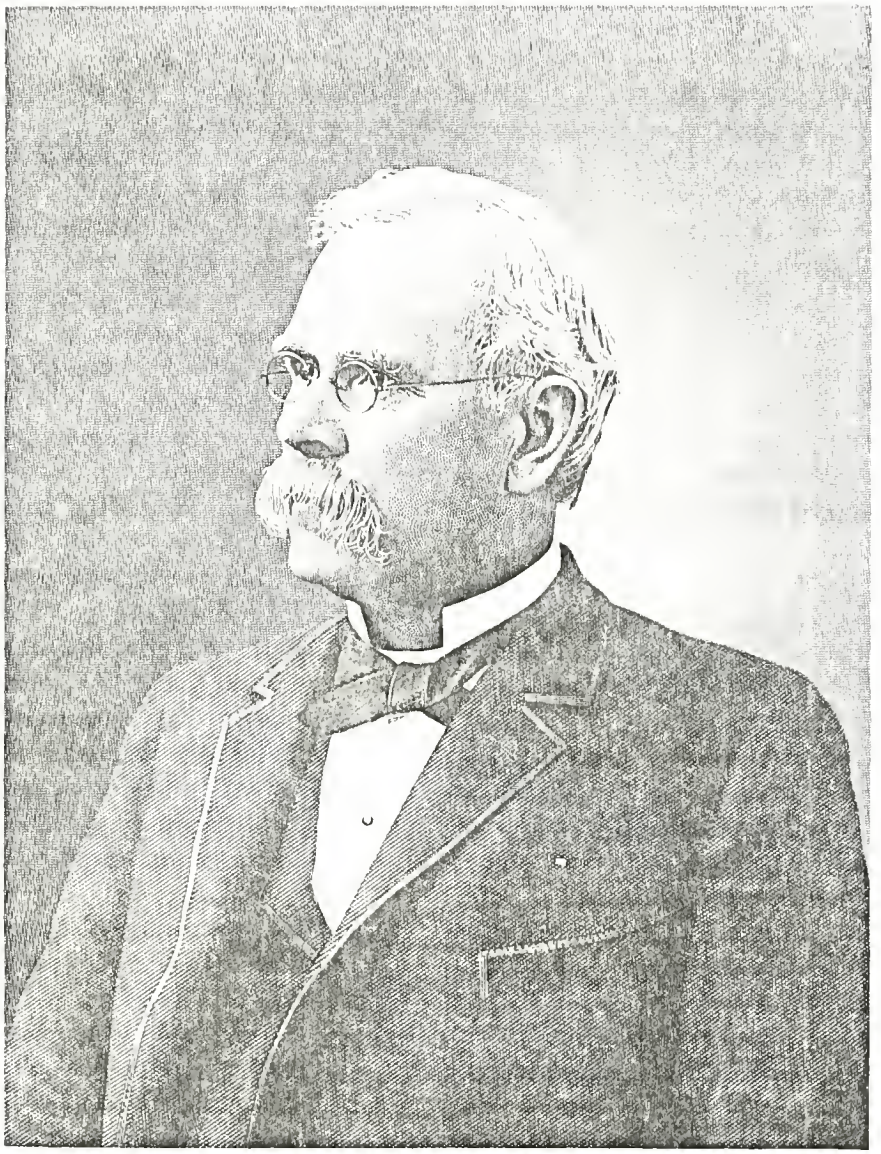
As a preacher Elder Jones has long enjoyed a high reputation, not only in his own communion but among all Protestant bodies in Ohio and many other states. As a pulpit orator he stands unique, and he is perhaps without a peer as a master of assemblages; in his power to sway audiences at will, he has few equals and is perhaps without a superior. His forensic abilities are of the highest order and the late President Garfield, one of the great orators of this country, pronounced him one of the most eloquent speakers in the United States.

Always zealous in his work of the ministry, Elder Jones has also kept abreast with the times in matters of public and political import. In his younger days he was a Democrat, but in 1854 he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, and has ever since been a zealous and unswerving Republican, and as such is fearless in expressing his opinions and untiring in his efforts to uphold the principles of the party and to contribute to its success. As a citizen he is not indifferent to his duties to the public, being interested in all legitimate measures and means for advancement of the general welfare. Although in his ninety-first year, Elder Jones, as already indicated, retains in a marked degree the possession of his

mental and physical faculties, being as keen and alert in mind as in the days of his prime, and in body, capable of enduring remarkable exertions for one of such advanced age. He has never known any serious indisposition, his health from childhood having been uniformly good and, coming of a family noted for longevity, he bids fair to live many years before rounding out the full life which has so greatly blessed the world and benefited mankind.

Of the eight children born to Elder and Mrs. Jones, seven are living, namely: Helen, widow of David Solliday; William A., of Canton; Jefferson H., of Chicago, Illinois; Emma P., wife of William Heston, of Homestead, Pennsylvania; Isaiah B., a resident of Ashland, Ohio; Mary C., who married Hiram M. Turner, of Pueblo, Colorado, and Kimball P., whose home is in Johnson City, Tennessee. Anna, the deceased member of the family, was the wife of Norman A. Sherwin; she left a son by the name of Ira R., who lives at this time in Wichita, Kansas.

WILLIAM H. CLARK is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of February, 1858, being a son of John F. and Permelia M. (Alexander) Clark. John F. Clark was born near Amity, Washington county, Pennsylvania on the 6th of November, 1831, and he died in the city of Canton, Ohio, on the 17th of February, 1896. His father, Levi Clark, was likewise a native of the Keystone state, where he was born on the 22d of January, 1809, and he was in his earlier years quite extensively engaged in business as a drover, in connection with farming, and he passed the later years of his life in agricultural pursuits near Salem, Henry county, Iowa, where he died about the year 1870. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Fulton, died at the home of her daughter, Lurania (Mrs. J. H. McVey), in the state of Idaho in the year 1899 at the venerable age of ninety years. They became the parents of ten children, namely: John Fulton, father of the subject of this review; Deborah, who was married to G. A. Kerr on the 17th of August, 1853; Lebbeus, who died in 1853; Isaac, who married Marie E. Sharp on the 18th of February, 1858, Isabel, who married Stephen Hill on the 2d of September, 1856; Lydia, who married Isaac Clerk on the 1st of January, 1861; James Fulton, who married Martha J. Frazier on the 4th of January, 1872; Levi Herod, who died in infancy; Lurania, who married Josiah H. McVey on the 6th of March, 1866, and Silas, who married Mary A. Sweet on the 20th of March, 1872. Isaac Clark, the great-grandfather of the subject, was born in the state of New Jersey on the 28th of July, 1766, where the family had been established early in that century, and it is a matter of record that three of his brothers were active participants in the war of 1812. After his marriage he removed to southwestern Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life, as did also his wife, whose maiden name was Deborah French. She was born November 24, 1769, in New Jersey, and there their marriage was solemnized on the 12th of April, 1786. He died on the 30th of November, 1842, while she passed away on the 30th of December, 1846. Of their children brief data is as follows: Phebe became the wife of Reason James, John married Mahila Clark, Aaron died unmarried, Silas married Phebe McFarland, Abner married Pattie Evans, Isaac married Martha Crockard; Ezekial married Joanna McFarland, Mary became the wife of John Fulton, Lebbeus married Mary Evans, Charlotte became the wife of Harvey Cutter, Deborah married Adam Lacock, Levi was the grandfather of the subject, Lurania married Bethuel Evans and Lydia became the wife of John M. Reeves.



John F. Clark.

John F. Clark, father of the subject, was reared to maturity in Pennsylvania, and in his early manhood he followed the vocation of a shover in that state, while later he was engaged in farming. When the subject was an infant his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Henry county, Iowa, and thence, in 1864, to Canton, Stark county, and here William H. was reared and educated. Here his father established himself in the insurance business, becoming agent for both fire and life insurance companies of the best order, and with this important line of enterprise he continued to be actively identified until the time of his death, having built up a large and important business and having been honored as one of the upright and representative citizens of Stark county's attractive capital. He was for more than thirty years a member of the Canton First Presbyterian church, and for the major portion of this time he held the office of elder and superintendent of the Sunday school in the same, his devoted wife being likewise an earnest and zealous member of the church. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but he espoused the cause of the Republican party shortly after its organization and ever afterward was a stanch advocate of its principles.

On the 2d of September, 1856, in Fredericktown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, John F. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Permelia M. Alexander, who was born near that place on the 22d of June, 1837, being a daughter of Andrew and Harriet (Lawrence) Alexander, the former of whom was of sturdy Scotch lineage and the latter of German ancestry in the paternal line. The original American progenitor of the Alexander family was Elias Alexander, who was born and reared in Scotland, whence he removed into England and thence emigrated to America in the colonial days, locating in Maryland, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. There he married a Miss Bradley, and they later removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their lives. His son Isaac was born in Washington county, and there he continued to be a farmer until his death. His son Henry was likewise born in that county, and there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Young, who was of Scottish ancestry, and both died there. Their son Joseph was born and reared in Washington county and there married Miss Jeanette Montgomery, being of partly French extraction and the same family line as General Montgomery of Revolutionary fame. Joseph Alexander, like his father and grandfather, was a farmer in his native county, which continued to be his home until his death. His son Andrew, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was born on the old home farm in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and there he received an academic education. He became a prominent and influential citizen in his section of the Keystone state, where he was engaged in merchandising and also in the mining of coal, which he shipped to points as far distant as New Orleans, utilizing flatboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He owned a mercantile establishment in Fredericktown and also a valuable farm in the vicinity. He took a prominent part in public affairs and was for a number of years captain in the state militia. In his native county Andrew Alexander was married to Miss Harriet Lawrence, whose ancestors came from the Rhine district of Germany to the United States in order to escape religious persecutions, the name having been originally spelled Lorenz. They settled in Maryland, whence members of the family later removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where Harriet (Lawrence) Alexander was born, being a daughter of Jonathan Lawrence, who was a son of William, the emigrant ancestor. In an early day Andrew Alexander came to Ohio and purchased a farm in Dela-

ware county, after which he returned to Pennsylvania for his family, but was taken ill and did not live to establish his home in the Buckeye state, his death occurring in his native county in 1853. His widow came to Ohio to join her children, and here passed the remainder of her life. Of their children brief record is as follows: William was for a number of years a prominent member of the Stark county bar, and here remained until 1868, when he removed to the city of Toledo, where he was engaged in the insurance business until his death; Jeanette M. married Colonel Benjamin F. Pond, of Malta, Morgan county; Permelia Matilda is the mother of the subject and still maintains her home in Canton; Montgomery D. is a representative citizen of Canton; Henry Duncan is likewise an honored resident of this city; Harriet Louisa is the wife of Daniel Walters, of Oskaloosa, Iowa; West L. is a resident of Canton and is individually mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Sarah Isadore married D. K. Allender and died in Canton, and Emma Josephine married William Cox and died in Canton. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark were as follows: The subject; Andrew L., born November 26, 1863; Margaret, October 25, 1870, and Grace, born September 12, 1877.

William H. Clark was about six years of age at the time when his parents took up their residence in Canton, and here he has since maintained his home and here risen to a position of prominence in the business life of the city and in the esteem and good will of the community. He secured his educational discipline in the public schools of Canton, having been graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1878. Mr. Clark is secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Millers' Fire Insurance Company, while his other business interests are important. He is president of the Savings and Loan Company, vice president of the First National Bank of Canton, a director in the City National Bank, president of the Sanitary Milk Company and vice president of the J. H. McLain Company of Canton, manufacturers of heating boilers and radiators. He is a man of excellent business and executive talent, progressive in his ideas and public-spirited in his attitude, being loyal to the interests of his home city and ever ready to aid legitimate undertakings for the general good. In politics Mr. Clark is found arrayed as a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but he has never manifested an iota of political ambition in the seeking of official preferment. He is a valued member of the First Presbyterian church, in whose faith he was reared from his childhood. Mr. Clark has not as yet joined the ranks of Benedicts, but is one of the distinctively popular bachelors of Canton, where his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

JULIUS WHITING, JR., is an able member of the bar of Stark county and a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the city and county in which he now lives and of which he is a native son. His ancestral history betokens long and prominent identification of the name with the annals of American history, the original American progenitor having come from England and taken up his abode in the colony of Massachusetts prior to the middle of the seventeenth century. From a history of Lynn, Massachusetts, compiled by Arnold Lewis, who had recourse to town and colony records of divers orders, we are able to quote interesting passages apropos of the ancestral history of the subject, and these extracts cannot fail of permanent value as here entered. It may be said that the town of Lynn was founded in 1629, and under date of 1636 is found reference to the original progenitor of the Whiting family in America. In the fol-

Julius Whiting Sr

Mrs. Julius Whiting

lowing paragraphs we quote from the compilation mentioned:

(1636) The Rev. Samuel Whiting arrived from England in June and was installed pastor of the church of Lynn on Tuesday, November 8th. The council remained two days and found much difficulty in organizing the church, which was composed of only six members besides the minister. (1637) The Rev. Thomas Cobbet arrived from England on June 26th and was installed colleague in the ministry with Mr. Whiting. Mr. Whiting was styled the pastor and Mr. Cobbet was styled teacher. On November 15th the name of the town was changed from Saugus to Lynn. The name was given in respect to Mr. Whiting and others who came from the town of Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, in Norfolk, England. (1638) In an apportionment of the public lands is found "Mr. Samuel Whiting, the pastor, two hundred acres." (1657-63) Mr. Samuel Whiting testified in court and in 1663 addressed a letter, written in a handsome manner, to the county clerk at Ipswich, from the church of Lynn. (1670) In the number of ministers of New England there were few who deserved a higher celebrity for the purity of their character and the fervor of their piety than the Rev. Samuel Whiting.

Mr. Whiting was born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, on November 20, 1597. His father, John Whiting, was mayor of that city in 1600 and 1608, and his brother John obtained the same office in 1655. Having completed his studies in the school of his birthplace, he entered the university at Cambridge, where he had for his classmate his cousin, Anthony Tuckney, afterwards master of St. John's College, with whom he commenced a friendship which was not quenched by the waters of the Atlantic. He received impressions of piety at an early age. Having taken his degree, he entered holy orders and became chaplain to a family of five ladies and two knights, Sir Nathaniel Bacon and Sir Roger Townsend, with whom he resided three years. He then went to Lynn, England, where he spent three years more, with Mr. Price as his colleague. While at this place complaints were made to the bishop of Norwich of his nonconformity in administering the services of the church, on which he was removed to Skirbick. There the complaints were renewed, on which he determined to sell his possessions and embark for America. He remarked: "I am going into the wilderness to sacrifice unto the Lord and I will not leave a hoof behind me."

Mr. Whiting sailed from England in the beginning of April, 1636, and arrived in Boston May 30th. He was very seasick on the passage, during which he preached but one sermon. He observed that he "would much rather have undergone six weeks of imprisonment for a good cause than six weeks of such terrible seasickness." He came to Lynn in June and was installed on November 8th at the age of thirty-nine. He was admitted to the privilege of a freeman December 17th. His residence was nearly opposite the meeting house in Shepherd street. An anecdote related by him will serve to illustrate his character. In one of his excursions to a neighboring town he stopped at a tavern where a company were reveling. As he passed the door he thus addressed them: "Friends, if you are sure your sins are pardoned, you may be wisely merry." He is reputed to have been a man of good learning and an excellent Hebrew scholar. In 1649 he delivered a Latin oration at Cambridge, a copy of which is preserved in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He possessed great command over his passions and was extremely mild and affable in his deportment, and his countenance was generally illumed with a smile. He was chosen moderator in several ecclesiastical councils and appears to have been generally respected.

In the latter part of his life Mr. Whiting was afflicted by a complication of disorders and endured many hours of most excruciating pain. But his patience was inexhaustible and his strength enabled him to continue the performance of the public services till a very advanced age, in which he was assisted by his youngest son, Joseph. A short time before his death he presented to the general court a claim for five hundred acres of land, which he had by deed of gift from his brother-in-law, Richard Westland, an alderman of Boston, in England, who had loaned money to the colony of Massachusetts. As the claim had been some time due, the court allowed him six hundred acres. He made his will February 25, 1679. He commenced thus: "After my committing of my dear flock unto the tender care of that great and good Shepherd, the Lord Jesus Christ." He gave his son Samuel, at Billerica, his house and four hundred acres of land, valued at three hundred and sixty-two pounds, and fourteen acres of marsh at Lynn. He remembered his daughters at Roxbury and Topsfield, and bequeathed his orchard, dwelling house and eight acres of land at Lynn to his son Joseph. His money and place amounted to five hundred and seventy pounds, fifteen shillings, six pence. He died on the 11th of December, 1679, at the age of eighty two, having preached at Lynn forty-three years. His death called forth a highly bombastic eulogy from the pen of Benjamin Thompson, of Braintree, the first American poet. The following epitaph was applied to him by Cotton Mather:

"In Christo vixi, mortuus, vivoque, Whitingus,
De Sordes mortis, cetera Christi tibi."

"In Christ I lived and died, and yet I live;
My dust to earth, my soul to Christ I give."

Mr. Whiting published several works, the principal of which are the following: A Latin oration, delivered at Cambridge on commencement day, 1649; a [illegible]

mon delivered before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, 1660, a discourse on the Last Judgment, 1664; "Abraham's Humble Intercession for Sodom, and the Lord's Gracious Answer in Concession Thereto," 1666.

Mr. Whiting married two wives in England. By his first wife he had three children, two of whom were sons, who, with their mother, died in England. The other was a daughter, who came with her father to America and married Thomas Weld, of Roxbury. His second wife was Elizabeth St. John, of Bedfordshire, to whom he was married in 1630. She came to Lynn with her husband and died March 3, 1677, aged seventy-two years. She not only assisted her husband in writing his sermons, but also by her care and prudence relieved him of all attention to temporal concerns. By her he had six children—four sons and two daughters. One daughter married the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, of Topsfield, and one son and one daughter died at Lynn. The other three sons received their education at Cambridge. They were Rev. Samuel Whiting, Jr.; Rev. John Whiting and Rev. Joseph Whiting.

The Rev. Samuel Whiting, Jr., was born in England in 1635. He studied with his father at Lynn and graduated at Cambridge in 1653. He was ordained minister at Billerica November 11, 1663, and died February 28, 1713, aged seventy-nine years. The name of his wife was Dorcas and they had ten children—Elizabeth, Samuel, Rev. John (minister at Lancaster, and killed by Indians September 11, 1697, aged thirty-three), Oliver, Dorothy, Joseph, James, Eunice, Benjamin (died in infancy), and Benjamin (2d). Rev. John Whiting (son of Samuel, Sr.) graduated at Cambridge in 1653. He returned to England, became a minister of the established church and died at Leverton, in Lincolnshire, very extensively respected. Rev. Joseph Whiting graduated in 1661. He was ordained at Lynn October 6, 1680, and soon afterward removed to Southampton, Long Island. He married Sarah Danforth, of Cambridge, daughter of Thomas Danforth, deputy governor, by whom he had six children, born at Lynn, and of these all except the first and sixth died within a few weeks of their birth.

The history of Torrington, Connecticut, gives the same general outline of the family history, and says of Joseph, who removed to Long Island, as noted, that he continued to preach in the church at Southampton until his death, in 1723. His son Samuel lived in that town, where he married. He had three sons, Benjamin, Stephen and Joseph. Benjamin married in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1720, and later settled in Meriden, that state. In 1734 he purchased three full rights of land, a part of which he gave to his sons John and Benjamin, both of whom settled in Torrington, Connecticut. Of Stephen Whiting there is no record extant. Joseph married and settled in Stamford, Connecticut. John Whiting, son of Benjamin, was born November 23, 1723, and married Sarah Foster, who bore him eleven children, from the fifth of whom, John, Jr., the line of descent is traced to the subject of this sketch.

John Whiting, Jr., was born July 24, 1758, and died March 19, 1830. In 1778 he was united in marriage to Miss Sylvia Loomis, who was born January 7, 1760, and who died June 6, 1826. Their children were as follows: Abner, who was born May 24, 1779, died January 7, 1866; Ira, who was born November 28, 1780, died March 26, 1843; Roxy, who was born in 1782, died April 21, 1784; Tryphinia, who was born February 5, 1784, died September 16, 1847; Roxy (2d), who was born October 7, 1785, died June 16, 1874; Harvey, who was born January 14, 1788, married Laura Bass, and died May 14, 1865; John, who was born August 24, 1790, died February 17, 1881; Samuel, who was born February 7, 1792, died on his birthday anniversary in 1874; Silvia, born May 31, 1793, died December 13, 1847; Auren, who was born August 22, 1795, died September 15, 1824; Aurelia, born July 6, 1797, died without issue; Susan, who was born September 6, 1800, died August 17, 1839; T. Foster, who was born August 17, 1802, died August 19, 1832; and W. Franklin, who was born April 7, 1806, died November 17, 1834.

Abner Whiting, eldest son of John, removed from Connecticut to Lewis county, New York, taking up his residence in Copenhagen. He married Asiruth Clark, and they became the parents of the following named children: Roxy, who was born July 13, 1805, died December 13, 1830; Harvey M., who was born April 14,

1807, died at an advanced age; Lavinia, who was born December 28, 1809, died December 14, 1830; Malinda, born July 31, 1812, died March 19, 1881; Silvia, born May 11, 1814, died March 26, 1834; Arline was born May 30, 1816; Asiruth was born January 26, 1818; Susan, born February 17, 1821, died June 13, 1858; John Clark was born January 20, 1825; and is deceased; and Auldah, born April 14, 1828, died on the 4th of September, 1831.

Harvey M. Whiting, son of Abner and Asiruth (Clark) Whiting, married Louisa Clark, and of their children three are living at the present time, namely: Franklin M., who was born November 21, 1838; Anna, who was born April 14, 1840, and is unmarried; and Mary Aurelia, who was born April 23, 1843, and who is the wife of Ashbel Humphrey. Franklin M. married Ophelia Wapple and they became the parents of three children.

Ira Whiting, second son of John and Sylvia (Loomis) Whiting, and grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in Colebrook, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 28th of November, 1780, and he there died on the 26th of March, 1843. He married Elizabeth Conklin, who was likewise a representative of an old New England family, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Lorenza Miles, who came to Canton, Ohio, in 1838, and who was for many years one of the leading physicians of this county, where he died in 1884. He married Mary Marshall and they became the parents of one son, Julius, who died in early boyhood, and two daughters, Kate C. and Harriet E., the former of whom was the wife of Alfred S. Huntington, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; she died April 10, 1903. Julius, the second son, was the father of the subject of this sketch. The other sons were John Harrison, A. Wellington and Samuel.

Julius Whiting was born in Colebrook, Connecticut, on the 14th of April, 1816, and there he was reared and educated, his father having been there engaged in agriculture. He attended school until he had attained the age of sixteen years, and thereafter was engaged in teaching for one winter term at Bolkhamstead. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment in his native town, and was thus employed for five years, and thereafter he was similarly engaged at Amherst, Massachusetts, until 1840, when he came to Canton, Ohio, on a visit to his brother and the following year returned to make Canton his home, where he passed the remainder of his life. Here he secured employment as teller in the old Farmers' Bank, and after the failure of that institution, in 1844, he returned to Connecticut to settle up his father's estate and in 1845 he returned to Canton and a few years later he associated himself with Isaac Harter, Martin Wikidal and Peter P. Trump in organizing the Savings Deposit Bank, of which he continued a cashier and general manager until 1861, when his health became so impaired as to necessitate his retirement. He became one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Canton, and he ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community. He lived to attain the patriarchal age of eighty years, his death occurring on the 14th of June, 1896. When the village of Canton put on the importance of cityhood Mr. Whiting had established the financial institution already referred to. Through wars and peace, through panic and prosperity, its permanent utility has vindicated the wisdom of his methods. That institution, and its off shoots, have been controlling factors in the city's economic development. Mr. Whiting's successors in control have gracefully accorded to him, as their schoolmaster in finance, the honor of having put banking in Canton upon that safe and conservative basis which has always distinguished its commercial affairs.

Julius Whiting, Sr., was originally a Whig in politics but upon the organization of the Re-

publican party he transferred his allegiance to the same and was ever afterward a stanch advocate of its principles. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. After his marriage he resided for a time in Snyder's hotel, which was located near the court-house, and about 1850 he purchased property just east of the Methodist Episcopal church, on West Tuscarawas street, and there resided eleven years, the place now being owned by Dr. A. J. Douds. In 1861 he purchased the present family homestead, opposite the residence of the late lamented President McKinley, on North Market street, and there he resided until the close of his long and useful life.

In 1847 Mr. Whiting was united in marriage to Miss Harriet K. Stidger, who was born in Canton, this county, on the 8th of January, 1818, and who has ever maintained her home here, having witnessed the development of the city from the condition of a straggling hamlet in the midst of the forest to a position as an attractive and opulent industrial and residence city. She is still living, and in the golden evening of her gracious life she is loved and revered by the wide circle of friends whom she has gathered about her during the long years of her residence in Canton. She is a daughter of General George Stidger, who emigrated to Canton from Baltimore, Maryland, in 1806, becoming one of the early settlers in Stark county, where he died in 1826. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, with the rank of general, and was a man of fine mentality and impregnable integrity, having wielded marked influence in the pioneer community during the years of his residence in Ohio and having been a member of an old and honored family of Maryland. Of the four children of Julius and Harriet (Stidger) Whiting we enter the following brief record: Laura and Mary Elizabeth died in infancy; Julius is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Helen Frances was the wife of Frederick S. Hartzell, of Canton; she died January 28, 1901.

Julius Whiting, Jr., was born in Canton, on the 6th of June, 1855, and here he received his elementary educational training in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he entered the military academy at Springfield, Ohio, while later he continued his studies in a select school at Painesville, this state. His father's health at this time had become so precarious that it was deemed advisable for our subject to remain at home, and accordingly he returned to Canton, where he attended a private school for the following two years. In 1872 he was matriculated in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1876, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1879 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master's degree. After leaving the Western Reserve College Mr. Whiting took a post graduate course in Harvard College, and he then entered the law department of that institution, where he continued his technical studies for two years, and in September, 1879, he was duly admitted to the bar of Ohio. Thus he came to the active work of his profession with an excellent equipment, having spared no effort to thoroughly familiarize himself with the minutiæ of the law and with the basic principles of the science of jurisprudence. He established himself in the practice of his profession in his native city, and he soon proved his powers as an advocate and counselor so that popular appreciation was manifested in the representative clientage which he succeeded in securing and which he has retained during all periods of his career at the bar. Mr. Whiting has the valuable qualities of concentration and close application, and, with a full appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of the profession, he never presents a case without careful preparation, while by his strict observance of the unwritten code of ethics he has com-

mended himself to the esteem and confidence of his confreres at the bar, and is known as one of the able and representative lawyers of the county and state. It has been his to hold the intimate friendship of many of the distinguished men of Ohio, including the lamented President McKinley and also Senator Hanna, while he has been a recognized leader in the local ranks of the Republican party, in whose councils he has taken part and whose cause he has ever endeavored to further so far as lay within his power, having rendered effective service in various campaigns and having been one of the stanchest admirers and supporters of President McKinley, whom he had known from his boyhood days. He is a man of genial and unassuming personality and has the high regard of all classes of citizens in his native place, in whose welfare he has a deep and abiding interest. Unlike many others, Mr. Whiting never came to regard his education as a thing that had been completed by his college life. His student habits have clung to him. Neither his professional duties, nor interest in governmental affairs, have been allowed to stand in the way of that broad culture which has kept him abreast of the best thought of his times. His familiarity with the incidents and results of modern research, and with general literature, give him an equipment and an authority which is rarely conceded to any one. It is largely due to these facts that Mr. Whiting has attached to himself a circle of such influential and distinguished friendships, both at his home and throughout the country.

On the 9th of November, 1881, Mr. Whiting was united in marriage to Miss Harriet M. Gregory, who was born in Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, being a daughter of Dr. Edwin S. and Clara (Baldwin) Gregory, and being a representative of old and influential American families—the Gregorys, Baldwins and Hudsons, members of the last mentioned family having been the founders of the town of Hudson, Ohio, and descendants of Henry Hudson, the first explorer of the river which bears his name. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have one child, Helen A.

DAVID ZOLLARS was born February 19, 1828, in Harrison county, Ohio. When he was a mere lad the family moved to a farm several miles south of Canton. At the age of nineteen Mr. Zollars entered the store of the late Isaac Harter, Sr. After several years he became a partner in the business under the firm name of Isaac Harter & Company, which continued for three years. Mr. Zollars then went into the employ of the Farmers and Mechanics store for three years. At the end of this time Mr. Harter sold his entire stock to Mr. Zollars and Samuel Baird, who continued the business at the old location, under the firm name of Zollars & Baird, for eighteen months, when the latter retired. Mr. Zollars conducted the business alone for some years, when Peter E. Barlet was taken into the firm, under the name of Zollars & Company. In 1884 Lewis R. Zollars was taken into partnership, the firm name remaining unchanged. After the death of Mr. Barlet, it was changed to David Zollars & Son, and has so continued. The present business location has been occupied as a general merchandise store and dry goods house for sixty-five years. A frame building stood there until replaced by the fine brick building erected by Isaac Harter, Sr., and now occupied by the firm, and where Mr. Zollars Sr., has, in capacity of clerk and proprietor, spent fifty-seven years, a business career of unusual length, distinguished by the strictest integrity and rewarded by success, not only in a pecuniary way, but by an enviable reputation in the community.

Mr. Zollars, on April 12, 1856, married Rebecca Slusser, daughter of John Slusser and sister of the late Dr. Lewis Slusser. Two sons

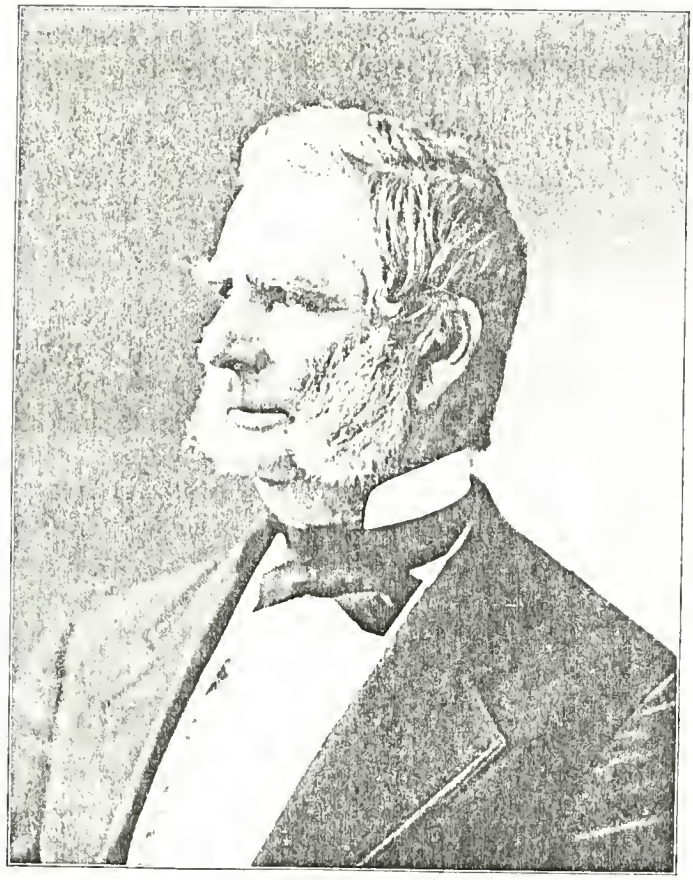
were born to them, John William, a banker in the far west, and Lewis R., a member of the firm.

In 1856 Mr. Zollars united with the Baptist church, of which he has been a consistent and enthusiastic member. For twenty five years continuously he was superintendent of the Sabbath school, resigning a few years ago. During all the time of his most exacting business career he always found time for personal service in the church and was ready, with open hand, for its support.

Mr. Zollars is one of the directors of the Central Savings Bank, and a trustee of Dennison University, located at Granville, Ohio. During the time of Governor McKinley's administration, the latter offered Mr. Zollars a place on the board of one of the charitable institutions at Columbus, which, for business reasons, Mr. Zollars could not accept.

LORENZO M. WHITING, M. D.—To epitomize the life and character of the late Dr. Whiting within the limits which this work allows is impossible. The stalwart proportions of his living presence were realized in the void made by his death. But less than most men intellectually his equal does he need the voice of eulogy, for "his works do follow him." Concerning the family genealogy adequate data is given in the sketch of his brother, Julius Whiting, appearing on another page of this work, so that this memoir need touch only the life and services of the Doctor himself.

Lorenzo Miles Whiting, the eldest in a family of five sons, was born in Colebrook, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 27th of February, 1811, the family being of fine old English extraction and having been established in New England in the early colonial epoch. There the name has been one of prominence during many successive generations, while its representatives are now to be found in the most diverse sections of the Union. The Doctor was a son of Ira Whiting and a grandson of John Whiting, concerning both of whom more specific mention is made in the sketch of Julius Whiting, to which reference has already been made. The Doctor was reared to the sturdy discipline of a New England farm, where he waxed strong in both mental and physical vigor, while his rudimentary education was received in the common schoools of the locality and period. He continued his studies in a school at Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and at the age of eighteen he began teaching school, continuing to devote his attention most successfully to pedagogic work for several years. As a young man he went to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and he retained vivid recollections of old Commodore Vanderbilt and his family, the Commodore having been the founder of the present noted family of the name. The Doctor recalled in later years the circumstances of having seen Mrs. Vanderbilt cross over to New York city with a little boat laden with vegetables, which she was taking to market, her transportation facilities being somewhat different from those controlled by her descendants of this century. The Doctor later attended Williams College, in Massachusetts, and was graduated in the medical department of this institution as a member of the class of 1835. Shortly afterward he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, but after a brief interval his health became seriously impaired and he was thus led to come to Canton, Ohio, in which village he made his advent in 1836, in response to an invitation from two of his boyhood friends, Hiram Griswold and Elijah P. Grant, who were here established in the practice of law and who assured him that this would be a favorable place for him to recuperate his physical energies. They finally induced him to make a permanent



LORENZO M. WHITING, M. D.

tion in Canton, and he accordingly established himself in the practice of his profession in the pioneer town and he became widely known as one of the most eminent and scholarly physicians of the state, while he wielded a marked influence in local affairs. He was a man of wide erudition and was an able writer and speaker. He wrote many essays of fine literary merit and was a valued contributor to the Ohio Medical Journal, published in the city of Columbus, while he also became one of the censors connected with the Charity Hospital and Medical College of the city of Cleveland, and in this institution delivered many lectures before the students. He was not only thoroughly read in the sciences of medicine and surgery, but also devoted much attention to original investigation and research along scientific lines, particularly as bearing on his profession. He was among the very first to adopt the germ theory of disease, and made extensive researches in the line, doing much to fortify the votaries of this so-called innovation in holding to the theory which is now commonly accepted, while he wrote many monographs and able treatises on the subject. Dr. Whiting continued in the active practice of his profession until 1870, when he received a stroke of paralysis, which compelled him to abandon active labor, and thereafter he lived practically retired until his death, which occurred on the 30th of June, 1884, at which time he was seventy-three years of age. His skill and ability in his profession gained to him the highest prestige and his genial and gracious personality won to him warm and enduring friendships, which were ever held inviolable.

During the crucial epoch leading up to and culminating in the war of the Rebellion Dr. Whiting was known as an uncompromising abolitionist, and he was one of those prominently concerned in the operation of the famous "underground railway," by means of which so many slaves were assisted to freedom. He often rose in the middle of the night and with his own conveyance carried a fleeing slave to Marlboro, the next station on this so-called railway, while during the war he was one of the most ardent supporters of the Union. At the outbreak of this great conflict he was summoned to Columbus as a member of the board of examiners for surgeons, in which capacity he rendered most effective service. He was afterward appointed examining surgeon for the provost marshal's board of the seventeenth district of Ohio and served in that capacity until the close of the war. After the war he was made a member of the board of pension examiners for Stark county, retaining this incumbency until 1880, when he resigned the office by reason of his physical infirmities. As a young man he became an earnest worker in the temperance cause, of which he ever afterward continued a stanch advocate, while his helpful influence was extended in many ways, for he had a deep knowledge of the springs of human thought and action and his tolerance and charity were unbounded, his aim ever being to "do good unto all men." His benevolences were extended with a lavish hand and yet so unostentatiously that none save himself and the recipient of his favors knew of them. A man of recondite knowledge, a clear and logical thinker and one who had at all times the courage of his convictions, he was an agnostic in religion, though he maintained the deepest reverence for the spiritual verities and he so lived as to well merit the unqualified commendation which was given to Abou Ben Adem. In politics the Doctor was originally a member of the Whig party, later identifying himself with the Free Soil organization, being one of the two men who voted its ticket in Stark county, while at the inception of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to the same and ever afterward remained a stalwart advocate

of its principles. He was active in its cause and was a delegate to one of the conventions which nominated the late President McKinley for congress, while he was a warm personal friend of the martyred President.

No physician in Stark county stood in higher estimation with the profession, and he was one of the prominent and valued members of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Society and also of the Canton Medical Society, of which last he was one of the founders. His genial personality and distinguished attainments drew to him the friendship of many prominent men, and at his home he delighted in entertaining such persons, among whom may be mentioned the late Salmon P. Chase, Horace Greeley, Rev. John Pierpont, Parker Pillsbury and Theodore Parker, the renowned Unitarian clergyman. The Doctor was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he passed the various official chairs. The Doctor was a man of fine physique, standing six feet in height, distinguished in presence and of marked symmetry of features, his face indicating the patrician stock and the high intellectual faculties with which he was endowed. He had a rare appreciation of the humorous, and was a most entertaining reconteur and conversationalist, greatly enjoying the amenities of refined society. Dr. Whiting was a man who stood four square to every wind that blows, and standing in the light of such a noble life and character, we cannot but be moved to a feeling of veneration and distinctive appreciation, while his influence for good must continue in ever widening angle, through the lives and labors of those upon whom it was so beneficently exerted.

In conclusion we will turn briefly to the domestic chapter in the life history of the honored subject. In Colebrook, Connecticut, on the 14th of September, 1837, Dr. Whiting was united in marriage to Miss Mary Marshall, a friend of his childhood days. She was born in Colebrook on the 23d of October, 1811, being a daughter of Roswell and Sophia (Bass) Marshall. The Marshall family is of fine English lineage, coming on one side of the Tudor stock, and it was early established in the colony of Massachusetts, whence representatives later went to Connecticut. The Bass family was also established in New England in the early colonial days, being likewise of English extraction. Mrs. Whiting died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1864, while absent on a visit, and her remains were interred beside those of her husband, in Westlawn cemetery, Canton. Dr. and Mrs. Whiting became the parents of three children, concerning whom the following is brief data: Julius died at the age of four years; Harriet resides at 134 North Cleveland avenue, Canton, and Kate C., who died April 10, 1903, was the wife of Alfred S. Huntington, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and they had one son and five daughters.

HON. GEORGE W. RAFF.—The paternal ancestry of Mr. Raff was of stanch German origin, the name having been Von Raffensberger as held by the ancestry in Germany, while the American line first dropped the prefix "von" and later eliminated the terminology until the present form came into use, while the family was established in America in the early period of the settlement of Pennsylvania, where the original progenitors in the new world took up their abode. George W. Raff represented one of the pioneer families of Stark county, having been born in Tuscarawas township, on the 24th of March, 1825. His father, William Raff, was born in Pennsylvania, whence he came to Ohio at an early day, locating in Stark county, and he died when his son George was a child, having been a man of a high order of intellectuality and having been for a number of years a successful school teacher. Owing to the death of his father the subject of this memoir

George W. Raff

was compelled to assume personal responsibilities when he was a mere boy, doing his part in supporting the other members of the family. On this account his early educational advantages were very limited in scope, but one of so alert mentality could not be permanently handicapped in this respect, and through his own efforts Judge Raff became possessed of a broad and liberal education. He began to depend upon his own resources when about twelve years of age, and after living for a few years in the village of Bethlehem he came to Canton, where he was given a clerical position in the office of the county recorder, his uncle, Daniel Raff, having been incumbent of the office at the time. Later he became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of Mr. Wikidal, but his inclinations soon led him to rejoin his family, who were still living in Bethlehem. After a time the entire family came to Canton, and for a short period Mr. Raff was again employed in the recorder's office, under Arnold Lynch. In 1844 his uncle, Daniel Raff, was elected to the office of county clerk, and our subject was tendered the position of second deputy, Thomas Goodman, now of Chicago, being the first deputy. Mr. Raff remained in the clerk's office until 1850, and within this time had become chief deputy, while in addition to this he had been appointed clerk of the circuit court. He continued in tenure of both positions, and through the kindly action of his uncle he was afforded an opportunity to take up the study of law, his uncle employing another person to relieve him of the more onerous duties devolving upon him as deputy clerk. Thus, in June, 1848, he became a student in the law office of Hiram Griswold, who was then considered the head of the Stark county bar, and in July, 1850, he was duly admitted to the bar of the state, upon examination before the supreme court, then in session at Bucyrus, this body at the time being alone empowered to admit candidates to practice in the courts of the commonwealth. Shortly afterward Mr. Raff resigned the two clerkships noted, and went to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, with the expectation of establishing himself in practice in that place, but owing to the fact that conditions there proved unfavorable to his health he returned to Canton, where he entered into a professional co-partnership with James D. Brown, and here initiated his successful professional career. He had been a close student and was at this time well grounded in the principles of jurisprudence, while from his boyhood days he had been an omnivorous reader of good literature and had shown the marked assimilative power which ever characterized his mental equipment.

In the autumn of 1851 Mr. Raff yielded to the importunities of his friends and became the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of judge of the probate court of Stark county, being at the time but little more than twenty-six years of age. His nomination received a flattering endorsement at the polls and he was elected to this responsible and dignified office by a gratifying majority. The probate court had just been created, under the provision of the new state constitution, and he organized the same in this county, showing marked discrimination in systematizing the business and placing it upon the basis which has virtually been retained ever since that time. In 1855, at the expiration of his term of office, Judge Raff formed a law partnership with John Lahum, the firm attaining high prestige, while Judge Raff became known as one of the most eminent and successful members of the bar of the county. He was a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and splendid intellectual attainments, and several of his published works touching the questions of law remain as perpetual and worthy monuments to his ability. One of his first works was entitled "A Guide to Executors and Administrators in the State of Ohio," while the same is generally

known as Raff's Guide, the work being based upon his wide and comprehensive experience in the work of the probate court and being one of distinctive value. In 1862, at the request of Robert Clarke, the well known publisher of the city of Cincinnati, Judge Raff prepared a Pension Manual, for the benefit of persons having claims against the government in connection with the war of 1812, and the Mexican and Civil wars, but later, on account of the rapid legislation then found necessary, and by reason of the frequent and multifarious changes made in existing and bounty laws, it was deemed expedient to issue an entirely new manual, and this work was carefully taken in hand by Judge Raff, the result being the publication of the valuable volume known as the War Claimant's Guide. In 1863, at the suggestion of the same publisher, Judge Raff prepared a comprehensive work on the road laws of the state of Ohio, the same being held as an authoritative exposition of the subject.

In 1870 Judge Raff formed another professional alliance, associating himself in practice with George E. Baldwin, under the firm name of Raff & Baldwin, and he continued thereafter in the active practice of law in Canton about a year, when his health became so impaired that he was led to withdraw from general practice, and he then entered the employ of Cornelius Aultman, the well-known manufacturer and capitalist of Canton, in the capacity of confidential agent, secretary and attorney, and he continued to be thus engaged until the death of Mr. Aultman, on the 26th of December, 1884. Judge Raff was then appointed one of the administrators of the estate. In 1888, Judge Raff, in company with his son Edward, organized the Central Savings Bank of Canton, of which he became president and his son cashier, and on the 14th of April of the same year Judge Raff was summoned into eternal rest, after years of signal honor and usefulness, and the community was called upon to mourn the loss of one of its best citizens. Dr. Peter Barr was then elected president of the bank, and a few years later Edward Raff resigned his position of cashier and was elected to the presidency of the institution, retaining this incumbency until his death, on the 1st of February, 1901, at Tucson, Arizona, whither he had gone a month previously in the hope of recuperating his health. Judge Raff was a man of strong individuality and indubitable probity, and his influence was ever exerted in the furtherance of all that was good and true, so that, standing in the white light of his exalted character and worthy career, we gain anew a respect for all that sterling manhood represents.

In politics Judge Raff gave his allegiance to the Democratic party, but in local affairs he was liberal in his attitude, while he was ever public-spirited, taking a deep interest in all that tended to conserve the prosperity and progress of his home city, to which he was deeply attached. He was a devoted member of Trinity Lutheran church and gave a liberal support to all departments of its specific work and also to its collateral benevolences, while for a quarter of a century he was the leader of the choir of the church, having been possessed of fine musical talent and having a well trained and sympathetic baritone voice.

On the 18th of December, 1855, Judge Raff was united in marriage to Miss Belinda J. Schneider, who survives him and who still resides in the Canton homestead, which is endeared to her by the memories and associations of the past. She was born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of February, 1828, being a daughter of Frederick Alexander Schneider, who was born in the village of Houburg, near the city of Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on the 23d of October, 1790, and who passed the major portion of his early life in the city of Hamburg. His father, Frederick Schneider, was a colonel in the Prussian army, and had his official head-

quarters in the town of Houburg, while his family resided in Hamburg the greater portion of the time. The father of Mrs. Raff was sent to America when but eighteen years of age, in order that he might escape the merciless conscription prevailing during the Napoleonic wars, and he landed in the city of Philadelphia, where he was for several years employed as clerk in a hardware establishment, after which, in company with a friend, he went to Chambersburg, that state, where they became associated in establishing a hardware business. In that town Mr. Schneider was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Faber, and in 1829 they removed with their family to what was then the village of Canton, Ohio, where he opened the first hardware store in the town, while it has been stated that this was the first established west of the Alleghany mountains. Here he continued to be actively engaged in business until 1857, after which year he lived retired until his death, which occurred on the 27th of February, 1864, his remains being interred in Westlawn Cemetery. His wife passed away on the 4th of April, 1887, at the venerable age of eighty-three years, both having been zealous members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Schneider was one of the influential citizens of Canton in the pioneer days, and was president of the village council at one time. Of their nine children we enter the following record, the two eldest having been born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and the others in Canton: Margaret, who became the wife of Charles Cranz, died in California in 1893. Belinda is the widow of the subject of this memoir. Anton G. died in Massillon, this county, in 1901. Frederick A. is a resident of San Jose, California. Louis B. maintains his home in the city of Omaha, Nebraska. Edward F., who was a brave soldier and officer in the war of the Rebellion, attaining the rank of brigadier general at the close of the war, and who died in Europe, in 1873, having gone abroad for the purpose of recruiting his health. Henrietta, the widow of Captain James Wallace, died in Canton on the 9th of December, 1900. He was a valiant soldier in the war of the Rebellion and in the battle of Fredericksburg received a wound which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs. After the operation he was sent to a hospital near the city of Washington, and, in company with her aunt, Mrs. Brown, his fiancee went to his bedside to minister to him, and while he was thus lying on the bed of suffering their marriage was solemnized, and the same evening his spirit took its flight. Julia F., who became the wife of Captain William J. Broatch, who was an officer in the regular army and served during the Civil war, died in Canton in 1893, while here for a visit. Emma S. remained unmarried until her death, which occurred in 1873.

Judge and Mrs. Raff became the parents of two children, namely: Norman C., who is a resident of New York City, where he is engaged in business, married Mrs. Virginia (Duncan) Kingman; and Edward, who was president of the Central Savings Bank at Canton, who died in February, 1901, as has already been noted.

HENRY WILLIAM HARTER, a representative member of the bar of the county and at present an incumbent of the office of judge of the court of common pleas of the first subdivision of the ninth judicial district of Ohio, is a native of the city of Canton, having been born in the old family homestead, which stood on the site of the present First Methodist Episcopal church, on West Tuscarawas street, on the 9th of May, 1853, and being a son of Isaac and Amanda Z. (Moore) Harter. After availing himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of Canton, Mr. Harter was matriculated in Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1874, receiving the de-

gree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college he returned to his native city and began the study of the law, becoming a student in the office of the firm of Lynch & Day, under whose able preceptorship he continued his reading of the law for two years, after which he was a student in the law department of Columbia University, in the city of New York. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1877 and later was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. He established himself in practice in Canton, and soon gained a high reputation as an able and discriminating advocate and counselor, while he continued in the active work of his profession for nearly a quarter of a century, having to do with much important litigation in both the state and federal courts and showing an unflagging devotion to his profession, from which his semi-retirement came only when he was called to the bench. In 1879 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Stark county, entering upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st of January of the following year and continued to hold this position until January, 1885. During these years he added materialy to his reputation through his able service as prosecutor, handling the legal affairs of the county with consummate tact and discrimination and thus conserving the ends of justice. In 1901 he became the nominee of his party for the office of judge of the court of common pleas and was elected in the autumn of that year, without opposition, as the other party made no nomination for the office. On the bench Judge Harter has given an administration which has fully justified the wisdom of the choice of the voters of the judicial district. The judge is a member of the firm of Isaac Harter & Sons, proprietors of the Savings Deposit Bank, one of the substantial and popular monetary institutions of the state and the oldest banking concern in the city of Canton, its establishment dating back to the year 1854. He is also vice-president of the George D. Harter Bank, of this city; vice-president of the Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, of Mansfield, Ohio; and vice-president of the Bonnot Company, manufacturers of clay-working and cement machinery in Canton. Judge Harter is president of the Aultman Hospital Association and a member of the board of trustees of the Canton public library, his interest in all that touches the welfare and progress of his native city being at all times insistent and helpful. In politics he has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and has been an able advocate of its policies, though he has never sought official preferment save in the direct line of his profession.

Fraternally the Judge is identified with McKinley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Canton Chapter No. 84, Royal Arch Masons; Canton Commandery No. 38, Knights Templar; Nimishillen Lodge No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Canton Lodge No. 68, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a zealous member of Trinity Lutheran church.

At Westfield, New York, on the 23d of June, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Harter and Miss Annette H. Taylor, who was born in the town of Westfield, being a daughter of David H. and Harriet P. (Campbell) Taylor. Of this union have been born three children, namely: Henry W., Jr., who was born on the 30th day of December, 1886; David Taylor, who was born on the 18th of May, 1888, and who died on the 1st of the following August; and Charles Stockton, who was born on the 13th of September, 1890.

WEST L. ALEXANDER.—The career of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is prominently identified with the insurance business in the city of Canton, where he

is recognized as an alert, reliable and thoroughly progressive man. He was born on the parental homestead near Fredericktown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of April, 1847, being a son of Andrew and Harriet (Lawrence) Alexander, the former of whom was of Scottish and the latter of German ancestry. Andrew Alexander, father of the subject, was also a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was a prominent and successful business man of his section of the old Keystone state, where he engaged in merchandising and also in the operation of coal mines, shipping large quantities of coal on flat-boats down the Ohio river and also down the Mississippi as far as New Orleans. His enterprise in the line of merchandising was principally conducted in Fredericktown, in his native county, and in the immediate vicinity of that town he was the owner of a valuable farm. He was a man of prominence and influence in the community, taking part in public affairs and having been for a number of years captain of a company of state militia. He was united in marriage, in his native county, to Miss Harriet Lawrence, who, as previously stated, was of German descent, the name having originally been spelled Lorenz. The ancestors were residents of the Rhine district of Germany, whence the original representatives in the new world emigrated to escape religious persecutions, settling in Maryland, whence members of the family later removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where the mother of the subject was born, being a daughter of Jonathan Lawrence, who was a son of William, the emigrant ancestor. Some time after Andrew Alexander's marriage he came to Ohio and purchased land in Delaware county, though he subsequently returned to Pennsylvania for his family, but was soon afterwards taken ill and did not live to establish his home in the Buckeye state, his death occurring in his native county in 1853. His son William later came to Ohio for the purpose of disposing of the land in Delaware county, and after his arrival in the state determined to establish a permanent residence, taking up his residence in Mount Vernon, Knox county, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and whence he removed to Canton in 1850, where he was associated with W. K. Upham in the practice of his profession. Later he engaged in the insurance business and in manufacturing in this city, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to the city of Toledo, where he devoted his attention to the insurance business until his death. He was a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party from the time of its organization and was a zealous member of the Baptist church, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Loretta Wise. Some time after the death of her husband the mother of the subject came to Canton to join her children, and her death occurred in this city.

As a rule the members of the Alexander family have been Presbyterians in their religious faith, while in politics the Whig and later the Republican party claimed allegiance from the majority of the representatives of the family. Of the children of Andrew and Harriet (Lawrence) Alexander we enter the following brief record: William, the eldest, has been already mentioned in this paragraph; Jeanette M. is the widow of Colonel Benjamin F. Pond, of Malta, Morgan county; Permela Matilda became the wife of John F. Clark, and of them more specific mention is made in the sketch of the life of their son, William H., of Canton, appearing on another page of this volume; Montgomery D., who married Miss Henrietta Hughes, of Greene county, Pennsylvania; Henry Duncan, who is engaged in the blacksmithing business in this city, married Miss Louisa Smith, of Canal Dover, Ohio; Harriet Louisa is the wife of Daniel Walton, of Oskaloosa, Iowa; West L., subject of this

sketch, was the next in order of birth; Sarah Isadore was the wife of D. K. Allender, who died in Canton; Emma Josephine married William Cox, of Greene county, Pennsylvania; she died in Canton, where he now maintains his home.

West L. Alexander passed his early childhood on the homestead farm near Fredericktown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and his initial scholastic discipline was received under the tutorage of Joseph Baker, in Greene county, that state, while he continued his studies in the public schools of his native county until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he came to Canton, Ohio, to join his brother and sister, who had here located. Here he continued his studies in the public schools, completing a four years course in the high school. During the Civil war Mr. Alexander enlisted, in Canton, in the one hundred days' service, becoming a private in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He continued in active service for five months, or until after the close of the war, after which he returned home. A short time later he was matriculated in Dennison University, at Granville, this state, where he remained as a student for two years. In 1868 he engaged in the general insurance business in Canton, and a year later he turned his attention to civil engineering, along which line he had received specific and technical instruction during his collegiate course, and to this vocation he continued to devote himself for four years, being successful in his operations as a railroad civil engineer. In 1874 he again became identified with the insurance business, being retained as special traveling agent for the Girard Company of Philadelphia, and Firemans, of Dayton, Ohio, after which he established a local insurance agency in the city of Canton, representing a number of the leading fire and life companies, and here he has built up a large and important business, retaining a representative clientage and being recognized as one of the leading underwriters of this section of the state. He was one of those prominently concerned in the organization of the Canton public library and is a member of its directorate at the present time, while he also lent effective co-operation in the organization of the Aultman Hospital Association, of which institution he has ever since been secretary. In politics Mr. Alexander is a stalwart adherent of the Republican party, but has never sought official preferment, though he served for two years as a member of the city council. Fraternally he is identified with McKinley Post No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, and also with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In the city of Canton, on the 8th of September, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Alexander to Miss Caroline Renick, daughter of the late Jonathan Renick, and of this union three children have been born: Edward R., who is engaged in the practice of law in the city of Washington, D. C.; and Jeanette M. and Donald, who remain at the parental home.

GEORGE D. HARTER.—The strong, true men of a people are always public benefactors. Their usefulness in the immediate and specific labors they perform can be defined by metes and bounds; but the good they do through the forces they put in motion and through the inspiration of their presence and example is immeasurable by any finite gauge or standard of value. The late George D. Harter was such a man. To epitomize his life and character within the limits which this work allows is impossible. But less than most men intellectually his equal does he need the voice of eulogy. A native son of the city of Canton, which was the scene of his mature labors, he left a distinct impress on the civic and industrial life of the county, while his efforts were so

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seemingly directed along well defined lines that he seemed at any one designated point to have realized at that point the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment.

George Dewalt Harter, who was summoned into eternal rest at his home in Canton, on the 6th of December, 1890, was born in the old family homestead, which was located on the site of the present Savings Deposit Bank, on south Public Square, in the city of Canton, the date of his nativity having been Christmas day of the year 1843, so that he was but forty seven years of age at the time of his demise, being called away in the very prime of his honorable and useful manhood. He was the third son of the late Isaac Harter, one of the honored pioneers and most influential citizens of the county, concerning whom a specific memoir appears on other pages of this work, so that a recapitulation of the family history will not be demanded in this connection. Mr. Harter received his early educational discipline in the public schools and at the age of sixteen was graduated in the Canton high school, with a record of high scholarship. Shortly afterward he was given the position of teller in the Savings Deposit Bank, of which Julius Whiting, Sr., was cashier at the time, and he was incumbent of this office at the time when the dark cloud of civil war began to obscure the national horizon. Though but eighteen years of age at the time, Mr. Harter gave prompt evidence of his intrinsic patriotism by tendering his services in defence of the integrity of the Union. Concerning his military career the following tribute was offered at the time of his death by his lifelong friend and his comrade in the Rebellion, John J. Clark, of Canton.:

Comrade George D. Harter, whose early and untimely death we are called upon to mourn, when a youth of eighteen years enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 14th of August, 1862. The nation had become alive to the magnitude of the rebellion and the patriotic spirit of our people had become fully aroused, and the work shops, farms, offices, counting rooms and school houses sent out living streams of willing sacrifices, ready to offer themselves upon the altar of liberty in defense of a common country. Comrade Harter was not formed in a rugged mold, but his early education, his correct habits, his studious cast of mind and his sterling loyalty and devotion to the principles of freedom, made him a willing, earnest soldier in his country's cause and gave him such prestige that on September 18, 1862, he was made a sergeant of his company, and on December 14th of the same year he was advanced to the position of first lieutenant of Company F, which position he held till the close of the war, respected and cherished by all who served under him and trusted and confided in by those under whom he served. Always quiet and unassuming, always attentive to duty and at his post wherever duty called him, his services as a soldier exhibited those sterling traits of character which in civil life exemplified him as a man and so endeared him to all who knew him. His early training in his father's banking house had made of him a correct and methodical accountant and had fitted and qualified him to properly discharge the irksome duties imposed upon officers in command of troops engaged in defense of lines of communication and in garrison, and it is safe to say that there was not a more competent and trustworthy officer on the line between Nashville and Sherman's front in 1863, 1864 and 1865 than the quiet, self reliant and modest young lieutenant, over whose remains we now shed fraternal tears in kindly remembrance of his many virtues. In December, 1864, when Sherman abandoned his connections and marched his victorious veterans from Atlanta to the sea, General Hood sought to reap rich reprisals by a bold invasion of Tennessee. Lieutenant Harter was then in command of a meager garrison in a block house near Nashville. The right wing of Hood's army swept across the railroad and enveloped its defenses and attacked the block house with artillery at short range—defenses intended only to shelter the garrison from the marauding bushwhackers who interfered with the railroad bridges. Against such odds and under such circumstances Lieutenant Harter held his block house, though it was many times penetrated, killing several men, until night came, when he skillfully and successfully withdrew his command and led them through the enemy's lines into Nashville, where they became a part of the invincible army of General Thomas, which broke Hood's army of invasion to pieces and redeemed Tennessee from the menace of subsequent invasion.

Comrade Harter was present at the fatal catastrophe which on August 26, 1863, resulted in the sad and untimely death of his brother, Captain Joseph S. Harter, at whose side he remained, ministering with a brother's kindly hand until death relieved the Captain of his sufferings. Besides being a member of the Loyal

Legion, he was a comrade in Canton Post No. 25, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, which he joined by muster on the first day of November, 1882. He always took much interest in a quiet and unostentatious way in the welfare of the post. He was one of the most liberal contributors where sickness or distress called for relief. He only needed to know that assistance was required. In his death our post suffers a severe loss and one which our comrades will feel keenly and deeply. He was a brave and true hearted defender of the republic at a time when the republic most needed brave and loyal defenders. He offered to die that his country, proudly, gloriously and unitedly great, might live. At his death his countrymen remember his gallant services and drop upon his grave the sorrowing tears of grateful remembrance.

Another appreciative estimate of Mr. Harter's career as a soldier is the following, which was given by Hosea R. Jones, of Canton, who was a member of the same regiment:

Mr. Harter was looked upon as being one of the best drilled men in the regiment and his bravery was simply undaunted. He marched down to Tennessee in the summer of 1864 and was engaged in a fierce battle there. When the rebels attempted to take possession of and destroy the various block houses, Lieutenant Harter and a company of less than twenty men were stationed along the Nashville & Tennessee Railway, in charge of garrison No. 2. The Southerners tried to capture the troops and destroy the garrison because behind it were hiding a large number of colored people. Mr. Harter's company was assaulted by the enemy December 6, 1864, while they had only three pieces of rifled artillery. A continuous fire was kept up from 9 o'clock in the morning until dark. Two of the garrison were killed and five wounded. Under cover of night the garrison withdrew to Nashville in safety. After their retreat General Thomas recognized the services of Lieutenant Harter in defending the block houses to such an extent that he attached Mr. Harter to his headquarters for some time and finally placed him on General Beatty's staff as aide-de-camp. After that fierce battle General Thomas issued a special complimentary order acknowledging his services as lieutenant in defending his post, and presented him with a handsome saddle. During one of his engagements Mr. Harter's sword was shot off by a shell.

Mr. Harter continued in active service until victory crowned the Union arms and then returned to Canton, where he resumed his position in the bank, continuing to be identified with the institution until 1867, when he became associated with his brother Michael D. in the organization of the banking firm of George D. Harter & Brother, and this institution is still in existence, being known at the present time as the George D. Harter Bank. Apropos of his many capitalistic and industrial associations the following extract is from an article published in the Sunday Herald, of Canton, on the morning after his death: "At the time of his death Mr. Harter was president of the First National Bank and a member of the banking firm of Isaac Harter & Sons. As a banker he was always conservative and successful, at the same time very liberal with his patrons. There are, no doubt, many men in this city today who can date their success in life to favors received from him. But there is a time-honored adage which says: 'there is that which scattereth and yet increaseth,' for Mr. Harter leaves a large estate. There is no public or private charity in this city which is not his debtor. One of the greatest things of this kind to which he had become deeply interested was the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, on West Tuscarawas street. Trinity Lutheran church also received a share of his donations to religious institutions. The new hospital which he and his wife were building in the western part of the city will be completed." (This institution is now in operation and is unexcelled in its accommodations and equipments.) He was born in the faith of the Lutheran church, of which he was a member from his youth until his demise, while during the greater portion of the time during his adult years he served the same in some official capacity, having been a member of Trinity Lutheran church, of whose Sunday school he was superintendent at the time when his summons came to pass forward to the "land of the leal." Of him it has been said that he "was neither a Pharisee nor a bigot in religion," and this was to be presup-

peed as true of one of so high intellectuality and wide mental and practical ken. He was equally appreciative of all that is best in literature and art and his private collections in these lines were among the best in the state, while it was his pleasure to enrich his beautiful home with all that makes for ideality in life, the home life representing an apotheosis of all the term implies, and being so sacred and inviolate as to make it incompatible in this connection to even attempt the lifting of the gracious veil which compassed it. He was a member of the Canton board of trade, of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association and of its building committee. Its politics he gave a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, but, having a deep insight into the well springs of human thought and action and being ever kindly and tolerant in his association with "all sorts and conditions of men," he placed true values upon those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life, ever esteeming character above the mere accidents of temporal prestige or power. Mr. Harter was a distinct man and a true one, and as such it was his to become a potent factor for good in all places in which he chose to interpose, while the unequivocal esteem and affection accorded him on every side constitute the best tribute to his worth as a man. A gracious personality, a cultured and refined taste and a sincerity of thought and purpose which never wavered,—these characterized the man to whom this memoir is dedicated, and, standing in the pure light of his unassuming and noble manhood, we can not but be moved to a feeling of respect and admiration and to a realization of the fact that he lived a life filled to its maximum with usefulness and honor. His death was held as a personal bereavement to the people of Canton, where his entire life was passed, and his name will be held in grateful remembrance as long as there remain those who have cognizance of his worthy and kindly life.

In conclusion, briefly, reference is made to the domestic chapter in the life of the honored subject. On the 3d of March, 1869, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Aultman, daughter of the late Cornelius Aultman, one of Canton's most distinguished and public-spirited citizens, and of this union were born six children, concerning whom the following is a brief record: Eliza Aultman Harter (deceased); Mary Elizabeth, at home; C. Aultman (deceased); Amanda, wife of James U. Fogle, of Canton; Catharine and Elizabeth, at home. Besides his widow and four children Mr. Harter is survived by two brothers and two sisters.

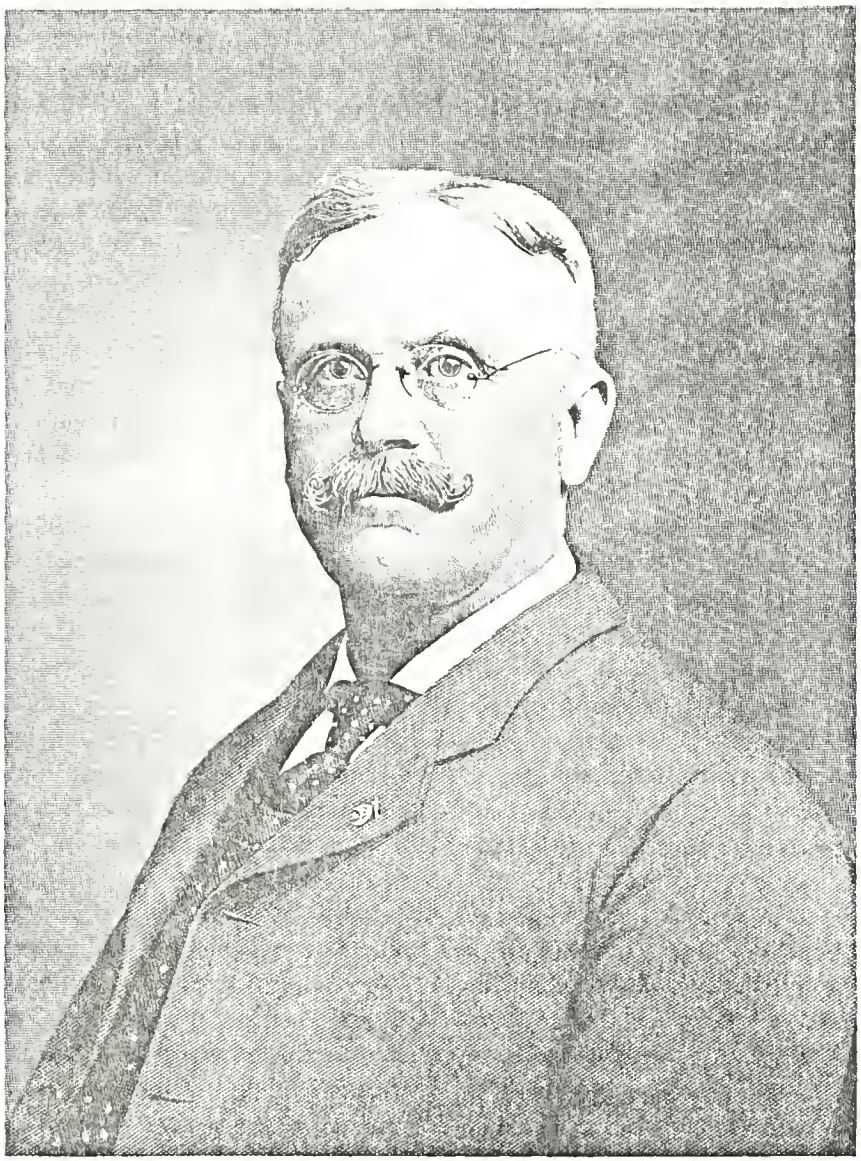
CHARLES STEESE, president of the First National Bank of Massillon, is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1842 at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county, being the eldest of a family of children whose parents were Dr. Isaac and Mary (Johnson) Steese. The father practiced medicine for a number of years in the above town and rose to an eminent place in the ranks of the profesion to which he devoted the greater part of his life and the maturity of his mental powers. When about four years old Charles Steese was brought to Massillon where he spent the years of his youth and early manhood, the meanwhile attending the public schools until completing the prescribed course of study, after which he entered Kenyon College at Gambier. Finishing his intellectual training in that institution, he accepted a position in a bank where his abilities were soon recognized, as witness his success in promotion from a minor clerkship to higher and more responsible posts and from that time to the present he has been actively identified with the financial history of Massillon. After serving three

years as teller in the Merchants Bank of this city. Mr. Steese was made assistant cashier of the First National Bank, entering the latter institution at its organization, and in 1874 rose to the position of cashier, the duties of which he discharged until elected to the presidency, March 23, 1892. As president his record has been a series of continued successes, as the history of the bank abundantly proves, and he occupies today a conspicuous place among the able financiers of Ohio, besides having a wide reputation in business circles in other states. A man of strong mentality, mature judgment and fertility of resource, his opinions in financial matters have had great weight, and, as already indicated, his influence in the business development of Massillon has been marked and salutary along every line of the city's industrial and commercial growth.

GEORGE REEVES was born in the town of Victoria, Monmouthshire, England, on the 7th day of July, 1850. His ancestors for several generations were identified with agricultural pursuits and were residents near the town of Motcomb, in Dorsetshire, England, being gradually deprived of their holdings in that locality by the scheming of wealthy landlords of the county. George and (Martha) Arnold Reeves, parents of the subject, were born, reared and married in Motcomb, and there were born five of their eight children, namely: Mary Ann, James, Jabez, Jonathan and Jeremiah. In 1847 they removed to the great iron-manufacturing county of Monmouthshire, locating in the town of Victoria, where their sons Frederick, George and Thomas were born. The parents each attained a venerable age, and of their children five are living at the present time, namely: Mary Ann, Jabez, Jonathan, Jeremiah and George.

The subject of this sketch pursued his studies in public and private schools until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he went to work in a rolling mill in Victoria, iron railroad rails being there manufactured. These rails were straightened by hand. The process of straightening was accomplished by a primitive method. A very large man with a very large hammer or sledge would strike the rail at the points where it was bent, but it was necessary that the product be free from dents and marks, and to accomplish this object a boy was engaged to hold a piece of sheet iron, rounded at one end for a handle, on the rail at the point of impact with the sledge, and in the case of Mr. Reeves, upon whom devolved this service, it may be said that it was a very small boy who thus rendered assistance. While engaged in this work he received six pence (twelve cents) per day, and in his eyes his first month's pay was much larger than any he has ever since received. Within a few months he became errand boy for the general manager of these large iron works, and soon afterwards this gentleman accorded him the privilege of going to work for a short time with any of the skilled workmen in his employ, and the boy chose to work a short time, in turn, with the carpenters, patternmakers, painters, stone masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths and boilermakers. His brief experience in each of these departments proved of distinctive value to him in after years, since he gained a knowledge of the manifold details entering into the prosecution of the industry with which he identified himself as owner and employer. At the age of sixteen years, Mr. Reeves left this employment and went away from home, working in different parts of England for the ensuing two years and supporting himself very respectably in every way.

In 1869, at the age of nineteen years, Mr. Reeves was united in marriage to Miss Mary McIntosh, at Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, and in May of the following year he came with his bride to America, and here he found em-



ployment as a boilermaker, working for short intervals at Sharon, Pittsburg and Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and Youngstown, Ohio. From the last place he removed to Leetonia, Columbiana county, the state, where he started the Leetonia Boiler Works. In the autumn of 1871 he located in Niles, Trumbull county, where he became associated with his three elder brothers, Jabez, Jonathan and Jeremiah, under the firm name of Reeves Brothers, and they there established themselves in the same line of enterprise. Soon afterward Jabez and Jonathan disposed of their interests in this business, which was thereafter continued by Jeremiah and George, as equal partners, until 1891. In 1880 Jeremiah went to Europe with his family, remaining abroad somewhat more than a year, within which period the entire charge of the business at Niles devolved upon the subject of this review. In 1883 the Reeves brothers embarked in the rolling mill business at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county. In June of that year George Reeves went to the town mentioned and purchased the rolling mill there located, securing the property for himself and his brother from the assignee of the previous owners, and the Reeves Iron Company was forthwith organized to operate the plant. This venture being made in face of the fact that three different firms of experienced mill men had failed there, seemed to some older and more experienced heads to indicate a spirit of pure recklessness and presumption on the part of the Reeves brothers, who knew but little of the business, and there was no little criticism as to their jeopardizing their past successful record and hard-earned savings in this enterprise. It fell to the lot of Jeremiah to undertake the direct management of these works, and he removed from Niles to Canal Dover for that purpose in 1883, while George remained in Niles to conduct the pioneer business, paying weekly visits to the Canal Dover plant for consultation concerning its operation. Much hard labor and deep thought were given to it for years, and many sleepless nights came as the result to both of the interested principals. Reeves brothers were placed, as the saying goes, between the devil and the deep sea. They chose the sea, but it is not ill advised to say that at times they scarcely knew whither their course was trending. The plant had never employed more than one hundred men until it came into the possession of the Reeves brothers; in 1885 more than two hundred men were on the pay roll and sunshine appeared through the previously clouded atmosphere of the enterprise. It became prosperous and consecutively expanded in scope and importance until in 1891 it afforded employment to more than five hundred persons in the manufacture of iron and steel bars, from one-fourth inch to two-inch, round and square; three-fourth inch to six-inch flats, light rails, angles, etc. In 1890 plans were made to add a plant for the manufacturing of light sheets and plates, and within the two years following said plant was completed and properly equipped.

In 1881-2 the Reeves Brothers contracted for and erected the substantial iron buildings, boiler tanks, etc., for the rolling mills of the Ward Iron Company, at New Philadelphia, Ohio. This company failed in 1883, owing the Reeves brothers a large sum of money, for which lien was taken. In 1885, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of New Philadelphia, James Ward, the former owner and his creditors, the subject of this sketch and his brother Jeremiah, organized the New Philadelphia Iron & Steel Company, the Reeves brothers taking stock for their lien, and the new company proceeded to take possession of the plant mentioned and to place the same in operation. George Reeves was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, and upon him devolved the arduous task of satisfying other creditors of the original Ward Iron Company and of procuring the funds demanded for the remodel-

ing and putting into operation the acquired plants as well as taking an active part in the management of the manufacturing. The works were put into operation in the autumn of 1885 with twenty-two puddling furnaces, muck mill, bar mill and two sheet mills. In 1887 the Reeves brothers purchased the interests of James Ward and others, and by the year 1891 had increased the number of sheet mills to four and had succeeded in paying off all the creditors of the Ward Iron Company. From 1883 the Reeves brothers' Niles plant kept on increasing its capacity and business under the management of George Reeves, but was somewhat curtailed by reason of the brothers' investments at Canal Dover and New Philadelphia.

In 1891 Jeremiah and George Reeves dissolved partnership, the former taking all the interests of both in the Reeves Iron Company, at Canal Dover, while our subject acquired the interests of both in the plant at Niles and in that of the New Philadelphia Iron & Steel Company. The three concerns continued operations under the original titles and George Reeves became president of the New Philadelphia Iron & Steel Company, while his eldest son, Albert G., was made secretary and treasurer of the same. Success and progress continued to attend the fortunes of the company, and in 1899 it had increased its capacity to ten sheet mills, with an extensive galvanizing plant and stove-pipe works, while employment was given to six hundred persons. In 1900 the company sold its plant, inventory and business to the American Sheet Steel Company, a New Jersey corporation.

In 1893 arrangements were made by George Reeves and the citizens of Alliance to remove the Niles plant to the former city, and this work was accomplished in 1893-4. The works were destroyed by fire in May, 1900, but were rebuilt and again put in operation early in the succeeding year. On July 15th of that same year fire again destroyed the plant, but the courage of the interested principals did not abate even in the face of this second disaster, and it was decided to rebuild upon an even more extensive scale. In September of that year contracts were let for the erection of buildings to be constructed entirely of steel and brick, and these were not completed until October, 1902. None save those who have had similar experience can appreciate or understand the demoralization and chaos caused by being thus suddenly deprived of the facilities for carrying on a large and heavy manufacturing business, involving the arranging for the subletting of contracts and the cancelling of others for work on hand. The discouragement incidental to seeing regular customers driven elsewhere for merchandise, and the entire disruption of the shop organization also must figure as disrupting elements in such a case, and it stands to the credit, self-reliance and invincible courage of Mr. Reeves and his coadjutors that they did not permit the word failure to be for a moment considered. His great capacity as an executive and as a man of initiative power stood well in hand at this critical juncture, and the results are most gratifying and significant. The business was operated by George Reeves under the firm name of Reeves Brothers, as before noted, until October 1, 1901, when a reorganization was effected by our subject, the concern being incorporated under the title of The Reeves Brothers Company, with Mr. Reeves, his sons and daughter as stockholders. The organization was perfected by the election of George Reeves, president; Albert G. Reeves, vice-president and treasurer; James A. Reeves, manager, and Arthur A. Reeves, secretary, and operation of the plant under the new regime was inaugurated in October, 1901. After the buildings were completed, machinery and other equipments and accessories had to be re-arranged, and at the time of this writing (May, 1903) more

an one hundred individuals are represented on the pay roll, while the facilities are adequate and the expectation certain for having a corps of three hundred employes before the close of the year. The plant is equipped with some of the heaviest and largest machinery and tools in existence, including bending rolls, punches and riveting machines. The works are equipped with electric cranes, electric light, hydraulic and pneumatic plants and appliances and powers. The buildings and fire apparatus are pronounced perfect by the Ohio fire insurance inspectors, and the plant covers two acres of ground. Among the products of this great plant may be noted the following: Heavy plate and light sheet work, oil and acid tanks, oil refining work, oil tanks, rotary cement dryer cylinders, blast furnace work, annealing boxes, stand pipes and penstocks, converters' ladles, boilers, heaters, girders, iron buildings, grain elevators, copper furnaces, clinker coolers, etc.

In politics Mr. Reeves gives his allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Royal Arcanum, in the former of which he has passed the ancient, capitular and chivalric degrees, being identified with Warren Commandery, No. 30, Knights Templar, while he is also a member of Al Koran Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Cleveland. Mrs. Reeves has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for twenty years, and the subject attends its services. At the time of this writing Mr. Reeves is erecting on one of the most attractive and eligibly located lots on Union avenue a residence which will be the largest, finest and most expensive in the city of Alliance, which is notable for its beautiful homes. He is a man of genial presence and his course has been such as to commend him to the most unequivocal confidence and esteem in the business world and in the social relations of life, while his career in its well earned success affords both lesson and incentive.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Reeves all were born in the United States except the eldest, whose place of nativity was Monmouthshire, England. Of the children we enter the following brief record, death having entered the family circle but once, taking the son Frederick, who died in infancy: Elizabeth R. was born July 1, 1870; Albert G., who was born July 23, 1872, married Miss Tod Welty; James A., who was born March 15, 1874, married Miss Mary Kinsman; Frederick E., who was born December 10, 1875, died in infancy; Mayme M., who was born May 18, 1877, is the wife of A. G. Zang, of Alliance, and Arthur A. was born November 14, 1880.

JOHN DALLINDEN.—The paternal grandparents of the subject were natives of Switzerland and died in that country. Their son, Job Dallinden, father of the subject, was born in Bern, Switzerland, in 1821. After receiving a fair education he learned the trade of stone-cutting. In 1852 he came to the United States, landing at New York city, from whence he came direct to Canton, Ohio. Here he was employed at general work for a time. He subsequently lived at Massillon several years, but later moved into the country near that city. He followed his trade during the greater part of this time, but in 1868 came to Canton and opened a grocery store at what is now 1234 South Market street. He was fairly successful in this enterprise and conducted it until his death, in 1880. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party, while religiously he and his wife were faithful and consistent members of the German Reformed church.

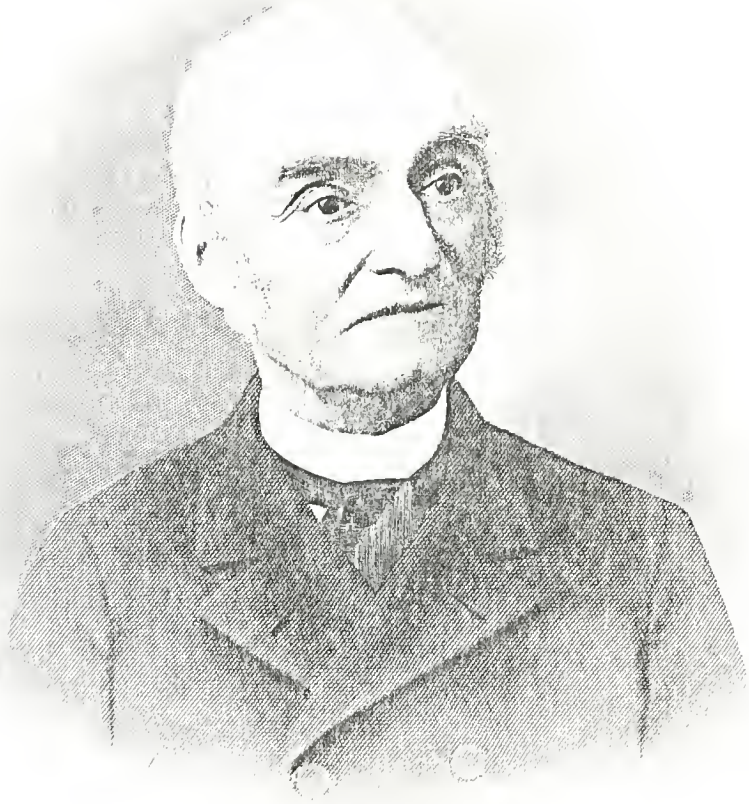
In 1856 Jacob Dallinden was married to Miss Charlotte Bielesheimer, the ceremony being performed at Canton by Rev. Peter Herbruck, pastor of the German Reformed church. She was born in the southern part of Germany in 1832. Her father died in Germany and

shortly afterward her mother brought her family to the United States, coming direct to Canton. They afterward lived here and at Massillon, the mother's death occurring at Canton in 1900. Mrs. DaHinden's maternal grandmother resided in Iowa and died there at the home of a daughter at the age of eighty-six. To Jacob and Charlotte DaHinden were born the following children: John, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Jacob, who lives at Wheeling, West Virginia; Sophia; Charles W. is a farmer and resides in this county; Emma is at home; Charlotte is a teacher in the public schools; Frank is a prominent and successful physician in Canton.

John DaHinden was born in Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, on the 11th of March, 1857. When a boy he removed with his parents to Canton and here received his education in the public schools. Quitting the city schools at the age of sixteen years, he attended the Canton Business College for several months, acquiring a sound, practical acquaintance with business methods. Entering his father's grocery store as a clerk, he remained with him until his death, in 1880, since when he has conducted the business alone. He has endeavored at all times to cater to the needs and tastes of his customers and by his courteous treatment and evident desire to please all who deal with him, he has built up a large and profitable business.

Politically Mr. DaHinden is a staunch advocate of Democratic principles and takes a keen interest in the general trend of public events. Taking an especial interest in educational matters, he served as a member of the board of education from 1886 until 1890, performing much effective service in the way of improving and strengthening the public school system of the city. Religiously he was reared in the faith of the German Reformed church and has lived a life consistent with its teachings. He is progressive in his methods, keen in opinion, and withal a man who has in a marked degree impressed his personality upon the community in which he has so long resided.

JOHN BUCKIUS.—The Buckius family is of stanch old German stock, and the name has been spelled Bockius by certain branches of the parent stock in America, whither two brothers came from Germany in the colonial epoch, being numbered among the early settlers in the immediate vicinity of the city of Philadelphia and having become the owners of the land about Germantown, in whose founding they were instrumental, the place being now one of the most attractive suburbs of Philadelphia. John Buckius, Sr., father of the subject of this memoir, was born in that section of Pennsylvania, and he there learned the trade of coppersmith. As a young man he lived in Newmarket, District of Columbia, and it is interesting to recall the fact that at the burial of Washington, at Mount Vernon, he was the last to look upon the face of the great "father of his country," having been assigned by the government to the task of sealing the leaden casket in which the coffin of the late President and patriot was inclosed. This John Buckius was twice married, his two wives having been sisters, whose maiden names were Sims. After the death of his first wife he married her younger sister, who was at the time a widow. He came with his family to Canton, Stark county, Ohio, about 1810 or 1812, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His first home in Canton was a primitive log cabin, located on what is now the court house square, and later he purchased property at the corner of Fifth street and the public square, where Caldwell's store is now located, and here he erected a substantial brick residence, which was considered a marvel of luxury and convenience in that day. In this place he established himself in the work of his



John Buchan

Rebecca Buchanan

made as a tinsmith and coppersmith, and his wife also figured for a number of years as a host of private hotel, its entertainment being greatly appreciated by the occasional travelers of the period, and its use in this way being directed quite as much for hospitality as profit. Mr. Buckius was one of the prominent and influential men of the pioneer community and was known as an upright and capable business man. He became the owner of a farm on the Fulton road, in Plain township, and after retiring from business in Canton he removed to his farm and there passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1847, when he was well advanced in age. His first wife accompanied him on his removal to Canton, and after her death he returned to Pennsylvania and there married her widowed sister, who survived him, and who, after his death, found a home with her daughter, Mrs. Heyl, born of her first marriage. She passed her declining days in the city of Columbus, where she died, no children having been born of her marriage to Mr. Buckius. His children by the first marriage were as follows: Samuel, who married a Miss Dunbar, of Canton, died at his home in Mansfield, Ohio; Valentine married, in Canton, Miss Maria Kitzmiller (sister of the wife of the subject), and she died in Canton, her husband subsequently marrying Judith Ann Longenecker, who likewise died in Canton. At the time of the gold excitement in California, in 1849 or 1850, Valentine Buckius, accompanied by three of his grown children, went to that state and there passed the remainder of his life; Sylvanus, the next in order of birth, married Sarah Adams, and his death occurred in Massillon, this county; Henry, who was for many years engaged in the tinning business in Canton, married Catherine Reed and here passed the residue of his life; John, subject of this memoir, was the youngest son, and the daughters in the family were: Savilla, who became the wife of a Mr. Beals, and Catherine, who was twice married.

John Buckius, to whom this tribute is dedicated, was born in the old log house previously mentioned, on the court house block, Canton, on the 25th of January, 1813, and his early education was received in private or subscription schools of the pioneer village, one of his early instructors having been a Mr. Goodwell, who was one of the class commonly designated in those days as "Yankee teachers." As a youth the subject learned the harness making and saddlery trade under the direction of John Reed, and in this line of enterprise he was for a few years engaged on his own responsibility, his shop being on the site of the present First Methodist Episcopal church. About 1837 he removed with his family to Paris, this county, where he conducted a hotel for a few years, this old "tavern" of the early days being a stopping place for all stages traversing the state road. Later he located on a farm in Columbiana county, where he remained for a few years, and he became also the owner of much farm land and town property in and about Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, removing to that locality, but remaining only six months, owing to the dire effects experienced by members of the family in the frequent and insistent attacks of "fever and ague," as the prevalent malady was termed. He accordingly returned to Canton and took up his abode in a house where the First Methodist Episcopal church now stands, and there continued to follow his trade for a number of years. He eventually removed the old house from this site and erected in its place a large brick residence, which was the family home until about 1858, when, in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Hawk, he purchased the brick residence of Isaac Harter, located on the lot adjoining on the east and separated only by a brick wall. The two buildings were remodeled and united

and finally opened to the public as the St. Cloud Hotel in the spring of 1858. In October of the following year the property was destroyed by fire, and Messrs. Buckius and Hawk then became associated in the purchase of the property on the opposite corner, where the Franklin Hotel then stood and where the Hurford Hotel was located up to within recent years. They changed the name of the Franklin to that originally adopted for their other house, and continued to successfully conduct the hotel at that location until the spring of 1864, when Mr. Buckius retired from active business, buying the residence property at the corner of Eighth street and McKinley avenue, where he resided for many years. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hawk, on the 31st of March, 1883, in the fullness of years and well earned honors and lamented by a host of friends in the community where he had passed so great a portion of his life. He was a man of utmost sincerity, urbane and genial at all times, and his honor was of the most exalted type. His intellectual powers were of superior order and he had distinctive business ability, while his counsel and advice were frequently sought in regard to matters of public policy and civic enterprise. In politics he was arrayed with the Whig party until the organization of the Republican, whose principles he afterward advocated without reservation. He had the utmost reverence for the spiritual verities and was a devoted member of the First Methodist Episcopal church from the time of its organization until he was finally summoned into eternal rest, secure in the faith which he had so earnestly professed and exemplified.

In 1834, in Canton, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Buckius to Miss Rebecca Kitzmiller, who was born on the 29th of December, 1814, on the old Kitzmiller farm, one of the noted homesteads of the vicinity of Canton in the early days, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Krug) Kitzmiller, both families having been of prominence and wealth in Holland, whence came the original representatives in America, taking up their abode in Pennsylvania, from which state members of each family came to Ohio in the early pioneer epoch. The venerable wife of the honored subject still resides in Canton, being one of the oldest living persons native of this city and having the reverential affection of a wide circle of devoted friends. She is likewise a devoted member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work she was active until compelled to withdraw in a measure by reason of the infirmities incidental to advanced age. Her mother was a small girl in Germantown, Pennsylvania, at the time Washington was there with his army, and she retained a vivid recollection of the occasion. She was reared in a Moravian school and was a daughter of Jacob Krug, who came to Ohio, but who finally removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he died at the age of one hundred and two years. The parents of Mrs. Buckius both died in Canton. She is now tenderly cared for in the home of one of her daughters, Mrs. Hawk.

To Mr. and Mrs. Buckius were born two daughters, Ella Lavinia and Sarah Frances. The latter married Thomas Stackpole, a captain in the United States army during the Civil war, and died in Athens, Tennessee, April 17, 1868. They had one son, Ralph D. Stackpole, now residing in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Stackpole resides in Canton.

Ella Lavinia (Buckius) Hawk was born in the old home, erected in 1820, on West Tuscarawas street, Canton, where the News Exchange is now located, on the 10th of January, 1830, and she was reared in her native town. She prosecuted her studies in the private seminary conducted by Ebenezer Buckingham, later attended a union school, taught by Ira M. Allen and Miss Betsey Cowles, and completed her scholastic discipline in Esther Institute, an excellent school, then conducted in the city of Co-

Wm. S. Hawk

Fenbus. On the 27th of April, 1858, in Canton, Rev. Ebenezer Buckingham, a Presbyterian clergyman, pronounced the solemn words which united the destinies of Ella Lavinia Backus and William Hawk, concerning whom mention has already been made in this article. Mr. Hawk was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, and when he was still an infant his parents, William and Mary Hawk, removed thence to Canton, where they passed the remainder of their lives, honored pioneers of the city. Mr. Hawk died on the 25th of January, 1864. They had one child, William S., who was born in this city on the 11th of February, 1859, and who here received his early educational training. At the age of ten years he entered the Graylock School, in Massachusetts, and after completing his education he went to New York city, where he secured a thorough business training in the old Windsor Hotel, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, at that time one of the best in the metropolis and conducted by his uncle, Samuel Hawk, who died in 1882, after which William S. became associated with Gardner Weatherby in the conducting of the same hotel, from which they retired one year prior to the burning of the same with so fearful loss of life in 1898. They soon afterward erected the magnificent Manhattan Hotel, at the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, in New York, which has since been conducted under the firm name of Hawk & Weatherby, William S. having been the able successor of his uncle and being recognized as one of the leading hotel men in the Union. In New York city he married Miss Edith Davis, and they have three children—Annette Catherine, Edith Olivia and William Davis.

REV. EMIL P. HERBRUCK.—The history of the Reformed church in Canton is very closely identified with the life and achievement of the Herbruck family, a prominent member of which is the subject of this sketch, who, as a worthy successor of his distinguished father, has labored successfully in the broad field of religious endeavor and earned a reputation as one of the leading divines of his communion in the state of Ohio. Emil P. Herbruck, son of Rev. Peter and Sarah (Holwick) Herbruck, was born in the old family residence at 1003 East Tuscarawas street, Canton, Ohio, on the 5th day of January, 1857. His early life was marked by no special event worthy of note and from the age of six to ten he attended the public schools of the city, after which he spent three years in the parochial schools with the object in view of receiving religious instructions and intellectual training. Meanwhile the influences of Christian parents had much to do in shaping his character and making him what he has since become, —a symmetrically developed man, intellectually, morally and spiritually. When thirteen years of age he entered Calvin Institute, a private school in which boys are prepared for college, and there he applied himself very diligently for three years, making an honorable record as a student. Finishing the prescribed course of the above institution, young Herbruck was entered at Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio, where he prosecuted his studies until 1875 when he was graduated at the early age of eighteen. Having decided to devote his life to the noble work of the ministry, he began his theological course in the Heidelberg Seminary, finishing his work there in 1876, and in May of that year accepted a call to the Grace Reformed church in the city of Akron. During a pastorate of ten and a half years there he was instrumental in greatly adding to the church numerically and extending the bounds of its influence, not the least of his labors being the erection of a beautiful and commodious temple of worship of modern design, which

was finished and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in 1883. This edifice is of pressed brick, imposing in appearance, and stands as a monument of the zeal and self sacrificing efforts of the earnest pastor under whose administration the work was undertaken and pushed to successful completion.

Resigning his charge in the fall of 1886, Rev. Herbruck became pastor of Trinity Reformed church in Canton, at that time a small congregation of one hundred and fifty communicants, a number which, under his masterly leadership, has since increased until the records now show a membership of one thousand two hundred and fifty, a growth unparalleled in the history of any other religious body in the city. He began his labors here under favorable auspices and by carefully working according to methodical plans has realized results such as few in much longer pastorates have accomplished. Additional to the large increase in membership, there has been a corresponding advancement in all departments of work and in the church in all its liberality and spiritual growth, general usefulness and helpfulness in the thriving community where God planted it there has been no backward movement. Here, as in Akron, it became necessary to provide a building of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the congregation, accordingly in 1892 a movement to that end was inaugurated and in due time took visible form. Before the expiration of that year the present handsome and imposing brick structure of Romanesque design was completed and formally dedicated to the purpose for which intended, the event being a glad day in the history of the organization. The house, which occupies a favorable site in one of the best quarters of the city, is arranged with all modern conveniences and is sufficiently commodious to meet the purposes of the congregation for years to come.

Rev. Herbruck is first of all an humble and devout disciple of the Nazarene, after which his scholarly attainments and persuasive powers as a forcible and eloquent speaker may be considered. Clear and cogent as a reasoner, fluent in language and apt in illustration, he presents the claims of the gospel in strong but elegant terms which are easily understood by his auditors and he seldom fails to impress his people by the earnestness of his message. Both as citizen and embassador of Christ he comes very near the highest ideals of life, combining in his person all of those rarer gifts which we have come to believe are embodied in the best type of Christain manhood. Rev. Herbruck has not been unmindful of the claims the public has upon all its citizens, consequently he manifests a lively interest in the material welfare of his adopted city and takes an active part in the political questions of the day. He is a Democrat in state and national issues and, all things being equal, supports his party's nominees for local offices; otherwise he casts his ballot for the best qualified candidate regardless of political ties and never hesitates to give expression to his opinion when it becomes expedient to do so. He served on the new auditorium board and in other ways has manifested an interest in the public improvements of Canton, believing the minister's mission to be wide enough to include many affairs not exactly in the especial line of church work. Fraternally he holds membership with the Pythian brotherhood, belonging to the Canton Lodge.

On the 11th day of October, 1884, Rev. Herbruck was married in the city of Akron to Miss Iris L. Zwisler, daughter of Rev. John and Rebecca Zwisler, the union being blessed with children whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Carl P., May 5, 1886; Wendall Arden, February 23, 1888; Nina Irene, March 5, 1890, and Marguerite, who was born October 29, 1893.

WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS.—"Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war," said Sumner, and this fact has been proven oft-times and again as the march of progress has continued with ever accelerating speed. But the critical period, and the one which evokes the most exalted patriotism, is that when a nation's honor is menaced, its integrity threatened and the great ethic principles of right involved. Then is sterling manhood roused to definite protest and decisive action, and above all the tumult and horror of internecine conflict never can greater honor be paid than to him who aided in holding high the standard which represents the intrinsic principles of liberty, hurling oppression back and keeping the boon of freedom. The military career of the subject of this memoir was one which will ever redound to his honor as a loyal and devoted son of the republic and as one whose courage was that of his convictions, and yet who was content to fight for principle and for his country's righteous cause rather than for mere glory of arms or relative personal precedence. The career of Mr. Raynolds was one of exceptional interest, with great variety of incident and unusual experiences, and yet throughout all changes and chances of this mortal life he stood forth as a symmetrical type of the true American citizen and the noble man, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the republic and devoted to all that is desirable and ennobling in life. As a native son of the city of Canton and as one who attained distinction of significant character, it is clearly incumbent that in a work of this province there be incorporated a brief tribute to his memory.

William F. Raynolds was born in the old family homestead, located on the site of the present City National Bank, in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, on the 11th of March, 1840, being the eldest son of John F. and Margaret (Faber) Raynolds. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, and supplemented the same by attending a private school here conducted by Prof. Ira M. Allen. He early began a career of somewhat adventurous order, since at the age of sixteen he set forth on a whaling voyage on the Pacific ocean, sailing from New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the whaling vessel "Midas." The winter months were passed in the Sandwich islands, which were at that time still practically in a state of barbarism, and in their various voyages the crew of the vessel endured great hardships, dangers and privations. On one occasion they floated helplessly for a period of twenty-three days, being lodged on an ice pack, but Mr. Raynolds, though a mere boy, bore himself with the fortitude of a man, as was shown in a laudatory letter written to his father by the captain of the vessel, whose words of commendation were unstinted. In these hours of peril and arduous toil he manifested the same self-reliance, fertility of expedient and quick and decisive mental action which characterized his entire career and which made him a man of action in every sense of the term. He went away as a boy and returned a man, having been absent on this whaling expedition for a period of four years. He returned to Ohio in 1860, and in the winter of that year established himself in the oil business at Darlington, Richland county, but soon he disposed of his business to respond to the clarion call to arms, as the intrinsic loyalty and and patriotism of his nature led him to make responsive protest when the rebel guns thundered against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter. In 1861, in response to the first call for volunteers, Mr. Raynolds enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Andrews and Captain Wallace. He enlisted for ninety days and went to the front with his regiment, returning home in June, at the expiration of his term, and he here veteranized and shortly afterward re-enlisted in the same regiment, for a term of three

years. He was specially endowed with those qualities which make good soldiers, being brave and cool-headed, ever amenable to discipline and holding duty as inviolable under all conditions, and thus he was soon called upon to assume special duties of important character. In December, 1861, Mr. Raynolds returned to Ohio and here aided in the organization of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, of which he was chosen adjutant at the time of its formation. While with the Fourth Infantry he had been in active service in the artillery branch and had gained valuable and practical knowledge of methods and tactical maneuvers. When the Sixth Cavalry was consolidated with the Eighth Ohio Artillery, the subject withdrew from the same to accept the position of lieutenant on the gunboat "Port Royal," and later he was in active service with the blockading squadron of the gulf of Mexico, continuing in the naval department of the service until the close of the war and making an enviable record for valor, fidelity and earnest devotion to the cause of the Union. Upon the establishment of the revenue-cutter service, at the close of the war, Mr. Raynolds was made a lieutenant in the same, continuing in this branch of the government service until 1870, when he resigned his position, owing to illness in his family, as will be further noted in this context. About the year 1870 he accepted a position as inspector of hulls, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky, where he maintained his residence until 1876. While there he was persuaded to take a financial interest in a local plow manufactory, and of this concern he acted as representative at the Centennial exposition, in Philadelphia, in 1876. About this time his health became much impaired and he returned to his home in Canton, and here, in 1879, he became associated with Mr. Best in the manufacturing of apparatus for the use of gasoline as an illuminant and with this enterprise he continued to be identified until his death, which occurred on the 17th of March, 1883. His gracious and kindly nature won to him hosts of friends, and when he was called from the scene of life's labors his loss was mourned by this community and by those whom he had endeared himself in many other sections of the Union, for his circle of acquaintances was exceptionally large, and may well be said to have been coincident with that of his friends.

In politics Mr. Raynolds ever gave an inflexible allegiance to the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose cause he was an active and enthusiastic worker, though never a seeker for official preferment of any sort. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, and his views were ever in harmony with the tenets of this denomination. He retained a lively interest in his old comrades of the Civil war was one of the organizers of the Grand Army of the Republic Post in Canton, while later he affiliated with Burnside Post, in Washington, D. C. He always had a marked appreciation of and love for military affairs, and prior to the Rebellion he was a member of the organization known as the Canton Zouaves, while in this city, after his return from the war, he effected the organization of the Wallace Greys, of which he became captain. His was a thoroughly symmetrial and distinct character, one exponent of the truest nobility, and the lesson and incentive of his life were such that their influence must be cumulative for all time, even as the diverging lines from an angle constantly widen.

In the city of Canton, on the 15th of May, 1866, Mr. Raynolds was united in marriage to Miss Mary Alma Lester, who was born in the house where she now resides, the same having been her home consecutively save for the intervals when she was with her husband during his limited residence in other places and during his travels.

Mrs. Raynolds is a daughter of Jonathan G. and Mary Abigail (Stidger) Lester, the for-

[illegible] of whom was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1804, being a representative of a family long established in New England, the name having been identified with the history of Connecticut from the early colonial epoch. Mr. Lester learned the trade of tanner in his youth, and as a young man he came to Ohio, becoming one of the pioneer business men of Canton, where he established himself in the hardware business, in which he continued for a long term of years, being signally prospered in his efforts and accumulating a competency. He became the owner of fine farming property in this immediate vicinity, and being fond of the untrammeled life of the farm, finally disposed of his mercantile business and thereafter devoted his attention principally to the management of his farms, still continuing to maintain his home in Canton, where he died on the 30th of July, 1874, in the fulness of years and well earned honors. His widow survived him by nearly a score of years, entering into eternal rest on the 6th of June, 1893, at the age of seventy-seven years. She was born in Canton and her parents were numbered among the early pioneers of Stark county. Mrs. Raynolds was the scond in order of birth in the family of three children, the youngest of whom was Helen, who died at the age of eleven years. The eldest of the three was George S. Lester, who received his early education in the public schools of Canton, after which he was matriculated in the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, where he remained until 1861, in June of which year he would have been graduated in the institution. At that time there was great dissension among the cadets, owing to the growing animosity between the North and South, culminating in the war of the Rebellion, and Mr. Lester managed to keep himself in "hot water" a great portion of the time through resenting the insults and taunts of the southern sympathizers, who were greatly in the majority in the institution. He was finally called upon to enter an apology when he believed one was due him, and he refused to so humble himself and resigned his place in the academy. He came immediately home and at once enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later he became an officer on the staff of General John S. Mason, in which capacity he continued to serve until the close of the war, making a distinguished record. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Miner, who died in 1874, after which he removed to New York city, where he engaged in the paint business in company with his cousin, S. J. Miller, and there, in March, 1875, he married Miss Jennie Marsh, of Cattaraugus county, New York, and shortly afterwards he returned with his bride to Stark county, taking up his abode on his fine farm, in the northwestern part of the county, where he retained his home until his death, in 1884, as the result of an accident. His widow and two sons survive, Mrs. Lester and her elder son, Jonathan G. maintaining their home in Massillon, while George M., the younger son, is an attorney in the city of Chicago. Mrs. Raynolds was reared and educated in Canton, and here she has passed practically her entire life, as has already been noted in this context. She is a woman of gracious refinement and enjoys the friendship of the representative families of the community, taking a prominent part in the social activities of the city.

JOHN V. LEWIS, M. D., son of Peter and Caroline Lewis, is a native of what is now Mahoning county (his birth place being formerly in the county of Columbiana), and was born August 1, 1830. Peter Lewis was born in Pennsylvania and grew to maturity near Doylestown, Bucks county, that state, adopting when a young man the medical profession for his life work. Shortly after his marriage

with Miss Caroline Wasser, he removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, but following a brief residence there changed his abode to Carroll county, where he practiced his profession until his death, in 1838. His widow subsequently married Samuel Roller, a prominent business man of Mahoning county, and with him spent the remainder of her days in the town of Green Fork.

Of the two children born to Peter and Caroline Lewis, Dr. John A., of this sketch is the only survivor. He spent his early years at home and after laying the foundation of a liberal intellectual training in the public schools, entered the Salem high school, the prescribed course of which he completed when a youth of seventeen. At that early age he began teaching in the schools of Mahoning county and on attaining his majority four years later took up the study of medicine at Green Fork under the direction of Dr. Andrew Weikhart, in whose office he remained until becoming a student of the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati. He paid his way through that institution with money earned by teaching, was graduated in due time with an honorable record and immediately thereafter removed to Crawford county, Illinois, where he spent the ensuing three years in the active practice of his profession. Returing to Ohio at the expiration of that time, Dr. Lewis formed a partnership at his home town of Green Fork with Dr. Weikhart, his former preceptor, which relationship continued for a period of ten years and resulted in a large measure of professional and financial success to both parties. In 1871 the subject wound up his business at the above place and removed to Alliance, where he soon forged to the front as a successful physician and an exceptionally able surgeon, having for some years devoted especial attention to the latter branch of his profession.

During his long period of residence in Alliance, covering almost a third of a century, Dr. Lewis' professional career has been eminently successful and his reputation as a practitioner is of the highest order of excellence. His kindly presence and sympathetic nature enable him to gain the confidence of his patients and his efficiency and skill mark him as a true friend of suffering humanity. While doing a large general practice, the Doctor, as already stated, makes surgery a specialty and his reputation as a skillful operator is second to that of no other practitioner in Alliance or neighboring cities.

Dr. Lewis, in 1862, was united in marriage with Miss Sophia E. Fristoe, of Crawford county, Illinois, the union resulting in the birth of a son, Clifford, who died some years ago. Like all progressive men of his calling, the Doctor has never ceased to be a student and at this time his name adorns the records of various professional organizations, among which are the National Medical Association and the Eclectic Medical Association of Ohio. He is also a member of the city board of health, the board of medical examiners and an active worker in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Lewis is one of the influential Democrat politicians in this part of the state and has contributed greatly to the success of his party in both local and general campaigns. He was elected in 1883 to represent his senatorial district in the upper house of the state legislature and as a member of that honorable body made a record highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituency of all parties. In all of his relations, the Doctor is recognized as possessing a strong sense of truth and justice and as endeavoring to shape his life according to these principles.

LEWIS SLUSSER, M. D., was born on a farm now within the city limits of Canton, January 21, 1820. His grandfather Schlos-

Lew. Sluyter

(as the name was originally spelled) came Stark county in 1805 with five sons and five daughters. His father, John Slusser, married Nancy, daughter of Philip Dewalt. Dr. Slusser's boyhood days were spent in Canton. After his course through the various private schools the town afforded he entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years, when failing health compelled him to seek a more congenial climate. He went to Georgia and after his health was improved remained and opened a college preparatory school for young men, which he taught for five years. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Ramsey, of Wilkes county, Georgia. Dr. Slusser attended his first course of lectures at the National Medical College in Washington, D. C., after which he returned and practiced two years under instruction in his native city. After his second course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati he was graduated in the spring of 1848 and began the practice of his profession in Fulton, this county. In 1885 he was elected a member of the state legislature on the Democratic ticket and served two terms. He was during this term chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions and was active in securing the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of a medical board of examiners to pass upon the fitness of surgeons for the army.

In 1861 Dr. Slusser was appointed surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Lewis Campbell. Later he became medical director of the brigade to which his regiment belonged, and subsequently of the division. After his regiment was mustered out he accepted a commission as surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to the Mexican border, where he remained until 1865. He then returned to Canton and resumed the practice of his profession until 1873, when he was appointed medical superintendent of the hospital for insane at Cleveland, Ohio, which position he resigned in 1876 to resume his practice in Canton. He loved his profession and lived long enough to rejoice over the rapid advancement it had made since he entered the ranks. He was fearless in times of pestilence and contagious diseases, belonging to the class of physicians who ask first, "What is my duty?" rather than "What shall I gain?" Under a somewhat brusque manner his sympathetic heart and generous hand often led him to supplement his professional services with whatever was needed for the restoration of those under his care. Preventive medicine had a charm for him, which cropped out in his love for hygiene and sanitary science, upon which subjects he wrote considerably in later years. Dr. Slusser was an ardent advocate of cremation, and wrote for medical journals and delivered lectures upon the subject. He was the organizer of the Galen Club, composed of the more prominent members of his profession in Canton, for the interchange of views in practice of medicine as well as for social pleasure.

Dr. Slusser was public spirited. He was instrumental in organizing the health board of the city, and for years before its organization himself kept a record of vital statistics. He was for some years secretary of the agricultural society. He was the chief organizer of the Old Settlers' Society and was a trustee of the public library from the time of its organization till his death. With a number of other citizens the Star Lecture Course was established, when, with the highest fee admissible consistent with the object in view, each member paid a share of the deficit at the end of the year. They felt amply rewarded in living to see their venture, in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association, reach the point of giving fine lectures at a nominal rate without a deficit. Dr. Slusser was a member of the Humane Society from the time of its organization and was for

a number of years a member of the committee of visitors to the charitable and correctional institutions of the county, appointed by the probate court. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1853 Dr. Slusser married Sarah Pierce, daughter of Dr. Joseph Pierce. She died in 1863 and in 1866 he married Helena A. Ricks, of Massillon, Ohio. Two daughters were born to them—Georgia, now Mrs. Stanley C. Igoe, and Lucile, now Mrs. H. J. Donds. In 1889 Dr. Slusser's health became impaired and he was compelled to retire from active practice. About this time he was appointed as a member of the pension board and the duties of this office, with the writing of historical sketches of Stark county, pleasantly occupied his time. After a short illness he passed away December 23, 1892. In compliance with his earnestly expressed wish, his remains were cremated and his ashes deposited in Lakeview cemetery of his native city.

DR. ISAAC STEESE, the eldest of five sons of Jacob and Sarah Deshler Steese, was born at Steese's Mills, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1809. At a very early age he went to live with his paternal grandmother, a woman of much local celebrity for her vigorous intellect and wonderful force of character. It is believed that while with her the boy laid the foundation for his taste for books, and many traits that distinguished him through life. In 1819 he moved with his father's family to Penn's Creek, where he lived till his sixteenth year engaged most of the time in a woolen mill, and occasionally in rafting logs down the tributaries of the Susquehanna. In 1825, his father, who before this time had been in prosperous circumstances, became embarrassed through going security for friends, and through the monetary troubles of the times, and moved to New Cumberland, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where Isaac taught a country school one winter, and was engaged in a small woolen mill the following summer. The next year the family moved to Uniontown, Stark county, Ohio. Here, as the oldest of the family, he had for three years almost entire charge of another small woolen mill in the summer, and engaged in teaching during the winter months. In 1829, being then twenty years old, he went to Canton, and for four years attended a select school taught by Dr. Barak Michener, and reading medicine with Dr. Gardner. Having completed his professional studies and received his degree, he practiced medicine for the following seven years, part of the time at Shanesville, and part of the time at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county. Here, on the 15th of July, 1835, he was married to Miss Ann Johnson, who survives him. From 1840 to 1845 he lived at Canal Dover, carrying on various milling and mercantile enterprises, and in the latter year removed to New Philadelphia. In the fall of 1846 he came to Massillon, where he resided until the time of his death.

In November, 1847, the Union Bank of Massillon was organized, with Dr. Steese as president, and the late Sebastian Brainard, Esq., as cashier; this position he resigned in 1850, to engage in a private banking house with H. B. Hurlbut, Esq., and Mr. Alvin Vinton. One year later, in 1851, the private banking house was dissolved, and the Merchants Bank of Massillon was organized, with Dr. Steese as president and Mr. S. Hunt as cashier. This bank continued in successful operation without change of its executive officers until January, 1864, when it was merged in the First National Bank of Massillon, which from its organization has been managed by Dr. Steese, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Charles Steese.

With Dr. Steese's removal to Massillon, he entered upon his widest field of usefulness. For twenty-five years he was one of the larg-

landed proprietors and farmers of the coun-
For twenty-five years he was the manager
the largest banking institution in the coun-
No man was better fitted by nature and
quirements for an eminent banker. Of the
ole theory and science of banking, he was
thorough master. His perfect rectitude and
tegrity were widely known, and were never
estioned where known. His perfect ac-
quaintance with business and his sagacity were
ch that the institutions under his direction
ssed through all the monetary convulsions
the past quarter of a century almost wholly
without loss, and without once failing to make
their customary dividends to their shareholders.
Their shares were never upon the market, un-
less brought there by the death of their owners.
Always anxious to encourage the commercial
and industrial enterprises of the place so far as
he safely could, no consideration of public spirit
or private friendship could cause him to for-
get for a moment that as a banker he was the
trusted custodian of other people's money.

The universal respect and confidence which he inspired, caused him largely to be sought out as the manager of the funds of people in declining years, or widows, or minor children, and people of small savings, carefully husbanded and left with him as in a place of the last security against a time of need. In times of financial peril and alarm, the sense of responsibility which these peculiarly sacred trusts entailed upon him was oppressive, sometimes almost crushing.

Always a man of marked individuality, one of the most prominent traits of his character was his strong attachment for books and for sound and generous literature. It began with his earliest boyhood. Before he was fifteen he secured the use of a little island in Penn's creek and planted it with castor beans, with the sole purpose of founding a library with the proceeds. Friends who knew him forty years ago are full of amusing recollections of his inseparable companionship with books.

A few men who begin life with these tastes preserve them to the last, but generally at the expense of all relish for business avocations. It was not so with him. His active and comprehensive mind maintained to the last its keen enjoyment of intellectual pursuits, and the most thorough understanding of all the details of affairs. For twenty-five years he directed his extensive farming operations, the running of his banks, and a multitude of private undertakings, and during all this time he was a devoted and most loving student. He seemed to have the power of perfectly absorbing the whole contents of a book. What was once read was never forgotten. He delighted to share with others the result of his studies, and could condense into an hour's conversation the whole pith and substance of a bulky volume.

Few practicing physicians kept so well read up in the advance of medical science. The discovery of a new remedy, a new method, or an ingenious operation was hailed with the joy of an enthusiast. There is no book in the English language treating of metaphysical topics that he was not familiar with. Not twenty men in the nation were better informed in politics in the large and best sense of the word—in political economy, and especially in questions of finance, taxation, the interchange of commodities, and the fluctuations of prices; his knowledge of the action of our own and European government on these subjects was very full, and his reasonings wonderfully clear. It was a subject of frequent regret among friends that he had not exercised his talents of this kind in a wider way, and in a public capacity.

In several departments of natural philosophy, in history, in the best lighter literature, in social and reformatory topics he was well read, and kept abreast with the best minds of the age. His kindness of heart was universally

known and acknowledged. But the extent of it never was, and never will be known. Hundreds of the kindest acts of his life were so quietly and so delicately done that they never reached the knowledge of any but the recipients of them. Of the most genial disposition, few men so enjoyed the society of his fellows.

The home which he builded up in Massillon, was known far and near not more for its elegance, its culture and refinement than for its open handed hospitality. It was always the home of teachers of youth. Its welcoming doors were always open. There were few days in the year when its generous tables were not surrounded, and its rooms were not filled with neighboring or distant friends. At this home on the 10th day of August, 1874, attended by all that the highest medical skill or the most painfully anxious affection could suggest, ministered to by loving hands, and surrounded by a devoted and heart broken family, he quietly passed away.

CONRAD SCHWEITZER.—A representative member of the banking fraternity in Stark county, Ohio, and one who is known as one of the most loyal and public-spirited citizens of the attractive capital of Stark county, is Conrad Schweitzer, who stands at the executive head of the People's Savings Bank, of which he is treasurer, while the organization of the same was effected chiefly through his efforts. Mr. Schweitzer was born in the city of Canton, this county, on the 8th of January, 1855, being a son of Conrad and Nanette (Kuert) Schweitzer, both of whom were born in the fair little republic of Switzerland, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. They emigrated to America in the year 1848 and soon afterward took up their residence in Canton, where Mr. Schweitzer was engaged in the retail hardware business from 1850 until 1866, when he removed with his family to New York city, where he established himself in the wholesale hardware business, in which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1873, at which time he was forty-nine years of age. He was a man of fine mental ability and business acumen, while his integrity and honor in all the relations of life were beyond cavil, so that he held the high regard of all with whom he came in contact. After his death the affairs of his estate were adjusted and his business interests in the national metropolis were sold out in 1876, while two years later his family returned to Canton, where our subject has since maintained his residence. The mother of Mr. Schweitzer is still living in Canton at the venerable age of eighty-four years. She is a devoted member of the German Reformed church, as was also her husband, while in politics he gave his allegiance to the Democratic party, taking an active and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom all are living at the present time.

Conrad Schweitzer, Jr., the immediate subject of this review, received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Canton and the city of Brooklyn, New York, where the family resided during the time his father was engaged in business in New York, and later the subject attended the military academy at College Point, Long Island. He left school at the age of fifteen years and then became an errand boy in his father's wholesale hardware establishment in New York city, and he continued to be identified with the enterprise until the death of his father and was about twenty-one years of age at the time when the family returned to Canton, where he was thereafter concerned in merchandising and other enterprises of commercial character for a number of years. In 1891 Mr. Schweitzer effected the organization of the People's Savings Bank, one of the solid and popular monetary institu-

C. Schweitzer

ness of this section of the state, and he has been its active head from the time of its inception to the present. The bank is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and its executive corps at the present time is as follows: President, John C. Welty; treasurer, Conrad Schweitzer; secretary, Calvin L. Garner.

For many years Mr. Schweitzer has manifested a live and helpful interest in public affairs of a local nature, and he has been called upon to serve in various positions of trust and responsibility, in each of which his interposition has proved of definite and unequivocal value. In 1882 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the water works of Canton, in 1887 was elected to membership on the board of equalization and in 1890 was chosen a member of the board of park commissioners. For his able and timely efforts in the capacity last mentioned the citizens of Canton owe him a perpetual debt of gratitude, for he was the first to urge the importance of securing a public park system for the city, and it was principally through his instrumentality that the heirs of the estate of George Cook were prevailed upon to donate to the city thirty-four acres of beautiful and eligibly located land for park purposes, and this property has already been well improved and is consistently known as Cook Park. In politics Mr. Schweitzer is an ardent Democrat and is prominent in the local councils of the party, in whose cause he has been a zealous worker. He was a delegate to the national convention of the party in 1896 at Chicago, and in 1884-5 he was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Stark county. He is an appreciative and valued member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which his affiliations are as follows: William McKinley (formerly Eagle) Lodge, No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons; Canton Chapter, No. 84, Royal Arch Masons; Canton Council, No. 35, Royal and Select Masters, and Canton Commandery, No. 38, Knights Templar. He has thus completed the entire circle of the York Rite in this noble fraternal organization.

On the 27th of October, 1886, Mr. Schweitzer was united in marriage to Miss Helen R. Cook, who was born and reared in Canton, being a daughter of George Cook, who was a prominent manufacturer and representative citizen of this place, where he died in the year 1879.

CARRELL B. ALLMAN was born in the village of Navarre, Bethlehem township, Stark county, Ohio, on the 29th of December, 1842, and he died at his home in Massillon, on the 21st of February, 1903. He was a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Baines) Allman. His grandfather, Ebenezer Allman, was a native of the state of Maryland, where he was born on the 11th of November, 1764, and there he was reared to manhood, and there married Miss Agnes Carrell, who was born on the 20th of July, 1772. They were the parents of thirteen children, namely: George, William, James, Mary, John, Daniel, Carrell, Hannon, James (2) and Barnes (twins), Sarah, Elizabeth and Margaret. Ebenezer Allman was a pioneer member of and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. From Maryland he removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until 1808, when he came to Stark county, Ohio, and became the first settler in Bethlehem township, where he passed the residue of his life, having been a man of prominence and influence in that pioneer community, and having developed a good farm in the midst of the forest.

Daniel Allman, father of the subject of this memoir, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of September, 1797, and there received his early educational training, having been about eleven years of age at the time of the family removal to Ohio, where he continued his studies in the primitive pion-

cer schools as opportunity offered, while he contributed his quota to reclaiming the home farm to cultivation. Here was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Baines, who was born in Yorkshire, England, on the 11th of March, 1819, being a daughter of John Baines, while the maiden name of her mother was Chapman. Mr. and Mrs. Baines were likewise numbered among the early settlers of Stark county and were folk of sterling character. Daniel and Elizabeth Allman became the parents of four children, namely: Melissa, deceased; Carrell B., who figures as the immediate subject of this tribute; Agnes, deceased, who became the wife of D. M. Anderson and Haymon, who is living near Wilmot, Ohio. After attaining years of maturity Daniel Allman turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he was engaged at Navarre and Rochester, this county, and for a time at Bolivar, Tuscarawas county. He was a man of distinctive business acumen and was successful in his efforts. He died at Massillon, this county, in the year 1867, while his wife resides at the home of C. B. Allman, of Massillon. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics gave his support to the Republican party.

Carrell B. Allman was reared on the homestead farm, in Bethlehem township, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood until he had attained the age of eighteen years. He gave manifestation of his intrinsic loyalty at the time of the war of the Rebellion, when he went forth in defense of the Union, as a member of the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served one year, at the expiration of which he received an honorable discharge, by reason of physical disability. In 1864 he became associated with his father in the mercantile business at Bolivar, Tuscarawas county, where he spent one year, and in 1868 he came to Massillon, with whose business interests he was thereafter prominently identified for the long period of thirty-five years. He here became a member of the pioneer mercantile firm of J. G. Warwick & Company, which, in 1871, was succeeded by that of Allman, Grosse & Wetter. In 1876 the firm became Allman & Wetter, and continued so until 1882. In 1883 Mr. Allman became associated with his brother-in-law, John C. F. Putnam, in business, which on January 1, 1902, was incorporated under the name of The Allman-Putman Company, under which name the business was and is still conducted though both of the original principals are now deceased. Through the able management and progressive policy inaugurated and maintained by the firm this concern has become one of the most extensive department stores in this section of the state, the same being known as the Bee Hive, and the enterprise is today one which would do credit to a city of much larger population. During a long and successful commercial life, characterized by enterprise and indefatigable application, Mr. Allman ever maintained an enviable reputation for the highest honor and principle, and no unworthy deed or word ever linked itself with his name, while no citizen made better or more unostentatious use of his accumulations. His life was that of a thorough business man. He was ever prompt in keeping his business engagements and expected the same consideration on the part of others. He gave a ready hearing to all who desired to see him, and all matters claiming his attention were disposed of quietly and critically. His associates testify in strong terms to his kindness of heart, having found in him not only a safe adviser but also one whose counsel was not that of words alone. The fine establishment of the Bee Hive, thoroughly metropolitan in its accessories and stock, remains as a monument of his ability and discrimination as a business man, while his name continues as an abiding inspiration to those with whom he came in contact in the various rela-

ns of life. He was a prominent and valued member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Massillon, of which he was a trustee, and was an enthusiastic worker in its Sunday school, while he accorded a liberal support to all departments of its work, including its collateral benevolences. For many years he was the efficient superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he was identified with the various bodies of the Masonic order and was signally appreciative of the noble fraternity, having attained to the degree of a Knight Templar. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party and through he was not active in the field of politics, he was ever true to the duties of citizenship and was progressive and public-spirited. Mr. Allman was a man of most gracious bearing and genial personality, and possessed a marked capacity for gaining and retaining friends, for he ever held friendship as inviolable and pronounced unequivocally upon character, without regard to wealth or relative precedence, so that he held the regard of all classes, his death being felt as a personal bereavement in many homes in Massillon, aside from that in which the blow fell with crushing force upon those nearest and dearest to him.

On the 15th of September, 1870, Mr. Allman was united in marriage to Miss M. Alice Putnam, daughter of the late Captain Timothy C. Putman, concerning whom a memoir appears on other pages of this volume. Three children were born of this union, namely: Walter, who is engaged in the plumbing business in Massillon and is also manager for the American Sand Company; Grace, who remains with her widowed mother in the beautiful family home; and Elizabeth Alice, who is the wife of Rodolfo Simonetta, of Turin, Italy.

At a special meeting of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Massillon, at the time of the death of Mr. Allman, the following resolutions of respect were adopted:

Whereas, For thirty years or more Carrell B. Allman has been actively interested in the business and spiritual welfare of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Massillon, during most of the time having been a member and for many years a steward, while he also served long and faithfully and acceptably as a class leader and was actively engaged in the work of the Sunday school, as superintendent and teacher for many years, and

Whereas, His Christian character throughout his church life has been an example and inspiration to all of us, always showing him to be an humble and faithful follower in the footsteps of our beloved Lord and Master, and

Whereas, His eminent business capacity and righteous life qualified him to be a "pillar of the church" and his death has left a sore vacancy in our ranks and in each of our hearts, that we feel will never again be so fitly filled,

Resolved, That we calmly bow to what seems to be the will of his God and ours, in calling him from his sufferings to his "exceeding great reward";

Resolved, That in behalf of the church and its officers, collectively and individually, we tender to his heartbroken family our sympathies, emphasized by the assurance that we also are sorely stricken.

Resolved, That his official chair shall remain vacant for the remainder of our conference year;

Resolved, That a copy of this expression shall be given to the family.

A farther appreciative estimate of the life and character of Mr. Allman was that which appeared in one of the local newspapers at the time of his demise, and this, too, consistently, is given reproduction in permanent form in conclusion of this brief tribute to a loved and honored citizen:

The blow which has fallen upon the Allman home in this city is one that also smites the whole city with genuine sorrow. The sacred sorrow behind the closed doors on East Main street and the piteous pain of that daughter whose bridal wreaths have scarcely faded and who is speeding to-night across the continent to her mother's side,—these griefs can not be known to any but God. But in the wider circle of church and business, and the yet wider one of citizenship there comes a sense of irreparable loss when a good man dies that is near

aken to personal grief. So this Saturday night the name of C. B. Allman will be upon many a lip and a gloom upon many a heart of men and women who knew him only in brief contact of business; and those who knew him better will pause and speak together with tearful eyes about his life and deeds, and to sympathize with his dear ones in this, their saddest hour.

REV. O. BROWN MILLIGAN.—The first representative of the Milligan family in the United States was the paternal grandfather of the subject, Rev. James Milligan, D. D., who was born in Scotland, and who had enlisted in the English army, in which he was preparing to serve as an officer, when, by inadvertance or accident, his messmate appeared with a small blot of flour on the sleeve of his uniform, for which insignificant offense he received five hundred lashes, the injustice and indignity causing him to desert from the ranks and flee to America, where he became a prominent clergyman of the Reform Presbyterian church, having made his home in Pennsylvania until the time of his death.

Rev. O. Brown Milligan is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born on a farm adjoining the little town of New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of November, 1861, being a son of Rev. Alexander McLeod and Ellen Snodgrass Milligan, the former of whom was born at Ryegate, Caledonia county, Vermont, April 6, 1822, and the latter in New Alexandria, Pennsylvania. The Rev. A. M. Milligan was a leading and well known minister and for years was the pastor of the Eighth-street Reformed Presbyterian church in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His death occurred on the 7th of May, 1885, while he was in the West with the object of recouping his shattered health. His wife's death occurred in 1868. They were the parents of nine children.

When the subject was about seven years of age his father received a call to a church in Pittsburg and in that city O. Brown was reared to manhood, completing the curriculum of the public schools and preparing for college in the Newell Institute, in Pittsburg. In 1879 he was matriculated in Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, where he completed the classical and literary course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. Having determined to prepare himself for the ministry, Mr. Milligan then entered the seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian church, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he completed his theological course, being graduated in May, 1887, and being ordained to the ministry in June of that year. Soon after his graduation he received a call to a church of the Covenanters' denomination in Delaware county, New York, and it was there that his ordination took place, while he was duly installed as pastor of the church on the 22d of June, 1887. After a successful pastorate of one and one-half years Mr. Milligan received a call to the church of the same denomination in the East End of the city of Pittsburg; and he assumed this charge, which he retained about two years. The discipline of this denomination forbade the exercising of the right of franchise by any of its members, maintaining that the constitution of the United States was a Godless instrument and should receive no recognition from this definite order from the church. Realizing the injustice of this policy, the subject associated himself with six other ministers in an attempt along orderly lines to change the law and discipline of the church in reference to this matter. The result of their action was that they were summoned before the synod of the church and charged with heresy. They could not prevail upon the synod to realize the disloyalty and unreasonableness of this particular item of discipline, and accordingly determined to withdraw and united themselves with a more liberal and American denomination. Shortly after this ac-

O. B. Milligan

ton Mr. Milligan received a call to the Second Presbyterian church of Braddock, Pennsylvania, this being in the spring of 1893, and this important charge he held until the fall of 1895, having done a most effective work and having gained the affectionate regard and ready co-operation of the church people, who were appreciative of his efforts. He withdrew from this field of labor to accept the call to his present pastorate, and during his eight years' incumbency he has done much to vitalize both the spiritual and temporal work of the church, infusing enthusiasm in all departments and giving himself unreservedly to the promotion of its best interests and to the cause of religious advancement in the community. As a speaker Mr. Milligan is forceful, direct and convincing, his every utterance bearing the evidence of supreme faith and personal sincerity, while his language is at all times chaste and dignified, as befitting the office and the sacred place. His administrative capacity is also excellent, so that the church has been prospered and blessed during his pastorate. In his political proclivities Mr. Milligan is independent, and he takes a deep interest in the issues and questions of the hour, being a man of high intellectuality and broad general information.

On the 7th of June, 1892, in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Milligan was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Agnew, who was born in Pennsylvania, being a daughter of George W. and Margaret (Mahaffey) Agnew. She is a woman of gracious presence and gentle refinement, and has proved an able coadjutor to her husband in his chosen work. They are the parents of two daughters, Margaret Eleanor and Harriet Lavinia.

In 1847, at New Alexandria, Pennsylvania, Rev. Alexander M. Milligan was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Snodgrass, who was born in New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of July, 1826, a daughter of Hon. John Snodgrass, and she died in the city of Pittsburg on the 8th of January, 1868, after a happy married life of twenty-one years. Hon. John Snodgrass was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and he operated the old Pennsylvania stage line between Pittsburg and eastern points. He was one of the contractors on the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad, doing a large portion of the grading between Pittsburg and Harrisburg. He served as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, being one of the influential and honored men of the state, and during the war of the Rebellion he was looked upon as one of the most potent forces in upholding the policy of Governor Curtin. He owned large tracts of land in Westmoreland county, and to each of his five children who attained years of maturity he gave four hundred acres of land. He was distinctively a man of affairs, having operated paper mills and grist mills and having had various other important capitalistic interests. He was twice married, the maiden name of his first wife having been Ann Mason. She was born in Westmoreland county, April 14, 1802, and died January 15, 1851. He died at New Alexandria, that county, on the 7th of November, 1878.

SERAPHIM SHIVELY.—This well-known citizen was one of the old soldiers who fought in the great Rebellion to perpetuate the union of states and to wipe the curse of slavery forever from our national escutcheon. He was for many years connected with the business interests of Canton and after a long and useful life fraught with much good to his fellow men, finished his earthly course and quietly passed into the great unknown whither in due time all that now live shall follow him. Seraphim Shively was a native of Stark county, Ohio, born in the town of Louisville on the 10th day of November, 1836. His parents being in very ordinary circumstances, he was

denied the privileges which many boys enjoy, consequently his education was limited and while still a mere youth he started out to make his own way in the world. He remained in his native village until reaching the years of young manhood, meanwhile finding employment on the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne Railroad when that line was being extended through this part of Ohio. Mr. Shively went to work as a common laborer, but it was not long until he was made foreman of a section of the road and as such he discharged his duty in a manner highly satisfactorily to his employers until the completion of the road. When about twenty-two years old he came to Canton and for some time thereafter clerked in various mercantile houses, finally engaging in the clothing business in partnership with Sol Fisher, the firm thus constituted lasting until the breaking out of the great Rebellion.

Disposing of his interests in the business, Mr. Shively, in 1861, enlisted in Company F, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served during the greater part of the war, veteranizing some time before the close of the struggle as second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment. He took part in many of the most noted battles of the Virginia campaign, having served in the Army of the Potomac during the bloodiest period of the war. He was with his command in the first battle of Bull Run and from that time on participated in nearly every engagement of note until the fall of the Confederacy at Appomattox Court House. At one time, while on detailed service with a battery, he was violently thrown from a caisson when going into battle, the fall resulting in an injury which necessitated his retirement for some months from active duty. When sufficiently recovered he reenlisted, as above stated, and at the expiration of his term of service was discharged as second lieutenant, having won that promotion by brave and meritorious conduct on the field of battle.

Returning to Canton at the close of the war, Mr. Shively accepted a clerkship in the store of Mr. Zollars and after spending a few years in that capacity opened a grocery on the east side of the public square. Subsequently he abandoned that line of business and engaged in the dry-goods trade in the same room, but after a few years' experience, disposed of his stock and purchased a general store in the town of Navarre. He was in business at that place for a period of sixteen years, selling out in 1885 and returning to Canton, where he again turned his attention to the grocery trade, opening a store on South Market street. After a limited experience in the grocery line he closed out his establishment and started a bakery on East Tuscarawas street, but this not coming up to his expectations he abandoned the business after a short time and entered the shipping department of the Danner manufacturing plant. He remained with Mr. Danner for several years and proved a most faithful and capable employe, but ill health, superinduced by exposure in the army, finally compelled him to resign his position and retire to private life. Mr. Shively was an active business man and as a citizen stood high in the esteem of the people of Canton. In state and national affairs he voted the Democratic ticket, but in local matters never permitted the claims of party to bias his judgment in favor of the wrong man for office. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Navarre and to the end of his days maintained a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the old soldiers and their organizations.

Mr. Shively was married in Canton, June 29, 1865, to Miss Frances Cunningham, who proved a faithful helpmeet and loving companion to him during the remainder of his earthly sojourn. Mr. Shively lived according

to his highest ideals of right and justice and on the 8th day of August, 1892, at his home in Canton, gently breathed his last and passed to his reward. In his death the city lost a valuable citizen, the country a true patriot, his wife and family a loving and devoted husband and father, and all who came within the range of his influence, a loyal and unsuspecting friend. He died as he had lived, at peace with God and his fellow man, and the memory of his kindly deeds will long remain enshrined in the hearts of those he left behind.

Mrs. Frances Shively was born at her father's home in Canton, Ohio, November 27, 1842. Her father, Thomas Cunningham, whose birth occurred at Salem, New Jersey, in the year 1800, was a representative of one of the oldest families in Stark county, his parents, William and Elizabeth Cunningham, moving to this state as early as 1810, locating first in the county of Crawford, and some time in the twenties changing their abode to Canton. William Cunningham, a shoemaker by trade, had a shop in an early day on old Market street and worked there until his death, which took place prior to the year 1842; his wife survived him many years, dying in this city at a very old age. He was of Scotch and she of Welsh-English descent, their ancestors coming to this country at an early period in the time of the colonies. They had children as follows: William, Samuel, Thomas, David, Daniel, Mary, wife of Dr. Bonfield, and Eliza, who died unmarried at the age of seventy-five years, all of the number having long since having passed into the life beyond.

Thomas Cunningham was perhaps the first undertaker of Canton. He formerly owned the lot now occupied by the Yohe hotel and there ran a shop for the manufacture of coffins, furniture, carriages, in addition to which he also did all kinds of repairing. He carried on a flourishing business for many years, but finally suffered a severe loss by fire, his shop and contents being completely destroyed by the flames. Being a man of remarkable energy, he subsequently recovered from his reverse and continued to do a successful business, especially in the line of undertaking, until within a short time before his death. He was a skillful mechanic and many specimens of his handicraft are still to be found in the older homes of Canton, some of the furniture being as solid and substantial as when it left his shop sixty years ago. He departed this life about 1858, his wife surviving him until September, 1900, when she died, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. The census of that year mentions her as the oldest person then living in the county of Stark. The maiden name of Mrs. Thomas Cunningham was Caroline Shirk. She was born in 1806 in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Mathias and Anna (Weaver) Shirk, and came to Stark county with an uncle, Henry Weaver, as early as 1826, her parents joining her one year later.

Reverting to the life of Mrs. Shively, it is learned that she spent the years of her childhood and early youth with her grandmother near Akron, and there attended her first term of school. Subsequently she entered the schools of Canton and such was her progress that she completed the high school course before attaining her fifteenth year, graduating as valedictorian of her class. When but fourteen years old she successfully passed the required examination for a teacher's license and would have taught before finishing her high school studies had she not been dissuaded from such a course by a friend of the family. She had secured a school in the country and was on her way to take charge of the same when met by the friend referred to above, who persuaded her to change her mind, telling her she was entirely too young and inexperienced to assume the duties of the school room. Her mother also discouraged her and between the two she was finally persuaded to abandon for the time the

project of teaching and finish her high school course. In order to procure the necessary books for the latter purpose, she applied for employment to John Danner, who at that time was engaged in the manufacture of shirts, overalls and other articles of wearing apparel, in connection with the clothing business. On account of her youth and diminutive size, he at first laughed at her, but finding the child persistent, he finally gave her a half dozen shirts and the same number of overalls to make up, which she did in due time with neatness and dispatch, receiving for her work a shilling a garment. In this way she was enabled to earn sufficient money to buy her school outfit and from that time until her graduation she applied herself so diligently to her studies as to make the best record, for one so young, in the history of the Canton high school. After her graduation she took charge of the sixth grade room in the old high school building and the year following was assigned to work in the building on East Fifth street. Later she was promoted to the A grammar grade and continued in that line of teaching until her marriage, spending seven years in the Canton schools, and five years in educational work at Navarre after marriage. Mrs. Shively earned an enviable reputation as a teacher and many of the leading business men of Canton are indebted to her for their instruction in the mysteries of books. She retired from the school room a number of years ago, but always maintained an interest in educational matters, up to the time of her death, keeping in close touch with modern methods and frequently revisiting the scenes of her former labors. At the age of seventeen she united with the First Baptist church of Canton and began the devout Christian life which marked her career from that time. She was alive in all good works, and many poor and unfortunate in this city have reasons to fondly cherish her name on account of her deeds of charity and benevolence. For a number of years she was active in Sunday school work, her intellectual ability and wide culture peculiarly fitting her for the office of teaching the word of God. Mrs. Shively was one of the most popular ladies of Canton as well as one of the most cultured and refined. She occupied a prominent position in the social world and her gentle influence was the means of directing many into proper ways of living, and her death, which occurred February 11, 1903, was mourned by all who knew her. She bore her husband four children, the oldest of whom, Nora, was graduated from the Canton high school with the class of 1889. She then began teaching in the South Market street building and since then has been actively engaged in educational work in this city. She is a young lady of varied culture and as a teacher ranks with the most capable in the schools of Canton. Caroline E., the second daughter, attended the Navarre school until completing the prescribed course and after spending two years in the Canton high school entered the normal of this city, for the purpose of preparing herself for the teacher's profession. After teaching six years in the Garfield avenue school and one year at the Hartford street building, she was transferred to East Fifth street, where she has had charge of a room since 1890. Her standing as a teacher is high and she is a popular lady in social circles as she is successful as an educator. Frederick, the oldest of the two sons, holds a position with the Danner Manufacturing Company of Canton. He served three years in the Third United States Regulars and was with Lawton's command in the Philippines until that general's death. He experienced his full share of warfare in those far-away islands and at the expiration of his period of enlistment returned home with a record of which any brave soldier might well feel proud. Thomas C., the youngest of the children, was graduated from the commercial department of the Canton high school,

after which he took a course at the Lewis Institute, of Chicago, and is now a draftsman in the Berger works of Canton.

REV. PETER HERBRUCK—The Herbruck family is of German origin, the genealogy being traceable to the kingdom of Bavaria. Philip Herbruck and his wife Barbara, parents of the subject of this sketch, were born in Zweibrucken, Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, and spent the greater part of their lives in their native country, coming to the United States in 1845 well advanced in years. Their son, Rev. Peter Herbruck, had preceded them to America and it was largely through his instrumentality that they were induced to leave the fatherland and spend the remainder of their days in the new world. By occupation Philip Herbruck was a tiller of the soil, but he was too old to follow this vocation very long after coming to this country. He died at his home, about four miles north of Canton, in 1854, his widow surviving him until about 1867. Three children accompanied Philip and Barbara Herbruck to the United States, namely: Mary, now Mrs. Rindchen; Catharine, who married a gentleman by the name of Grosenbaugh, and Susan, who became the wife of a Mr. Deuble.

Rev. Peter Herbruck, for over fifty-three years pastor of the German Reform church in Canton, was born near the town of Zweibrucken, Bavaria, in 1813. From an excellent biography constituting one of the articles of Hon. John Danner's "Old Landmarks" the following sketch of this remarkable man is taken: Peter Herbruck spent his early childhood at the place of his birth and from the time he was ten years old longed and prayed that he might become a minister of the gospel. With this object in view, he walked five miles each morning and back in the evening to a select school preparatory to the work to which he had determined to devote his life. Meantime there was awakened in his mind a desire to go to America, but his father being poor and his mother reluctant to leave the land of their birth, he was obliged to postpone this object until a more convenient season, which in due time presented itself. In 1831, when but eighteen years old, he bade farewell to his family and the familiar scenes of his childhood and started on foot for Havre, France, a distance of five hundred miles, where he expected to embark on his voyage to the new world. Reaching that city after a long and tiresome journey, he was obliged to wait several weeks before he could get a vessel to the United States. Finally receiving passage on an old French sailing vessel he saw the shores of Europe gradually recede from view, but when only two or three days out a terrific storm came up which swept away two of the masts and almost wrecked the ship. In this dilemma they were towed by another vessel to Plymouth, England, for repairs, and after much delay a second start was made, with more fortunate results. The vessel, after being at sea for seventy-two days, contending with many reverses, finally reached Philadelphia, where the young student stepped upon the shores of a new world and entered upon a new destiny. The mishaps and unavoidable delays had greatly reduced his little stock of money, but by his warm and genial nature he was not long in making friends who assisted him in his time of need. Young Herbruck started west from Philadelphia and got as far as Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he secured a position as teacher in a country school for the following winter. This was in the year 1831, and early the next spring he fell in with a party traveling west in an old fashioned Conestoga wagon, on the canvas covering of which, printed in large letters, were the words "For Ohio." With this friendly company he journeyed as far as Wheeling, West Virginia, where he met a young man going northward towards New Lisbon, Ohio, with whom he traveled to that

point. On reaching New Lisbon Mr. Herbruck told his companion that he could go no further northward, saying that he had made the matter a subject of prayer and was led to believe that his duty lay in the west. Accordingly he struck the old state road leading to Canton, which place he reached in the course of a few days, finding the town a mere village of a few hundred inhabitants. He started to go further west and when near West creek stopped a few hours to rest and sleep. He then proceeded on toward Massillon until reaching Wirt's tavern, near Reedurban, where he found a landlord who proved indeed a friend in all the term implies. Recognizing in the stranger a young man of excellent character and much more than ordinary mental powers, the keeper of the public house persuaded him to remain and take charge of the country school near by, which was then without a teacher. This the student did and the result had a very material effect upon his future course of life. Shortly after this time Rev. Benjamin Faust, pastor of the Reformed church in Canton, stopped at Wirt's hotel and formed the acquaintance of the young man, preceiving at once his sterling qualities of head and heart. In the course of their conversation the reverend gentleman said: "Young man, do not hide your talent in a napkin, but come with me and prepare yourself for the ministry." Mr. Herbruck gladly accepted the invitation and at once applied himself to the more complete preparation for the sacred calling which he had so longed to enter. This was in the spring of 1832 and the young man much enjoyed and greatly profited by the private theological instructions which Rev. Mr. Faust was so capable of imparting.

In November of that year Rev. Benjamin Faust was taken very ill with a dangerous throat disease and died soon after, another event which had a pronounced effect upon the life and future career of his son in the gospel. The congregation for which Mr. Faust had administered did not long discuss the matter of his successor, the consensus of opinion being in favor of Mr. Herbruck, although at the time he was but nineteen years of age and without previous experience in ministerial or pastoral work except as his preceptor's assistant. Responding to the call, he at once entered upon his labors, winning the affection and support of the congregation, both of which he retained during a long and successful pastorate of over fifty-three years, his connection with the church ending in 1886. This is the longest pastorate of any minister in the history of Canton and doubtless the longest and most successful in the state of Ohio, as far as official records show.

In the early history of the Reformed church in this city they and the Lutherans jointly owned and used the same house of worship. In 1860 the two congregations mutually agreed to separate, the Lutherans taking the east end of the block on which the house stood, the Reformed congregation taking the western part. Immediately after the division the latter erected a substantial brick building on their part of the lot, which at the time it was finished was one of the most commodious edifices of the kind in the city. The house still stands, but it has been greatly enlarged to suit the needs of the growing congregation, besides being much improved in style and modern conveniences. The late Conrad Schweitzer, Sr., was one of Rev. Herbruck's most active and liberal supporters in the construction of the new temple of worship, one of the bells in the tower having been put in at his own expense.

The year following Mr. Herbruck's taking charge of the Canton congregation he married Miss Sarah Holwick, who remained his helpful companion and helpmeet for sixty-two years, spending all but the first year in the same house on East Tuscarawas street, where their whole family of children were born and raised. Rev. Peter Herbruck died in 1895, loved and

honored by the people of Canton regardless of church affiliation. He came to his grave like a sheaf, fully ripened, leaving the impress of a strong character and profound spirituality deeply stamped upon the community, and transmitting to posterity a name which will always remain a priceless heritage. There were quite a number of children born to Rev. and Mrs. Herbruck, mostly sons, among whom are Rev. Emil P., pastor of Trinity Reformed church in this city; Rev. E. Herbruck, of Dayton, Ohio; and Ferdinand Herbruck, one of the largest and most successful merchants of this city. It is stated that Rev. Herbruck officiated at a greater number of funerals and solemnized more marriages than any other man in Stark county, the record showing twenty-five hundred and sixty of the former and twenty-six hundred and eleven of the latter. During his pastorate here he often had outer stations that he supplied, among them being Paris, Osnaburg, Carrollton, Bethlehem, Georgetown, Cairo, New Berlin and others, all of which churches were greatly strengthened and built up through his instrumentality. The German language was his native tongue and in that language he loved to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. He became quite proficient in the use of the English language and could converse in it fluently, but invariably employed his native German in all of his public speaking.

JAMES H. ROBERTSON was born January 23, 1862, in Sandy township, Stark county, Ohio, and is the son of James and Margaret (Sickafoose) Robertson, both also natives of this county. The subject's maternal grandfather, George Sickafoose, was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and in the war of 1812 served under the command of General Harrison. About 1818 he came to Sandy township, Stark county, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, making it his home during the remainder of his life. The paternal grandfather, Denny Robertson, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, but immigrated to the new world at an early day, settling in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His father, William Robertson, was the son of John Robertson, who it is supposed was a native of Scotland, but removed to county Tyrone, Ireland. Denny Robertson emigrated to the United States, coming to Ohio in 1821 and settling in Carroll county, then a part of Stark. He followed the pursuit of agriculture, was quite successful and at the time of his death possessed an estate of six hundred acres. He married Eleanor McConkey and they became the parents of eight children.

The father of the subject, James Robertson, was born in 1821 on the parental homestead. He remained there until ten years of age, when, upon the death of his parents, he went to live with an uncle. Throughout life he followed the occupation of farming, in which he met with a due measure of success, and at his death left an estate consisting of four hundred and thirty acres. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted with the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served his entire period of enlistment. His death occurred in June, 1900, his wife dying January 20, 1898. He was formerly a Whig in politics, but later became identified with the Republican party, with which he remained identified until his death. His religious affiliations were with the Trinity Lutheran church at Magnolia, Ohio. His children were as follows: Laura is the widow of Jacob Buchman; Eleanor married a Mr. McBeth and lives in Nebraska; Denny S.; George, deceased; William A., deceased; James H. is the subject; Andrew, Mary O., Carrie and two that died in infancy.

James H. Robertson was reared upon the paternal homestead and is indebted largely to the common schools for his mental training.

He subsequently attended the normal school at Pierce, Ohio, after which for eight years he was engaged in teaching school. He had long had a leaning toward the legal profession and decided upon making it his life work. In accordance with his intention he commenced reading law in the office of Harter & Kriehbaum, of Canton. In 1891 he entered the law school of the Cincinnati College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Returning at once to Canton, Mr. Robertson commenced the practice of his profession, meeting with a due measure of success from the start. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace and performed the duties of the office with marked ability. So pronounced an impression had he made upon the leaders of his party and the citizens generally that in 1899 he received the nomination for mayor of Canton and at the ensuing election was chosen to the position. He entered the office in possession of the fullest confidence of the people, a confidence that was so strengthened that in 1901 he was elected to succeed himself and is the present incumbent of the office. He has administered the multitudinous duties of this important station with marked ability and efficiency and has thus emphasized the wisdom of those by whose suffrage he was chosen. When the body of the late President McKinley was brought back to Canton for interment, the members of the President's cabinet selected Mr. Robertson to take charge of its funeral arrangements at Canton, and all the details were most carefully supervised by him. Mr. Robertson was one of the incorporators of the McKinley Memorial Fund Association and has been very active in his efforts to further the objects of the association.

Politically Mr. Robertson has all his life been an ardent and zealous Republican, and has been very effective in advancing the interests of his party. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Honor.

In 1899 Mr. Robertson was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Shaeffer, daughter of Jacob Shaeffer, of Canton. As a lawyer the subject evinced a familiarity with legal principles and a ready perception of facts, together with the ability to apply the one to the other, which won him the reputation of a sound and safe practitioner. In the administration of the duties of the important office of mayor, he has evinced a broad and comprehensive grasp of the details of city government and has given to the city one of the best administrations in its history. By his genial manners and genuine worth he has gained a host of warm personal friends and the full confidence of the public generally.

HON. JOHN G. WARWICK.—Probably no man who ever lived in Massillon held a warmer place in the hearts and affections of the citizens, or whose memory is today more revered, than the late John G. Warwick, who for many years easily held the position of the most prominent man in the community. Like many of the influential factors in our composite nationality, Mr. Warwick was an American by adoption, he having been born and reared to young manhood on the Emerald Isle. His birth occurred on December 23, 1830, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and over twenty years later, in company with his brothers, Robert and William, he came to America to enter into the great battle of life, and like so many of his fellow countrymen, right valiantly and nobly did he make the fight, winning both fame and fortune. Upon arriving in this country he remained for a time in Philadelphia, but soon pushed his way over the mountains into Ohio, he having decided that the then Great West offered better opportunities to the man of

John G. Warwick.

Maria E. Warwick.

erate means than the east, which even at that early date was becoming crowded. Coming to Stark county, Mr. Warwick went first to Navarre, where he took a position as clerk and bookkeeper in a store, where he remained a few years. But his ambition was far beyond that of filling a subordinate position in life, and tending his energies, practicing economy and frugality, he was soon able to travel out for himself, and accordingly, in 1853, he came to Massillon and opened a dry-goods store, and in a short time had become recognized as one of the potent factors in business circles in the place. His natural business talent, industry and integrity manifested itself in everything with which he became connected, and he soon became identified with important interests and enterprises, and acquired great influence and popularity, and at the same time accumulated considerable wealth. Aside from his dry-goods enterprise, with which he was connected for over twenty years, Mr. Warwick was principal owner of the Sippo Valley Mills, and during the latter 'sixties he became active in railroad interests, and served as a director in the Massillon & Cleveland, the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Cleveland & Marietta railroads. Later he became extensively interested in mining, and soon was one of the largest and most successful coal operators in the state. In 1872 he retired from the dry-goods business, and thenceforth devoted all his time to his railroad and mining interests, and the supervision of his several large farms. He was one of the organizers of the Massillon Building and Loan Association, and for a time was its president. He was a director in the Massillon Water Company, and, as a stockholder, was interested in various coal companies and other enterprises. Mr. Warwick's prominence in the business world naturally attracted attention to him, and that he should, with his talents and inherited personal gifts of character, drift into politics and public life was to be expected. He was a member of the Democratic party, but his interest in politics was a purely unselfish one, and he cared not for public office or its emoluments. He steadily declined all overtures from his party to become a candidate until 1883, when he finally accepted the nomination for lieutenant governor of Ohio, on the ticket with Hon. George Hoadly. He had always been a liberal contributor to the legitimate expense of the Democratic campaigns, and, despite the attacks made upon him by prejudiced people, he was triumphantly elected. He presided as lieutenant governor over the senate of the sixty-sixth general assembly, which elected the Hon. Henry Payne to the United States senate. He discharged the duties of lieutenant governor with dignity and ability, and in such a manner as to win the confidence and esteem of even his political opponents.

In 1890 he entered national politics by becoming a candidate for the nomination for congress to represent the sixteenth Ohio district. The contest in the convention for this high honor was vigorously waged, the convention being one of the most memorable in the history of congressional politics. Seventy-four ballots were cast before a choice was made, Mr. Warwick receiving the nomination, which was made on July 11, 1890. The Republicans of the district renominated their idol, William McKinley (afterwards the idolized President), and the contest was waged as was never a contest waged before, and was eagerly watched by the people of the whole country. Mr. Warwick was triumphantly elected, and upon taking his seat in congress found his reputation as a public man already established, such having been the wide interest taken by everybody in the contest between McKinley and him. He took the oath of office December 7, 1891, and his prominence was at once recognized by his appointment as chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, one of the four oldest and most important and arduous committees of congress. He

was also placed on the committee on public grounds. Such treatment of a new member was an unusual event, and brought him into the closest intimacy with his colleagues. His life in Washington was a busy one. He was punctilious in his attendance upon the sittings of congress, except when urgent business called him away from the capitol. His circle of acquaintances, already large at the beginning of his congressional career, constantly broadened, and his apartments at his hotel were constantly visited by his personal friends and constituents. He was alive to every phase of politics, was an indefatigable worker, and labored for the good of the country and his party simultaneously. He was popular, and everybody admired and respected him, and it was often heard that his associates regarded him as much for his views that agreed with theirs, as for his steadfastness in asserting those which did not. He was an earnest advocate of whatever measure he espoused, and worked assiduously to win support for it. To him is due the passage of the McGarraghan Bill (vetoed) giving a poor Irishman recourse in court against a band of robbers who for many years unjustly held a quick-silver mine. He was made the member of the national congressional committee of Ohio.

In 1864 Mr. Warwick married the estimable lady who was thereafter his constant companion and true helpmate, and who exercised over him an influence for his good, which he fully recognized, appreciated and paid homage to. She was Mrs. Maria E. Lavake, born in Karthaus. Her father, who was a native of Remscheid, Prussia, came to America, diligently applied himself to business, for which he had great ability, and by his own exertions became one of the wealthiest ship merchants in the city of Baltimore. He was also identified with the settlement of and owned many business interests in the state of Pennsylvania; and on the banks of the Susquehanna river, in that state, there is now a town called by his name, on the site of which he years ago opened a furnace and began a coal business and also built a flouring-mill.

On Tuesday morning, August 2, 1892, Mr. Warwick left for New York city to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, and while there was seized with an illness which proved fatal. The protracted heat of the summer had not yet ceased and it was to this as much as to any other cause that his death was due. His wife, who had gone to Atlantic City to recuperate from the heated term, was summoned to his bedside, where her unremitting care and devotion relieved much of his suffering and soothed and comforted his last hours. The sad end came all too swiftly, and he passed away August 14, conscious to the last minute, and his final words were addressed to his wife.

The news of his death was a shock to his friends and fellow citizens, notwithstanding it was generally known he had been troubled for a long time with stomach irregularities which had become chronic. His death called out the most general mourning from the citizens of Massillon, among whom he had lived the best years of his life. The mourning was not confined to Massillon or to Stark county alone, but was shared by the people all over Ohio, and reached to the members of congress, in which he had in so short a time made so bright a name and by his sterling traits of character won so much respect and admiration.

Today, over a decade since his death, Mr. Warwick stands out as one of the central figures in the recent history of Ohio. His private and public life reflects nothing but credit and honor on his memory. In a large sense his career is a part of the history of Stark county and of the state of Ohio.

Personally, Mr. Warwick was genial, affable, warm-hearted and charitable. His characteristics were honesty, integrity, steadfast-

J. K. L. Warwick.

ss of purpose and of an intense admiration d belief in the country, state and city of his ption, and of their institutions. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church.

JOHN E. CARNAHAN is a native of the old Keystone state, but he chose Canton as his home and the center of his largest business interests on account of its excellent location and exceptional shipping facilities. A recent issue of the New York World almanac mentions him as one of Canton's three millionaires, while his advent in Canton was hailed with marked gratification by the board of trade and business men in general, for the reputation of his ability and solid business interests had preceded him. His great wealth, honestly acquired, coupled with his wise discrimination in applying it to the extension of Canton's business interests, augured well for the future of the city, but even the most sanguine had no prescience of the extent of his plans for Canton's good nor appreciated the full importance of his coming here. Today he is at the head of four leading manufacturing industries of Canton, affording employment to a corps of two thousand workmen, and he has a controlling interest in three of these concerns. The three industries established largely by his capital in East Canton are the Carnahan tin plate and sheet mill, the Carnahan stamping and enameling plant and the United States Steel Company. Before these plants were built he was asked to become president of the Stark Rolling Mill Company, and the combined output of these plants is said to exceed in value more than four million dollars annually. The plants adjoin the ground of the Berger sheet-metal plant, erected some years previously by Canton men. The three plants erected in Canton by Mr. Carnahan represent an investment of one and one-half million dollars, and it was because of his decision to here establish these great industries that he removed with his family from Leechburg, Pensylvania, to Canton.

While the subject was still active in operations in connection with the oil and gas industries in western Pennsylvania, he sought to invest his earnings in the steel and iron industry. With W. H. Steele, W. H. Blecker and others he built the now famous Mesta machine plant at Homestead, Pennsylvania. Later they sold out their interests and prepared to establish a similar plant for the manufacturing of rolling-mill machinery. Some members of the company wished to establish the plant at Leechburg, Pennsylvania, but Mr. Carnahan, who had the controlling interest, had learned of the excellent location of Canton, and, through the board of trade, he determined to build the plant here. The plant was erected in 1899, in South Canton, and from the inception the industry was successful. While the original company owned the plant, and for some time after its sale, in 1901, to J. B. Baird, of Chicago, it continued in operation twenty-four hours a day, the consideration received at the time of sale having been three hundred thousand dollars. About this time Mr. Carnahan, who had waxed even more enthusiastic concerning Canton's eligibility as a manufacturing and shipping point, planned to build a tin-plate mill here. In the home of the late President McKinley, who was the author of the famous McKinley bill, twelve years before, which made possible the successful prosecution of the tin industry in America, this action on the part of Mr. Carnahan was hailed with delight, for the lamented President ever maintained a deep interest in his home city of Canton. The local board of trade made Mr. Carnahan a proposition whereby he would receive a bonus of two hundred and ninety town lots and a site for the plant, on the Cook tract in East Canton. The board of trade bought the entire tract, containing twice that number of lots.

half of which were sold to citizens for one hundred dollars each. Each purchaser merely purchased a chance on some lot in the tract and at a great drawing contest in the Grand opera house the tract of land was divided among the purchasers by lot. By this means thirty thousand dollars was raised and the same applied by the board to the paying for the tract. The remaining two hundred and ninety lots came into the possession of Mr. Carnahan, who organized the Carnahan Land Improvement Association, which commenced to gradually dispose of them to workmen and others. The erection of the tin plant at a cost of half a million dollars, was soon inaugurated and it was placed in operation in 1901, while employment is now given to about six hundred hands, while the industry attracted here numerous Welsh tin workers from the east. Shortly afterward Mr. Carnahan planned to erect a stamping plant, in which to manufacture all kinds of tin ware from the product of the mill. In the meanwhile the company absorbed the patents of a large enameled-ware company in Cleveland and a large combination plant was erected, at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. The building utilized is a great four-story brick structure adjoining the tin mill and here employment is given to two hundred and fifty operatives. The plants were independent of the United States Steel Corporation, which controlled practically all of the output of raw material, such as would be used in a large tin mill. Mr. Carnahan's far-seeing judgment enabled him to properly canvass the situation and he forthwith sought to forestall future difficulty in securing such raw material. In the winter of 1902 he and others became interested in a project to build an immense blast furnace in Canton, but it was later deemed expedient to join with other independent sheet-mill interests and establish the furnace in Cleveland. Edward G. Langenbach, whom Mr. Carnahan had chosen as general manager of the allied Carnahan plants, kept close council with the latter in all of these projects, as he had previously done when Mr. Carnahan's other plants were erected. In the summer of 1902 the subject of this sketch became the chief one interested in the erection of an open-hearth steel plant, adjoining his other plants in Canton, the same being completed at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars, the erection of the plant being initiated that summer, while the following summer it was in operation. This fine group of plants, commencing with the company's own coal mines and including its interest in the blast furnace at Cleveland, and its ownership of the open-hearth furnaces and the sheet mills in Canton, make the position of the Carnahan groupe of plants practically impregnable and independent of the trust.

In addition to his immense interests in Canton, Mr. Carnahan still retains his interests in immense tracts of oil and gas land in West Virgina, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in future years these properties will doubtless constitute one of the chief sources of his wealth, as they have been from almost the beginning of his business career. The desire to bore for oil became a passion with him in his early years. He has a three-fourths interest in the oil and gas lease holds on forty thousand acres of land, scattered over a dozen counties from Marshall to Roane counties, West Virginia. His leaseholds in Ohio have reached four thousand acres, while at times he has controlled thousands of acres in Pennsylvania, having at the present time fine oil producing properties in each of the states mentioned. For years he has had either the entire or part interest in a half dozen of more sets of tools for the boring of oil wells in West Virginia, and the same number in Pennsylvania, and these outfits have been constantly employed in testing territory where other prospectors have failed to tread. He became interested in the Ohio and West Virginia oil lands in the middle '90s and has

bought in some creditable producing tracts in each.

Seeking for a favorable place in which to invest the earnings from their oil operations, Mr. Carnahan and Mr. John S. Robinson, a millionaire landowner and oil operator with whom he became associated in West Virginia, went to Mexico in 1900, planning to invest in mining land. While there they purchased forty thousand acres of land lying between the city of Mexico and the Pacific coast, the cleared portions being well adapted for tropical plantations and the forests rich in fine hard woods, while there were also prospects for oil in the tract. Later they increased their joint holdings there to one hundred thousand acres, in addition to which Mr. Carnahan has individual and exclusive title to about forty thousand acres. In 1897 Mr. Carnahan took up a mining claim in the famous Colville group of gold and silver mines in Washington, eighty miles north of the city of Spokane. This claim turned out to be rich in gold and silver ore and the property is now being developed, the claim lying near the famous mines just across the line in British Columbia. Mr. Carnahan is also chief owner of a large steel plant at Norwalk, Ohio, employing five hundred men; is the owner of a large boiler works at Mannington, West Virginia; and large firebrick works at St. Charles, Pennsylvania, with hundreds of acres of fire-clay lands. He still owns several fine farms near his old home at Leechburg, Pennsylvania, said farms being underlaid with the best veins of Pittsburg coal.

Mr. Carnahan was born in the family homestead at Leechburg, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of August, 1842, and while he has but recently passed the half-century milepost on the journey of life we find him a millionaire. He is in the very prime of strong and vigorous manhood, having the agility of one twenty years his junior and remaining apparently unoppressed with the manifold responsibilities and cares of wealth and the endless demands placed upon him in an executive and administrative way. His strength seems to grow by what it feeds on and his distinctive individuality, his rare power of initiative and his extraordinary grasp of details make him a really collossal figure in the financial and industrial world. He is a scion of one of the best known families of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, the homestead in which he was born having been in the hands of the Carnahan family for more than eighty years. His father, John Carnahan, was of Scotch-Irish lineage and died a few years ago, at the age of eighty-three years. His mother, whose family name was Funk, was of French descent, and she also is deceased. The subject of this review was the youngest of ten children, five boys and five girls, and of the number five are still living. John E. attended, in his boyhood, a country school at Cochran's Mills and thereafter attended a normal school for one term and passed the teacher's examination in his native county, all of which indicates his early ambition for an education. Like most boys of his time he left school at an early age, and he then went to work for his father, who at that time owned about five hundred acres of land between Leechburg and Kittaning. While he was still in his 'teens and working on the homestead farm additional responsibility was thrown upon him by reason of the fact that his honored father met with an accident to his back which crippled him for life. From a very early age the subject manifested a remarkable business acumen and that indomitable energy which has conserved his magnificent success in later years. Thus he proved a most valuable coadjutor to his father at the time of the unfortunate injury received by the latter, and it was largely due to his filial solicitude that he left school so young, in order that he might care for and assist his father. Even after leaving school his interest in educational affairs did not wane, and he was the leader of many a debate in the

country school houses, whose walls resounded with his youthful eloquence, and he made the most of the educational advantages which were afforded him, attending school during the short winter terms and laboring assiduously on the farm during the summer seasons. His father's farm was good agricultural land and was underlaid with coal, the deposit being to a degree developed by the father and his sons, William, J. L. and John E. All three sons aided in the early development of these lands, and eventually J. L. left the parental roof for the purpose of studying medicine and he became one of the successful physicians of the city of Pittsburg, while William left the farm to operate a flouring mill at Apollo, Pennsylvania. The subject still remained on the farm for a period of ten years after his brothers had departed therefrom, and he aided his father in his declining years. His brother William repeatedly urged him to enter the flouring-mill business with him, but he preferred to stay on the farm. Had he left it at that time his entire career might have been radically different, for it was his long experience in connection with mother earth that taught him concerning the treasures held in store within her bosom. He had already laid the foundation for his wealth and the successful operations for oil and gas in western Pennsylvania caused him to bore for these products.

In the meanwhile, at a very early age, Mr. Carnahan was united in marriage to Miss May Thomas, who resided near Cochran's Mills, being an estimable young woman of Scotch-Welsh descent. Of this happy union it may be stated at this point that seven children have been born, there being only one son, Roy R., who from his early boyhood has been so closely identified with his father's large interests and who is individually mentioned on another page of this volume. The six daughters are as follows: One who is the wife of William Shoemaker, of Leechburg, Pennsylvania; Beatrice Pearl, Grace, Madge, Mabel and Nellie. Beatrice attended college at Roanoke, Virginia, and Grace was graduated in Washington & Jefferson Seminary, at Washington, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carnahan purchased one hundred acres of farm land for himself, having husbanded his early earnings and accumulated a sufficient amount to justify his expenditure. With his capital represented in this holding and in the valuable experience he had gained on his father's farm, he gave himself with characteristic energy to the cultivation of his land and the development of the underlying coal deposits. This was in the early 'seventies, and the winters found him delving with his men about the small mines, while the summers showed him busily engaged in the cultivation of his farm. With his hard earned money he acquired more land until he had three hundred acres, all underlaid with two or three veins of coal. About 1879 he determined to drill for oil on his farm, but at a depth of twelve hundred feet the well filled with salt water. Undaunted by this failure, he continued his drilling operations in another locality, feeling certain that the first well had been drilled in either an oil or gas belt. His good judgment was shown when, eight years later, he drilled a well five hundred feet distant from the original one, since after reaching a depth of thirteen hundred and fifty feet he struck an immense gas well, developing a volume of ten million cubic feet daily. At the time he drilled his first well there was no oil or gas known to be nearer than twenty miles. In the meanwhile, after the failure of the first well, he resumed his farming and mining, continuing thus engaged until 1885, when he again returned to drilling for oil and gas. The great demand for gas in the steel works in and about Pittsburg and the general demand for oil prompted him to continue his efforts. He leased about eight thousand acres of land in the central part of Arm-

strong county and began drilling for oil and gas in earnest. He was duly conservative, however, and continued to draw on his farms for his support rather than being prodigal in the expenditure of his savings. This great field later turned out to be the Schellhammer gas field, four miles long and two miles wide. He drilled several wells on the tract and most of them turned out to be large gas producers. About this time he met the officials of the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburg, who purchased from him the leasehold rights of a portion of the tract for one hundred thousand dollars. This was the first of his big deals with that company and the first of a series of a half dozen such important deals which he made with different companies, thereby gaining the nucleus of his large fortune. After this initial sale Mr. Carnahan enlarged his outfit of tools and drilled numerous wells for the Carnegie Company, which utilized the gas for its steel plants in Pittsburg. While most of his wells proved successful Mr. Carnahan realized, like all oil operators, that his was an uncertain business and that occasionally a dry hole would represent the only result of the efforts put forth. In the early days of his operations he paid for bonuses on gas land money which ran well into four figures for as few as one hundred acres. His next move was to drill for oil about Delks Station, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and after proving a large tract of oil he and his partner sold out for sixty thousand dollars. In the meanwhile he continued drilling gas wells, which supplied glass factories and rolling mills north of Pittsburg. After this, in the early 'nineties, came the operations in the Crooked creek field, near Robbs Landing, Pennsylvania, which still produces gas for Pittsburg and vicinity. The gas rights of this tract were sold to the Carnigie Company, the field being four miles long and over a half mile in width. After its sale, in 1895, Mr. Carnahan drilled on the property one hundred wells for the Carnegie Company, and these have supplied millions of cubic feet of gas for Pittsburg and its steel mills. While the operations in this field were in progress Mr. Carnahan opened up another large gas field on the Armstrong and Clarion county line, eventually disposing of a portion of the tract to the Carnegie Company for their steel mills, while he retained possession of a part, which was utilized in supplying gas to plants and citizens north of Pittsburg. Another tract, of three thousand acres, which he opened was midway between Apollo and Leechburg. One of the three wells which he there drilled had the strongest flow of any gas well in the state up to that time. This well blew up when it was drilled in and the workmen narrowly escaped with their lives, and later it was gotten under control. This tract was sold to the American Window Glass Company, for seventy-five thousand dollars. Up to this time Mr. Carnahan's operations were almost entirely in gas territory. In the late 'nineties he extended his operations southward into Washington county, Pennsylvania, but not with success, though this was near the afterward famous McDonald oil pool. After this he concentrated his efforts in the locality of his former successes until 1897. At this time he chanced to form the acquaintanceship of H. L. Smith, of Virginia, whom he met in the offices of the Carnegie Company, in Pittsburg. Mr. Smith and his brother-in-law controlled the leases on six thousand acres of valuable oil and gas territory in Wetzel, Doddridge, Marion and Harrison counties, West Virginia, and at that time there were several large gas wells on the tract, though it had been previously and falsely reported to the Carnegie Company that there were several dry holes on the tract. Messrs. Smith and Robinson were paying eight thousand dollars annual rental for leases there and were badly in need of a partner to assume this payment, and the Carnegies had been importuned by these men to

join them. Mr. Carnahan immediately went to West Virginia, grasped the situation at once as he saw that it promised fine oil territory, and on his own account he leased four thousand acres more for himself. Thus made a solid block of ten thousand acres. He then returned to Pittsburg and reported to the Carnegie Company as to the action he had taken. Relying solely upon his judgment as to the value of the land the company assumed the payment of the annual rentals on the tract—twelve thousand dollars a year. The company also agreed to test the tract for oil and gas, the stipulation being that in case a well should develop gas they would retain possession of the same, and that if oil should be struck the same was to become the property of Mr. Carnahan and his partners, who would then assume the cost entailed in drilling. The Carnegie Company drilled six wells on the field—three gas and three oil. In the autumn of 1901 the oil and gas leaseholds on the tract were sold to the South Penn (Standard) Oil Company, for one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Carnahan held nine-sixteenths of this interest. It was the largest single oil and gas deal consummated in that state. Within the present year (1903) this tract has been conceded by experienced oil men to be worth ten million dollars, there being at the time two hundred large producing wells with a daily capacity of two thousand barrels, while there was room for five hundred more wells and twice as much production. On this tract is the most costly oil well in the world, its drilling having required two years' time and the incidental expenditure of forty thousand dollars. On the tract is also found the deepest producing oil well in the world, the same being three thousand five hundred and fifty-five feet in depth. Other business interests of most extensive order have never permitted Mr. Carnahan to take charge of the field operations on his great oil lands in West Virginia. The drilling of the half dozen test wells which defined the million-dollar tract were in charge of his only son, Roy, who, though a young man of but twenty-four years, has the supervision of all his father's vast interests in West Virginia.

MAURICE E. AUNGST is a native son of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Plain township, Stark county, on the 11th of February, 1862, the son of David and Elizabeth (Harry) Aungst. The maternal grandfather, James Harry, was born and reared in the far famed Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania, but in 1824 he migrated to Ohio, settling in Plain township, Stark county. Here he entered a tract of land which was at that time wild and unimproved, but he entered bravely upon the task before him and in the course of time succeeded in clearing his land and developing a fine farm, bringing it up to a high standard of excellence. He followed the pursuit of agriculture throughout his life and his last days were spent upon this farm. David Aungst was a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, but when a young man he came to Stark county, Ohio, settling in Plain township. He had learned the trade of a miller and followed that occupation all his life. He was a thorough master of his calling and was fairly successful from a financial standpoint. He retired from active business a few years ago and now makes his home in Canton; his wife's death occurred in 1878. They were the parents of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy, and the subject is the third in order of birth.

Maurice E. Aungst was reared under the parental roof and received his education mainly in the common schools and in the public schools of Canton. He supplemented this training by a course at the college at Ada, Ohio, and at

the age of sixteen years took up the profession of pedagogy. He was well qualified for this work and applied himself to it with marked success for eight years. On June 1, 1886, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Ohio.

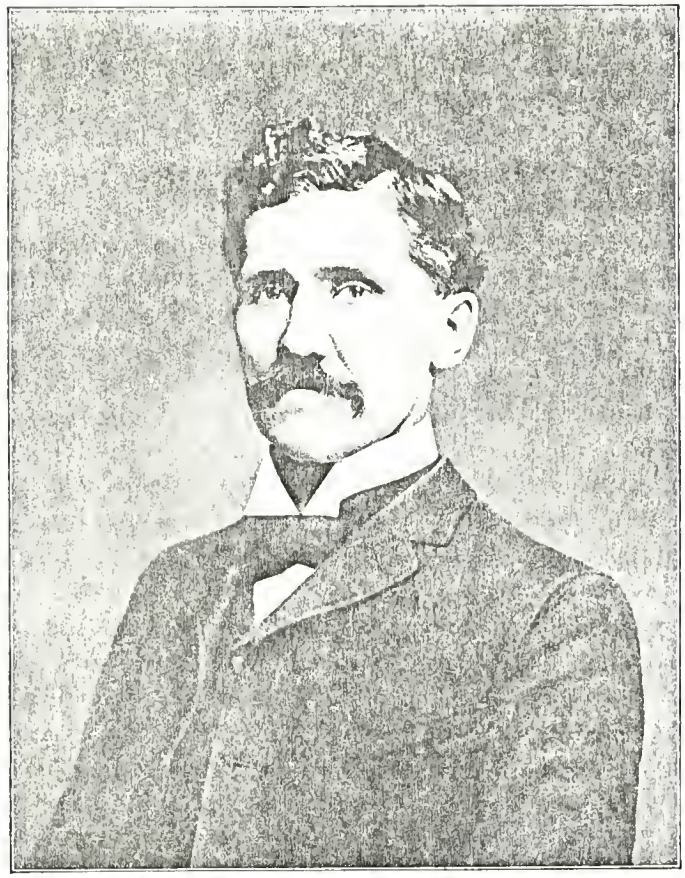
In 1887 Mr. Aungst was appointed to the position of deputy probate judge. So satisfactorily did he perform the exacting duties of his position that in 1899 he was elected probate judge and now fills that office. The office is one that demands qualifications of a peculiar order and gives abundant opportunities for exercise of wise discrimination and sound judgment, together with a broad grasp of the law applying to cases coming under its jurisdiction. That Mr. Aungst possesses these elements in a marked degree has been abundantly evidenced in the thoroughly satisfactory manner in which he has handled the business coming to his court. Just and sound in his decisions, honorable in his methods and courteous in his demeanor, he has gained for himself a host of warm personal friends and an excellent reputation throughout the county.

Politically Mr. Aungst has been a life-long Republican and has taken an active part in the campaign of his party. He has ever taken a keen interest in educational matters and has just completed two terms on the city board of school examiners. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association.

On the 13th of January, 1887, Maurice E. Aungst was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Miss Lucy M. Pontius, the daughter of Andrew Pontius, a union which has been blessed by the birth of four children, Helen M., Grace E., James M. and Homer D., who died April 13, 1903.

TIMOTHY C. PUTMAN.—In the death of Captain T. C. Putman, on the 12th of October, 1898, there passed away a representative of the sterling old pioneer stock through whose efforts Stark county was reclaimed from the wilderness, and one who had endeared himself to all those who had the pleasure of his friendship, and who was esteemed by those who claimed only his acquaintance. He was a man of wide and versatile experience and he commanded respect for the best of all reasons—he deserved it. The Captain served with distinction as a patriot soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and in connection with public affairs in his native county he wielded no uncertain influence, while his strong and upright character was a power for good in all the relations of life.

Mr. Putman was born on the Putman pioneer homestead, near the present village of Wilmot, Sugar Creek township, this county, on the 30th of January, 1828, and that township continued to be his home until the time of his death, in Beach City, on the 12th of October, 1898. He was the son of John and Charlotta (King) Putman, who were numbered among the earliest settlers in Stark county. John Putman was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was of stanch English lineage, the original progenitors of the family in America having been two brothers who immigrated hither in the colonial epoch of our national history, the one settling in Vermont and the other in Pennsylvania, and it is from the latter that the line is traced to the subject of this memoir. John Putman was engaged in farming in the old Keystone state for many years, and there his marriage was solemnized. In 1818 he came to Stark county, entering a tract of government land in the midst of the virgin forests of what is now Sugar Creek township, and there reclaiming a good farm upon which he passed the residue of his long and useful life, being one of the honored pioneers of the



M. E. AUNGST.

county, which was scarcely more than a wilderness at the time when he here took up his abode. His deed was signed by John Quincy Adams, President. He continued to be identified with the great basic art of agriculture throughout his life, and died on his old homestead in 1871, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, having been a man of worth and prominence. His wife, whose maiden name was Charlotta King, preceded him into eternal rest, her death having occurred in 1854. They became the parents of three daughters and two sons, all of whom are deceased.

Captain Putman was reared under the environments of the pioneer epoch in his native county, and his early labors were of the strenuous sort involved in clearing the wild land and rendering it available for cultivation, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. On the 3d of October, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Griffith, who was born near Beach City, Sugar Creek township, this county, on the 6th of December, 1833, and who passed to the "land of the leal" January 1, 1903, having been held in affectionate regard by all who knew her, and having been a type of gracious and gentle womanhood. Of this union were born four children, the first two having been daughters who died in infancy. M. Alice is the widow of the late Carrell B. Allman, who was one of the most prominent and honored business men of Massillon and who is the subject of an individual memoir elsewhere in this work. John C. Fremont Putman, who was associated in business with Mr. Allman, died a few months later, and to him also is given a specific tribute elsewhere in this volume.

For a number of years after his marriage Captain Putman continued to reside on the parental homestead, and he then purchased a farm of his own, midway between Wilmot and Beach City, and there he continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1892, having developed and improved one of the valuable farms of the county, and at the expiration of this period he retired from the more active labors which had so long been his, and removed to Beach City, where he purchased a pleasant residence, which continued to be his home until he passed forward to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." At the time when the dark cloud of civil war spread its gruesome pall over the national firmament he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he was made lieutenant and with which he served one year, and later he was captain of a company of state militia. He came of Whig stock and was himself a stanch supporter of the principles of that party until the organization of the Republican party, when he transferred his allegiance to the same and ever afterwards was a stalwart advocate of its cause and active in its local ranks. He was one of the most extensive land holders of Sugar Creek township, his estate comprising more than seven hundred acres, and there he wielded a definite influence through his hold on public confidence and esteem, and his mature judgment and marked business acumen. He served at various times as trustee of the township, though he never was a seeker for public office, and with the exception of one year he was consecutively a member of the board of directors of the county infirmary from 1871 until the time of his death, his wise counsel and earnest efforts in this capacity proving of great value in conserving wise economy of administration and the proper care of the unfortunate wards of the county. He was a member of the board at the time of the erection of the building for the insane and also the hospital building, and it may consistently be said in the connection that the county has never had two

ther buildings of so great value erected at so small an expenditure, indicating careful management on the part of the board, and to Captain Putman, as one of the most active and influential members of the board, is due a goodly share of credit for the wise administration of this department of the county affairs during his long term of service. In business affairs Captain Putman was active and diligent, and a model of steadfastness and determination, being conservative in his methods and having a prescience which enabled him to carry his plans to successful completion, there being no vacillation or uncertainty in his course at any time; for he was methodical and systematic in all things. He was genial, earnest and sincere, hospitable and kindly, and his popularity was of unequivocal order. He and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he was identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Knights of Pythias. Of him it may well be said that "His life was noble and the elements so mixed in him that the world might stand up and say, This is a man."

HON. JOHN GRAHAM was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1802, and was there reared to manhood and took unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Susan Troup, who was likewise a native of the old Keystone state. In 1824 they came to Canton, Stark county, Mr. Graham having closed out his mercantile business in Pennsylvania, and here he located on a tract of land, on the Fulton road, in Jackson township, purchasing five hundred and twenty acres of his brothers-in-law, Henry and Jacob Troup, who had here entered claim to nearly one thousand acres of government land and had just begun the work of reclaiming the same. Mr. Graham and his wife made the trip from Pennsylvania on horseback, the latter carrying in her arms her infant child, Ella, who was but a few months old. Mr. Graham cleared off a small tract of ground and on the same erected a rude lodge of logs, according to the style in vogue in the pioneer days, and this log cabin continued to be the family home for several years, while the work of reclaiming the land to the uses of cultivation was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, history in those days being written with the ax and the rifle rather than being recorded on published pages. For a number of years after this noble couple took up their abode in the midst of the forest there were only two or three houses between their home and what is now the city of Canton. Indians were still in evidence and wild game to be had in abundance. Mr. Graham was successful in his efforts and eventually added considerably to the area of his landed estate. Entirely without solicitation on his part, he was made the candidate of the Whig party for the position of state senator, and the office was practically thrust upon him by his friends in the district. He was elected by a goodly majority and served with ability and fidelity during his term of four years, doing all in his power to further the best interests of the people of the Buckeye commonwealth. The year prior to his election he and his wife had made a visit to their old home in Pennsylvania, on this occasion utilizing a carriage, as roads had been opened sufficiently to make this possible, though the journey was not altogether an agreeable one even yet. In politics Mr. Graham was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party as exemplified by Jefferson and Jackson, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking a prominent part in the early religious work in this section. He died on his homestead farm in 1851, having nearly attained the half-century milestone on life's journey. His wife survived him many years, passing away in 1877, at the age of seventy two years. Their eleven chil-

dren were as follows: William, who died in infancy, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; Ella Olivia, who is the widow of Ira M. Allen, of Canton; Lavinia, who resides in Canton and who is the widow of Jonathan Renick, of whom mention is specifically made on another page of this work; Charles, who is engaged in the real-estate business in the city of Philadelphia; Caroline, who is the widow of Lewis V. Bockius, of Canton; Hamilton, who is a successful farmer of Plain township, this county, and who married a Miss Letetia Webb; Edward, who married Miss Fannie Cooley and who died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; John, who died at the age of three years; Susan, who became the wife of General Samuel Beatty, of Canton, both being now deceased; Alfred R., who married Sarah Kalembaugh; George, who married Amelia Byrne, is a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Marshall, who died in infancy.

Captain Graham, father of the subject of this memoir, was likewise born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, being of stanch Scotch-Irish extraction. In the town of Bedford Springs he married Mrs. William Hartley, a widow, her maiden name having been Shaw, while her marriage to Mr. Hartley was solemnized in England, her native land. At the time of her marriage to Captain Graham, she resided on what was then known as the Mount Dalles farm, near Bedford Springs, having come hither from London, England, with her first husband, who died here. On this farm she entertained General Washington, and it is a matter of record that she had the distinction of playing backgammon with this greatest of patriots. The Hartleys at one time owned Bedford Springs and the family was a prominent and influential one in Pennsylvania, and conspicuous in the social affairs of the old Keystone state in the early days. She came to America about the time of the opening of the war of the Revolution, leaving a little daughter in England. The latter was there reared to maturity and there married a Mr. Harrison, and their son, William, a clergyman of the established church, became chaplain to Queen Victoria and rector of Birch, in Essex, while he was also private chaplain to the Duchess of Cambridge, proctor in the lower house of convocation, honorary canon of St. Albans' cathedral and rural dean of the deanery of Coggswell, standing high in ecclesiastical and social circles. He and his wife both died in England, where many of their children married into prominent families of the kingdom. Captain Graham, who was the second husband of Mrs. Hartley, was a valiant soldier and officer in the war of the Revolution. He died on the Mount Dalles farm, he and his wife having had one son and one daughter, namely: John, the immediate subject of this memoir; and Susan, who became the wife of Dr. Van Lehr and died in the state of Maryland. After the death of Captain Graham his widow consummated a third marriage, becoming the wife of a General Simpson, and she passed the closing years of her life in or near Bedford Springs.

JOHN M. SARVER.—Success in any line of endeavor, in any field of human activity, is not a matter of spontaneity, but is rather the results of the application of talents and powers along the avenue where lies the greatest potentiality. He who has the judgment to discern his own talents and to follow their bent through the exigencies of time and place is the one to whom success will come as a natural sequence. In one of the highest and most important spheres of human effort the subject of this review has proved a power for good in the exercise of a strong individuality. He is at the present time the incumbent of the responsible position of superintendent of public schools of of Canton, Ohio. In the domain of education he has found personal satisfaction and has exerted a beneficent influence, being prominent in

John M. Parker

the educational circles of the state and being known as a man of fine executive ability. In a compilation of this character it is certainly fitting that there be included a brief account of the life and labors of Prof. Sarver.

The genealogy of the family traces back to German origin, and the name has been long identified with the affairs of this country, the original representatives of the family in the new world coming from Germany, about the time of the war of the Revolution, to take up their abode in Pennsylvania. John Sarver, grandfather of the subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, and passed the major portion of his life in Westmoreland county, of that state, devoting his attention to agriculture and being known as a man of sterling integrity of character, a worthy representative of the sturdy German type which has had so important an influence in advancing the material prosperity of our great republic. He took upon himself a wife in the person of Margaret A. Kepple, who likewise was of German lineage and who passed her entire life in Westmoreland county. After her death John Sarver emigrated to Ohio, taking up his abode on a farm in Wood county, about 1860, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in 1878. John Sarver was the father of six children, of whom two are living at the present time.

Michael Sarver, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of January, 1835, and was there reared under the invigorating discipline of the farm, while his early educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He was a student at Mt. Pleasant College several years, but did not remain to graduate. On the 27th of September, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Jane Anderson, who was born at Mount Pleasant, that county, on the 23d of October, 1837, a daughter of Cunningham and Christina (Schall) Anderson, the former of whom was born in Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, in 1806, while his wife was born in the same county in 1809. She was a daughter of John Michael Schall, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and died in Westmoreland county, having been a farmer and cabinetmaker by vocation. James Cunningham, who was born in the north of Ireland, emigrated thence to America in the Revolutionary period, and his daughter Jane married William Anderson, who figures as the maternal great-grandfather of Professor Sarver. William Anderson was a native of Scotland, whence he came to America in the early part of the nineteenth century. Michael Sarver was successful as a teacher in his early manhood, his pedagogic experience including work in elementary and higher grades of schools. When the great oil fields of Pennsylvania were opened up, he became identified with the development of the industry in its initial stages, and through good judgment attained a high degree of success in oil operations. A man of fine mentality, he was not satisfied with a circumscribed field of endeavor. Accordingly he began reading law in the office of Hon. Edgar Cowan, United States senator, at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and in due time secured admission to the bar of the state. His health finally became seriously impaired and he determined to make a change of location and to abandon the practice of his profession. In 1865 he came to Ohio and soon after his arrival purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Canton township, Stark county, and in connection with general agriculture he established a brick manufactory on his farm. His health was so precarious that he again felt constrained to seek a change of climate in the hope of recuperation. He accordingly removed to Santa Barbara county, California, where he purchased a farm of fifty acres, which was notable for having produced the mammoth grape vine which he placed on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in

Philadelphia in 1870. It was Mr. Sarver's intention to take the same to the Paris Exposition of 1870, but the hand of death interposed, and he died at his home in Canton, on the 18th of March, 1877. He was a member of the Lutheran church, as is also his widow, who still resides in Canton, and in politics he gave allegiance to the Democratic party. He was a man of strong personality, firm in convictions and well qualified for leadership in thought and action. His entire life was ordered upon a high plane of integrity and honor, so that at all times he commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow men. Michael and Eliza J. Sarver were the parents of six children, concerning whom brief data is as follows: Mary remains with her mother, having never married; Harry D. is president of the Imperial Wall Paper Company of Sandy Hill, New York, this being one of the largest concerns of the sort in the world; he married Miss Ida Gibbs, of Canton, and they have three children; John M., the immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; the fourth child died in infancy; William E., a civil engineer by profession, is a resident of Canton; and Edith died at the age of eleven years.

Prof. John M. Sarver is a native of Stark county, having been born on the homestead farm, south of Canton, on the 29th of November, 1865. His early education was received in the district schools, and he was seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal to California, where he continued to attend the country schools for the ensuing three and one-half years. He then accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, where they were in attendance at the exposition for a period of six months. They returned to Canton where the subject continued his studies in the public schools, graduating from the high school as a member of the class of 1884. He early identified himself with the pedagogic profession, teaching in the country schools, in the winter, and continuing at other times his studies in the Ohio Normal University and graduating in the classical course as a member of the class of 1886. In the following year, when nearly twenty-one years of age, he was elected principal of the North Cherry Street school in Canton, the preferment being notable considering his age, but he proved his capacity in an unmistakable way, retaining this position a period of five years and doing effective work. Then he became a teacher in the high school, and at the expiration of his first year evidence of his ability and fidelity to the interests of the schools of the city was accorded in his selection as principal of the high school, a position which he held for a period of seven years. In 1901 there came to him the distinguished preferment implied in his advancement to the superintendency of the public schools of the city, in which office he is serving at the present time. He is known as a man of attainments, of scholarship and of executive capacity, having achieved success in his profession because he has worked for it. His prestige in the field of education serves as a voucher for intrinsic worth of character. He has used his intellect to the best purposes and directed his energy in legitimate channels, his career having been based upon the assumption that nothing save industry, perseverance, integrity and fidelity will lead toward the goal of success. The profession of teaching offers no opportunity except to such determined spirits. It is too arduous and exacting as a vocation for one who is unwilling to subordinate all other interests to its demands, but to the true and earnest worker it offers a sphere of action whose attractions are unequaled and whose rewards are unstinted. Prof. Sarver has never allowed his devotion and enthusiasm to wane, and, as he has made his own way in the world, he is deserving of the greater meed of honor for the distinction he has gained in one of the most responsible spheres of endeavor. He has ever held his profession as worthy of his best efforts.

and his influence as an educator has constantly broadened. From 1895 until 1901 he was a member of the board of school examiners of Stark county, and for eight years he has been a member of the executive committee of the Stark County Teachers' Association, of which he was president in 1889-90. While acting as principal of the North Cherry Street school he utilized his vacations in taking a course of study in Clark University, at Worcester, Massachusetts, he also passed one summer in the University of Buffalo, New York, and several summers in the College of Liberal Arts, in Chautauqua, New York. In 1889 he was granted a state life certificate of the highest grade, and in 1889-1900 he was retained during the summer seasons as a teacher in Wooster University, Ohio. He is a member of the Ohio State Teachers' Association and the National Educational Association, and he spares no pains to keep fully informed of the advances made in the science of pedagogy.

In politics, though nominally a Democrat and advocating the basic principles of the party, he maintains an independent attitude and is in no sense strictly partisan, supporting those men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and has served for the past ten years as a member of the board of managers of the local organization. Mr. Sarver is a member of Trinity Lutheran church, in which he has been a deacon for ten years, while for a decade also he has given faithful service as superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a director in the Citizens' Building and Loan Company, of Canton, of the Vera Cruz Development Company, of Canton, and is identified with various other enterprises of importance. He is frequently invited to deliver addresses at educational meetings and to contribute articles to educational journals. He enjoys marked personal popularity in his native county and state, which he has honored and dignified by his earnest and eminently successful efforts as one of the world's noble army of workers. He still clings to the life of a celibate, having his home with his mother, whose devotion to him is warmly reciprocated.

WALTER M. ELLETT was born on a farm in Lexington township, this county, on the 12th of August, 1870, being the only child of John E. and Rebecca Brooks (Millard) Ellett, the former of whom was born in the same township, on the 26th of June, 1845, being a son of Elias and Almira Ellett, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of that township, having come to Stark county from the state of New Jersey, where the respective families were founded at an early epoch in our national history, the Ellett lineage tracing back to Irish origin. John E. Ellett was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and received a common school education. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Lexington township, belonging to his brother William, and he continued to remain in charge of the same until his death, in 1874, at the early age of twenty-nine years. He was a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party and he was known as a young man of fine mentality and unbending rectitude of character, commanding uniform esteem. His wife was born in Lexington township, in 1844, being a daughter of David B. Millard, who was born near the town of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, in the picturesque Lehigh valley. He came to Stark county in the pioneer epoch, first purchasing a tract of wild land in Randolph township and later removing to a farm in Lexington township, where he passed the later years of his life. On this old home

stead the mother of our subject has resided since the death of her husband.

Walter M. Ellett passed his boyhood days on this homestead of his maternal grandfather, having been but four years of age at the time of the death of his father. His early educational discipline was received in the district schools, and supplemented by a course in the high school of Alliance, in which he was graduated in 1889, being valedictorian of his class. When but sixteen years of age he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors, having taught successfully in the school of his home district. In the autumn of 1889 he was matriculated in Mount Union College, this county, and during the time he was pursuing his studies in this institution he did not attend the college during the winter months, spending these intervals teaching, in order to support himself and earn the funds with which to defray the further expenses of his collegiate course. Notwithstanding this seeming handicap, such was his individual application to his studies that not only did he complete the four years' course with the class of which he was a member, but also advanced himself sufficiently far in his studies to have seven months to utilize as he chose prior to commencement day. While thus awaiting for his classmates to finish the work which he had already covered satisfactorily, he found employment in a clerical capacity in the treasurer's office of the Solid Steel Casting Company, of Alliance, returning to his alma mater for the commencement day. Within his college course he had the distinction of winning the oratorical contest in the institution itself, as well as third place in the Ohio state contest, in which twelve colleges competed with the men who had likewise gained the honors in the individual contests of the respective institutions. Mr. Ellett was also chosen orator of the Linaean Literary Society, and attained still farther prestige by winning the faculty classification, this implying that in the grading of all speeches of the students of the class during the four years' course he gained the highest standing of all. Mr. Ellett was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and his standing was most excellent in all departments of his college work. At Mount Union College he became affiliated with the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. In the autumn following his graduation in this institution he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and here he became a member of the Delta Chi, the fraternity of said department. About the middle of his senior year his health became so seriously impaired that he was compelled to leave the university, and he passed the ensuing year in recuperating his wasted energies. In January, 1896, Mr. Ellett identified himself with the Johnson Insurance Agency, of Alliance, becoming a partner of J. Howard Johnson, who is now one of the most prominent insurance underwriters in the city of Cleveland, and he continued to be associated in this enterprise about three years. In 1898 Mr. Ellett effected the organization of the Crystal Case Company, of which he was made president and treasurer, and under his personal management and direction the enterprise has grown from modest proportions to a status as the largest manufactory of revolving show cases in the Union, the products being shipped to every state in the republic, while the annual output is very large and constantly increasing, and the trade is penetrating into many foreign countries. The company have a large and well equipped plant, in which employment is afforded to a numerous corps of mechanics and assistants, and the products are recognized for their superior excellence, proving the best possible advertisement for themselves and for the company, while the name of the city in which they are manufactured is thus given still further prestige. The progressive policy inaugurated and maintained by the company has insured a consecutive

expansion of the business, and the president has gained the confidence and good will of the local community, while unstinted commendation has been accorded him for his executive and administrative ability and honorable methods in all things. In politics he gives an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, taking a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour, and keeping in close touch with the same and with the best in science and literature, notwithstanding the thronging cares of his business affairs. He is a member of the Duodecemvirate and Unity Clubs, prominent social orders of the city, and both he and his wife take an active part in the best social life of the community.

On the 25th of January, 1896, Mr. Ellett was united in marriage to Miss Jennie H. Lemmon, who was born in Barnsville, Ohio, being a daughter of Rev. John S. Lemmon, one of the most distinguished and beloved clergymen of the Eastern Ohio and Pittsburg conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of this union have been born two winsome daughters, Harriet Kathleen and Eleanor.

CAPT. URIAS ROYER REINHOLD.—The family of which Captain Reinhold is a worthy descendant had its origin in Heilbrun, Germany, and was first represented in America by two brothers who landed at Philadelphia as early as the year 1700, one of them locating in what is now Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the other settling somewhere in the South, never to be heard of afterwards. Christopher Reinhold, the former, built his home on what is known as "Black Horse Hill" in the county of Lancaster, having been one of the first settlers in that portion of the state. He was a married man and became the father of three sons and three daughters and, according to the most reliable information, from him have descended all the Reinholds now living in the United States. Among his lineal descendants was one Henry Reinhold, whose birth took place in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1780, and who was there united in marriage to Susan Conrad. She was born on the 15th of February, 1784, in the county of Lancaster, her antecedents having settled there at an early period in the history of the colonies. Both families contributed sons to the American cause during the Revolutionary struggle, the Reinholds in particular achieving considerable distinction as daring soldiers. Henry Reinhold was a man noted in his county, having held the office of justice of the peace for over forty years. He spent all his life in his native state, dying in Lancaster county in the year 1850, his widow surviving him until 1867. They were the parents of six children, all of whom became well settled in life, several of them achieving distinction in private life and official stations. The oldest of the number, Col. Jesse Reinhold, a son of Henry, was several times elected to the general assembly of Pennsylvania and made an honorable record as an able and discreet legislator. He finished his earthly course in Lancaster county, and sleeps in the old Swamp burying ground, hallowed by the dust of several generations of his ancestors. Elizabeth, the second of the family, married Joel Sherrick, of Lancaster county and died in Indiana, to which state they removed about the year 1805. John, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the third in succession and after him came Rev. Jacob Reinhold, a Baptist minister of much more than local repute, who departed this life a number of years ago in the county and state of his birth. Benjamin, who also lived and died in Lancaster county, served several terms as county treasurer and was a man of much more than ordinary mental ability and high social standing. Anna, who married William Muth and moved to Myerstown, Pennsylvania, where she still resides, is the only member of the family

now living. All the above sons and daughters were far above the average in their physical make-up, their combined weight exceeding fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, or an average of over two hundred and fifty pounds each.

John Reinhold, the Captain's father, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1817. When a young man he learned the tanner's trade and for a number of years carried on the manufacture of leather in connection with agricultural pursuits. He continued farming and tanning on his own place until about 1849, when he purchased the old homestead, after which he devoted considerable of his attention to the raising of live stock, especially cattle. He also bought and shipped cattle upon an extensive scale and for quite a number of years did a large and thriving business, but meeting with financial reverses in 1872 was obliged to retire from active life. In 1882 he came to Canton, Ohio, and from that time until his death, ten years later, lived with his son, the subject of this review. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Leah Royer, was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1815, the daughter of Jacob Royer, whose forefathers came from Germany prior to the American struggle for independence and settled at what was afterwards called Royer's Ford, near the city of Philadelphia. One of the battles of the Revolution was fought on his forefather's farm, the family being eye witnesses of the action. Jacob Royer, father of Leah, settled at Millbach, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reinhold died in Millbach in 1881 and the year following Mr. Reinhold changed his abode to Canton, as stated above. The family of John and Leah Reinhold consisted of eight children, whose names in order of birth are as follows: Susan, now Mrs. Peter Cockley, of Richland, Pennsylvania; Urias R., of this sketch; Kate, wife of Samuel H. Adams, of Canton; Martin, who entered the service as orderly sergeant of Company E, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the late Civil war, was subsequently promoted second lieutenant, still later was made captain of Company I of the same command and in 1864 fell while leading his men against the enemy in the battle of Cedar Creek; Benjamin, also a soldier, enlisted in Company E, of the above regiment, served until the close of the war and at the present time lives in Mexico; Harry resides at Reading, Pennsylvania; Jesse died at Richland, Pennsylvania, in 1896, and Lizzie, who is unmarried, lives with her sister, Mrs. Adams, of Canton, Ohio.

Referring to the life of Captain Urias R. Reinhold, it is learned that he was born at the old Royer home in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of March, 1837. When he was three years old his parents moved to the county of Lancaster and there he attended the public and private schools until a youth of sixteen, meantime becoming acquainted with the more practical part of life by working at various kinds of manual labor. Desiring a more thorough intellectual training than could be acquired in such schools as he had been attending, he entered, at the age of sixteen, Rockville Academy, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his studies one year and in 1856 became a student of Mt. Joy Academy in the county of Lancaster. After attending the latter institution about the same length of time he turned his attention for one year to teaching and then assisted his father on the farm and in the tannery until attaining his majority. On reaching manhood's estate Mr. Reinhold, in partnership with a young gentleman of his acquaintance, engaged in the general mercantile trade at Myerstown, Pennsylvania, and continued there doing a good business until the fall of 1861, when he sold out his interests in the establishment for the purpose of entering the army. When the war cloud darkened the national horizon, he consid-

ced it the duty of every able bodied young man to tender his service to the country, consequently he did not long stand upon the order of his going, but at once, with Captain Tice, proceeded to enlist a company, raising in less than two weeks a force of one hundred and twenty men, the majority of them from Myerstown and vicinity. Upon the organization of this company, which was subsequently assigned to the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Mr. Reinhold was elected second lieutenant, his cousin, Reuben Reinhold, having been made first lieutenant. When the latter was promoted major by Gov. Curtin, the subject succeeded to the first lieutenancy, his younger brother, Martin, being commissioned second lieutenant of the company, while Reuben, before mentioned, was promoted major. Mustered into the service at Camp Curtin, the regiment at once proceeded to the front, from which time until the close of the struggle its history is a part of the history of the war and need not be attempted in detail in an article of the character of this review. Briefly stated, however, the command experienced its full share of service during the darkest days of our national history, having been assigned to the Army of the Potomac in time to take part in all the noted battles of the several Virginia campaigns. With a single exception, Mr. Reinhold participated in every battle in which his command was engaged, the exception being the rout at Winchester, during which he was detailed on special duty elsewhere, although he reached the field in time to witness the termination of the battle. It is doubtful it any survivor of the great Rebellion can point to a record of so many battles as can the subject of this sketch, as witness the following, in all of which he nobly bore his part as a brave defender of the flag and at times performed such duties of daring as to entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the American people. To make the list more explicit as a matter of reference, not only the names of the engagements but the dates of their occurrence are also given, to wit: Chancellorsville, April 30th to May 2d, inclusive, 1863; Beverly Ford, June 9th; Aldie, June 16th; Upperville, June 21st; Goose Creek, June 22d; Gettysburg, July 1st and 2d; Williamsport, July 6th; Beaver Creek, July 8th; Brownsboro, July 9th; Falling Waters, July 14th; Brandy Station, August 1st; second action at Brandy Station, September 14th; Beacon Fort, September 14th; Barnett's Station, October 11th; Rappahannock Station, October 12th; Oak Hill, October 13th; Thoroughfare Gap, October 13th; Liberty, October 24th; Belton Station, October 28th to 30th; Ricksyville, November 8th; Mine Run, November 9th and December 1st. All of the foregoing engagements having been fought in the year 1863. In the following year he took part in the battles of Barnett's Ford, February 3d, after which he was absent from his command on special duty during General Kilpatrick's raid to Richmond. Later he joined the company and participated in the fights at Todd's Tavern, May 7th and 8th; Yellow Tavern, May 11th; Meadow Bridge, May 12th; Hanovertown, May 27th; Hawes Shop, May 28th; Old Church, May 30th; Cold Harbor, May 31st to June 1st, inclusive; Trevillian Station, June 11th and 12th; White House, June 21st; Jones Bridge, June 23d; Darlington, July 28th; White Post, August 11th; Cedarville, August 15th; Berryville, August 22d; Kernesville, August 25th; Leeton, August 28th; Smithville, August 24th; Cedar Creek, October 19th; Gordonsville, December 22d. During the years 1865 he was in Sheridan's raid to the James river canal and White House from February 29th to March 18th; Dinwiddie Court House, March 30th and 31st; Scott's Cross Roads, April 2d; Drummond Hill, April 4th; Sailors Creek and Appomattox Station, April 6th; Appomattox Court House, April 9th, which witnessed the downfall of the Confederacy. To face death so many times and un-

der so many different circumstances and escape with but slight injury seems little less than miraculous, but such is the record of this brave soldier, who in all these battles never shirked a responsibility nor shrank from a danger. For gallantry and praiseworthy conduct leading his men, he was promoted, February 13, 1865, captain of Company I, succeeding his brother, Martin R. Reinhold, who was killed in action, which position he held at the time of his discharge. Mr. Reinhold was twice captured by the enemy, the first time while escorting a wagon train from Martinsburg to Winchester, but, thanks to the strength and fleetness of his horse, a noble animal of remarkable endurance, he succeeded in breaking away from his captors and leaving them far behind in his race for liberty. He and his men were twice surrounded by Mosby, but would not surrender and fought themselves out. At the battle of Dinwiddie Station he was struck in the left ankle by a rifle ball, which inflicted a painful but not dangerous wound, and in several other engagements he was slightly injured, but never sufficiently serious as to cause him to be absent from duty. How many times he narrowly escaped death during his military experience may be inferred from the thirteen rents in his coat made by as many bullets, to say nothing of the close proximity of thousands of missiles which cut down his comrades around him like grain before the reaper in harvest time.

Mr. Reinhold was discharged at Clouds Mill, Virginia, on the 16th day of June, 1865, and nine days later he returned home with a herd of twenty-five horses, which he purchased for the purpose of speculation. During the following year he dealt quite largely in live stock and then accepted a position as traveling salesman for a Philadelphia wholesale house, which he represented on the road during the greater parts of 1867 and 1868. While in the employ of this firm, he traveled over Ohio, with Canton as a base of operations, and on severing his connection with the house he decided to make this city his permanent place of residence. Securing a position as salesman with a mercantile firm, he moved his family here in 1869 and from that time until 1874 he served in the capacity of clerk, becoming familiar with every detail of the mercantile business the meantime. Resigning his clerkship, he again took the road for a wholesale house, and after spending three years in his territory at a liberal pecuniary consideration gave up the position to become agent for a dealer in metallic goods, in which he continued two years and later took up the tombstone business and handled all kinds of granite and marble work for Banhof & Bros., of Canton, in which capacity he continued during the ensuing seven years.

In the year 1882 Mr. Reinhold opened a small general grocery and provision store in Canton, since which time it has steadily increased until he has now a large and lucrative business at his present stand, his stock being now about two-thirds larger than when he began. In addition to the above lines, he also carries a full stock of notions and is in the enjoyment of a patronage that taxes to the utmost the capacity of his establishment, requiring all of his own time, besides the services of several additional salesman. As a business man Mr. Reinhold has long occupied a conspicuous place among the successful tradesmen of Canton and by careful attention to the demands of the public, as well as by sound judgment and superior management, has never been without a lucrative patronage. He has accumulated a comfortable competence and as a citizen he stands high in the esteem of the people, occupying as prominent a position in social circles as he does in the commercial world. Mr. Reinhold's wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Groh, is a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Christian and Rebecca (Im-

nel) Groh, both parents born and reared in the Keystone state. The first of Mr. and Mrs. Reinhold's children, a daughter by the name of Rebecca, died when quite young; the second, Sallie, departed this life at the age of five years; Martin U., the third, met his death in a railroad accident, April 10, 1890, when twenty-three years old; Mary Ann, born August 2, 1868, is the wife of Thomas S. Culp, of Canton; Kate, whose birth occurred on the 30th of August, 1870, is still at home; John Christian, born in the year 1872, was a locomotive engineer on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, but was killed in an accident, his engine running into an open switch; Urias George, the youngest, was born October 12, 1882, and has never left the parental roof.

Mr. Reinhold takes an active interest in public and political affairs and on state and national issues votes with the Republican party, being independent in matters local. He received the nomination for the office of member of the board of public service in March, of this year 1903. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and a zealous worker in McKinley Post No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic, his name appearing on the charter of that organization. By an upright, manly course of conduct he has made his presence felt in the city of his adoption and all who know him bear testimony to his sturdy qualities, generous nature and genuine patriotism. Liberal, kind hearted and public spirited, he is warm and unsuspecting in his friendships and stands four square to every wind that blows, a man whom his fellow citizens love and whom his county delights to honor.

SILAS BENHAM POST, M. D.—This distinguished physician and surgeon springs from a very old family, the history of which in this country is traceable to the early settlement of New Jersey. Munson Post, the Doctor's great-great-grandfather, was born in Essex county, that state, and there married and became the father of five children: Jeremiah, Joseph, David, Benjamin and one daughter whose name is not known. In the year 1781 Munson Post removed with his family to Morris township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, making the journey in wagons and spending several weeks on the way. Politically he was a pronounced Democrat, which has been largely the belief of his descendants to the present day. Just what his religious faith was is not known, but he is supposed to have been a member of the church of England; many of his descendants have been communicants of the several branches of the Presbyterian church, not a few of whom were noted for their piety and religious zeal.

Jeremiah, the oldest son of Munson Post, was born in Essex county, New Jersey, September 10, 1769, and was a lad of twelve years when his parents migrated to Pennsylvania. His education was somewhat limited, but he appears to have been a man of strong mental powers, as is evident from the influential position he occupied in the community in which he lived. In 1794 he married Martha, daughter of Dr. Charles Craeraft, who bore him four children, namely: William, Deborah, Charles and Joseph. His first wife dying, he subsequently, in 1804, entered the marriage relation with Mary Enlow, daughter of Abraham Enlow, a union which resulted in the birth of the following children: Martha, Jemima, Martin, Jesse, Luke, Sarah, Mary A., James R. and Phoebe. Jeremiah Post lived for the first few years of his married life on a small farm near Van Buren, Washington county, Pennsylvania, but, selling that place, moved to an estate belonging to his father-in-law. Dr. Craeraft, where he made his home the remainder of his days, the place being still in possession of his descendants. He was one of the charter mem-

bers of the old Bethel C. P. church, and, dying June 1, 1848, was buried in the Bethel cemetery, as was also his wife, who entered into rest on the 30th day of November, 1854.

William Post, eldest son of Jeremiah, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1795, and, when a young man, married Margaret Lindley, daughter of Benjamin Lindley, a well known resident of Morris township. To this union were born six sons and three daughters, Charles, Benjamin L., Jeremiah, Sarah, who died in early womanhood, Martha, Jackson, Mary A., Joseph and Clark C.

Charles, the oldest of these children, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1825, and there grew to maturity, meantime learning the tailor's trade. He married in his native county Miss Jane Hays, who bore him seven children, namely: Lindley and Margaret, deceased; Manda, wife of Will McCurdy, of Washington, D. C.; James, who lives in Montana; Dr. Silas B., of this review, and William and Harry, the last two making their homes in Washington, Pennsylvania. Charles Post and his wife ended their earthly careers in the county and state of their birth and, with others of their kindred, are sleeping in the old family burying ground, near which they lived so long and well.

Dr. Silas Benham Post was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, his natal day being the 3d of January, 1858. He spent his childhood and youth amid the pleasant surroundings of his home, attended the district schools until completing the prescribed course, after which he became a student of the high school in the town of Washington. The intellectual discipline thus received stimulated him to greater exertion in the matter of scholastic training, and accordingly he entered, in 1874, Washington and Jefferson College, from which institution he was graduated five years later with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. With a well-cultivated mind he now began preparing himself for his life work, entering the office of Dr. Grayson, of Washington, where he pursued his medical studies for one year, at the expiration of which time, in the fall of 1880, he entered the medical department of the same college from which he had previously been graduated. The Doctor's record in this institution was an honorable one and immediately after his graduation, in the spring of 1882, he began the practice of his profession in the town of New Brighton, Pennsylvania. After remaining in the above place until the spring of 1885, and obtaining a liberal share of patronage, he decided to locate in a larger and more favorable field, and in March of that year he opened an office in Canton, whither his well-known professional reputation had preceded him.

After practicing alone one year, Dr. Post became associated with Dr. R. P. Johnson, who was his partner about the same length of time, but since the dissolution of this firm he has conducted his professional business alone. In every department of the medical profession he easily ranks with the ablest and most scholarly of his compeers, his success both as a physician and surgeon having won for him much more than local distinction. He has spared neither pains nor expense in preparing himself for the noble work to which his life is being devoted, and the commanding position he now occupies among his professional brethren of Canton and Stark county has been achieved by merit, representing years of patient, conscientious, intellectual discipline and untiring scientific research. In the treatment of diseases Dr. Post is fully abreast of the times, employing only the latest and most approved methods of practice, whose efficacy he has demonstrated, also keeping in close touch with advanced professional thought in everything pertaining to modern discovery in the realm of medical science. The Doctor is pre-eminently a scholar and thinker,

and he avails himself of every legitimate means to increase his knowledge and perfect his practice, and to these ends has supplied his office not only with a voluminous library of the best medical literature, but also with a full assortment of the finest instruments and appliances used in the healing art. His original investigations have led to important and far-reaching discoveries, in which respect he is perhaps without a peer in this part of the state, a fact freely conceded by his associates here and elsewhere. The Doctor's pecuniary success has been commensurate with the ability and energy displayed in his professional work, as is attested by the handsome competence which he has accumulated since locating in the city of Canton. He wears his well-earned honors becomingly, being modest in his intercourse with his fellow men and easily approachable by the humblest citizen desiring his services or advice.

In 1887 Dr. Post was appointed physician of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at this point and during President Harrison's administration he served on the Stark county board of pension examiners. He also held the position of health officer two years and for the same length of time served as city physician, in addition to which he was for some time a member of the Aultman Hospital medical staff, and at this time is a physician of the Stark county infirmary. He belongs to various medical societies and associations, in all of which his abilities are duly recognized and appreciated. Among these organizations are the Stark County Academy of Medicine, the Canton Medical Club, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in addition to which he was elected, in 1898, a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, one of the most eminent professional bodies in the Union.

Dr. Post is a gentleman of refined tastes and possesses decided literary abilities. In recognition of his scholarship and literary work he received from Washington and Jefferson College, in 1882, the degree of Master of Arts, a well-earned honor as well as a fitting and graceful compliment to one of the most distinguished alumni of that institution. Politically the Doctor is a Republican and as such has figured conspicuously in the affairs of the county and state, but not as an aspirant for public distinction. In religion he subscribes to the Calvinistic creed, being a member of the Presbyterian church of Canton.

Referring to Dr. Post's domestic history, it is learned that he is a happily married man and the father of two bright children. Miss Anna L. Bucher, who became his wife on the 19th day of January, 1887, is the daughter of J. G. and Lucy (Kitzmiller) Bucher; the children are Lucy B., born July 26, 1890, and William Hawk, whose birth occurred January 30, 1892.

FRANK DAHINDEN, M. D., son of Jacob and Charlotte DaHinden, is a native of Stark county, Ohio, born at the old family home on South Market street in the city of Canton, September 15, 1875. It is a fact worthy of note that from his early manhood the future physician was of a studious nature, and after learning to read, which he did at an early age, he would frequently absent himself from his companions and playmates to indulge his desire for knowledge. This liking for books became almost a passion, in consequence of which he made rapid advancement in his studies, attending the public schools of the city until his eighteenth year. The training thus received was afterwards supplemented by a full course in the Canton Commercial College; but a business life having no inducements for him, he wisely decided to turn his attention to the medical profession, for which he had long manifested a pronounced preference. Yielding, at length, to this desire, the young man entered

the office of Dr. O. E. Portman, of Canton, under whose instruction he continued until September, 1895, when he became a student of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Cleveland. He prosecuted his studies in that institution until his graduation, in May, 1898, after which he engaged in the practice at Wheeling, West Virginia, in partnership with Dr. R. M. Ran, a relationship lasting a little more than one year. Leaving that city he returned to his native place and established himself in a practice which from the beginning has been signally successful, professionally and financially.

Dr. Dallinden is deservedly popular with the people with whom he is brought in contact, not only in a professional way, but as a friend and citizen. His reputation as a representative of the school of medicine to which he belongs is wide-spread and exalted and he can with complacency consider the long list of sufferers whom his skill has relieved and the large number that now rely upon his services for aid in their time of need.

Dr. Dallinden combines with a knowledge of his profession the sympathizing nature and tender touch of the true healer and in the sick room inspires the confidence of his patients, without which success in most cases is largely a matter of doubt. He also possesses good business tact and by diligence and careful judgment as well as by faithful application has secured not only a lucrative practice, but a competence of a magnitude seldom acquired by one of his age and professional experience. He holds membership with the Stark County Medical Society, the Medical Society of Canton, the Stark County Academy of Medicine and other organizations whose objects are to promote a higher standard of efficiency to the end that suffering humanity may be relieved and a better type of physical manhood developed. Fraternally he belongs to Canton Lodge No. 589, Knights of Pythias, and he is also identified with the order of Ben Hur, a benevolent organization with life insurance as its principal object.

Politically Dr. Dallinden is a man of broad and liberal views. He exercises the right of elective franchise with little regard for party behests, voting his principles in whatever organization found, in local and state affairs supporting the man who in his judgment combines the best qualifications for the office sought. He is still a wide reader and his acquaintance with the world's best literature is general and in many respects profound. His medical library contains many of the best works extant, in addition to which he keeps himself in touch with modern discoveries and methods through the medium of the leading medical publications of the day. The Doctor's standing in society is commensurate with his standing in the medical world, as is attested by his intimate relationship with the best social circles of the city in which his life has been spent.

LEONARD KUEBELE was born in Fulton, Austria, on the 9th of November, 1817, the place being at that time under Hessian rule. He is a son of Frederick and Mary Kuebele, of whose five children he is one of the two surviving, his sister, Flora, being the wife of Joseph Gehring, of Wheeling, West Virginia. The father of the subject was born in the same place in Austria, in the year 1793, and there grew up on a farm and continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in his native province until the year 1837 when he emigrated with his family to the United States, coming forthwith to Ohio and taking up his abode on a farm in Tuscarawas county, where he died in 1838, at the age of forty-four years. His first wife, the mother of the subject, entered into eternal rest in 1825, and he later married Miss Mary Klitch, no children being born of this marriage. The subject remained at the

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paternal home until he had attained the age of twenty years, having received his early educational training in the excellent schools of the fatherland, while he early became familiar with the various duties involved in the cultivation and other work of the farm. At the age noted he secured employment in connection with the construction of the line of railroad between Madison, and Indianapolis, Indiana, receiving twenty dollars per month and his board and being thus engaged for a period of nine months, within which time occurred the death of his honored father, of which sad event he did not receive tidings until more than six months later, the family not knowing where he was located. His father died in October, and when the subject returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the following May, he found two letters awaiting him, and through one of these he learned that there was severe illness in his home and that the family were on the verge of starvation. He at once made all haste to go to their relief, and he became the main support of the family. He remained in Tuscarawas county, where he followed such occupations as he could secure, digging ore, farming, etc. In 1846 he was united in marriage to Miss Emily Limecruber, and within the same year he became associated with his brother-in-law, Caleb Limecruber, in leasing a tract of timber land, the provisions of the lease being that they should have as their own all products which they succeeded in raising on the land which they cleared for a period of seven years. They cleared five acres the first spring and planted the same to corn, and thereafter vigorously continued the arduous work of reclaiming the land to cultivation. After the expiration of the original lease Mr. Kuebele remained on the place for five years further, paying his rent in a share of the crops. His brother-in-law continued to be associated with him only one year. After leaving the farm which had thus been the scene of his herculean labors Mr. Kuebele purchased of his father-in-law a farm of forty acres in Paris township, Stark county, together with an adjoining tract of sixteen acres, which was owned by another person. In the following spring he removed to his new farm, and here his earnest and indefatigable efforts were attended with success, and as prosperity came to him he added to the area of his place until the farm comprised one hundred and twenty-seven acres. In 1870 he disposed of this farm and purchased his present place, comprising one hundred and six acres, in section 3, Osnaburg township, where he has one of the valuable and finely improved farms of the county and he still gives a more or less active supervision to the work, his years resting lightly upon his head. He is held in the highest esteem and veneration as one of the patriarchal citizens of the county, having so ordered his life as to be worthy of all honor and esteem and having attained prosperity through his own persevering and well directed efforts. In politics he gives an unfaltering allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, of which he is a communicant, as was also his devoted and cherished wife, who was summoned into the life eternal on the 8th of August, 1872. They became the parents of seven children, of whom only one survives, George, who has the active charge of the home farm and who is one of the able and honored citizens of this section.

NATHAN HOLLOWAY.—The subject bears the full patronymic of his honored grandfather, Nathan Holloway, who was of fine old English stock and a native of Virginia, where the family was founded in the colonial era of our history. He served with distinction as a soldier in the war of 1812, and, as before intimated, was a planter and slaveholder in the Old Dominion up to the time of the war of the Rebellion, through whose ravages he met with the grievous reverses which attended so large a pro-

portion of the generous and chivalrous landed proprietors of that most patrician of all the states of the Union. In 1860, and only a short time before the outbreak of the Rebellion, our subject passed three months with his grandfather on the old plantation, and his sympathies were even then distinctively with the Union cause, since he had been reared in Ohio, where the institution of human slavery was generally held in abhorrence and where he had grown up in the midst of abolition sentiments. While he was thus in Virginia the subject's letters from the north were opened and perused and were not allowed to come into his hands for some time, and he finally decided to make an effort to be no longer denied his rights in this direction. The mail was customarily brought to the plantation by a bright negro, and to this employe of his grandfather the subject said one day, "Jim, I'll go after the mail this morning," and he accordingly proceeded to carry out his plan. Going to the village he found the neighboring planters gathered about the postoffice, stores and rum shops vigorously discussing the all-prevailing topic of impending conflict between north and south. Mr. Holloway worked himself into their good graces by frequently tendering the appreciated compliment of purchasing "rounds of drinks," and they therefore dubbed him a good fellow, and thereafter he had no further difficulty in securing his mail regularly. The grandfather of the subject died in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1871, at which time he had reached the patriarchal age of ninety-two years, while his wife, who was several years older than himself, died in 1864, at the age of ninety two. They became the parents of two children, Isaac, the father of the subject, and Lorinda, who became the wife of William Smith, and who died on her plantation, in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1801, at the age of ninety-four years, so that it may be seen that the subject of this sketch is a scion of long-lived stock.

Isaac Holloway was born on the old home plantation, in Stafford county, Virginia, on the 27th of December, 1805, and his educational training was received under the direction of the itinerant teachers so common to that locality in the early days. In 1828 he left home and started out to face the battle of life on his own responsibility, his equipment for the valiant crusade as a soldier of fortune being the sum of one hundred dollars and his horse, saddle and bridle. He came through on horseback to Ohio, stopping at Wrightstown (now Belmont), in Belmont county, where he joined his uncle, and there he attended school for six months, after which he became a teacher in the pioneer schools of that section of the state. He later engaged in the general merchandise business at Rockhill, Belmont county, where he remained five years, and thereafter he removed to Flushing, same county, where he continued to be engaged in the same line of enterprise until within a few years of his death, having been one of the honored and influential citizens of the county. He died in 1885, at the age of eighty years, secure in the esteem of all who knew him and having lived a life of signal usefulness and honor. He served for a quarter of a century in the office of justice of the peace, and in 1848 he was a delegate to the national convention of the Free-soil party, held in the city of Buffalo, which nominated Van Buren for the presidency. In 1857, as a candidate of the Republican party, whose cause he espoused at the time of its inception, he was elected to the state senate, in which he rendered most efficient service, being one of the active and influential members of this deliberative body of the state government. He was an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity. In Belmont county, in the year 1831, was solemnized the marriage of Isaac Holloway to Miss Harriet Sheetz, who was born in that county, being of German descent, and she died in 1847, leaving three children,

namely: Otho S., who died in Belmont county, in 1891, at the age of sixty-nine years; Ann N., who is the wife of Thomas Atkinson, of Denver, Colorado, and Nathan, who figures as the immediate subject of this review. Isaac Holloway subsequently consummated a second marriage, being united to Miss Ann Eliza Norton, of Belmont county, who survived him, her death occurring in 1890. No children were born of this marriage.

Nathan Holloway was born in the town of Flushing, Belmont county, Ohio, on the 6th of October, 1837, and he secured the best educational advantages afforded in the locality and period. As a boy he began to assist his father in the store, and he continued to be identified with this enterprise until his father closed out the same and established himself in the private banking business in Flushing, and our subject then assumed an executive position in the bank. Later he read law under the preceptorship of his elder brother, who was a leading member of the bar of that county, and in 1860 the Captain was duly admitted to the bar of the state, upon an examination before the supreme court. He has, however, never devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, although his technical knowledge has proved of inestimable value to him in his long and successful career as a man of affairs.

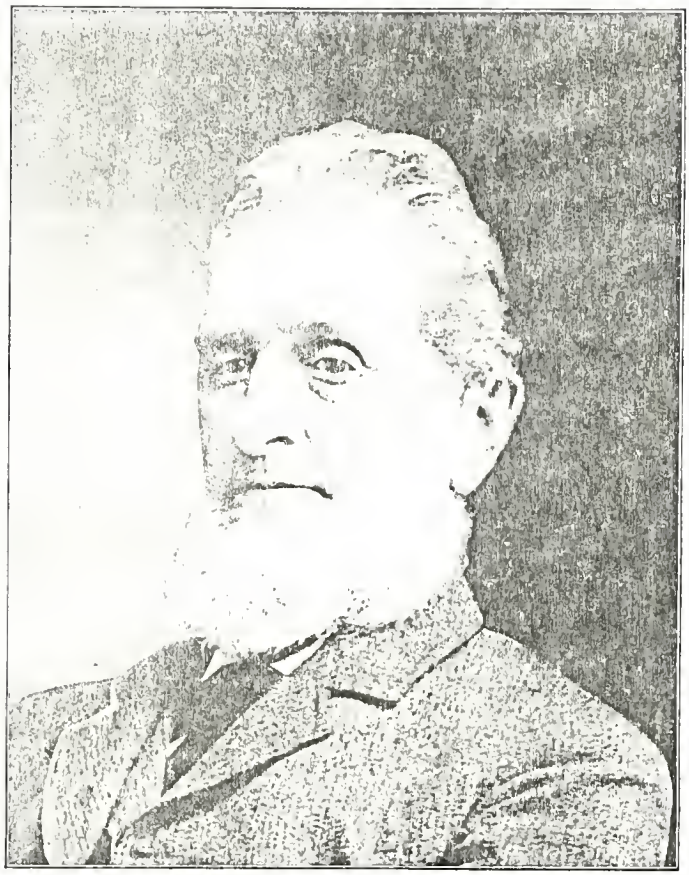
In 1861 came the clarion call to arms, summoning the loyal sons of the republic to go forth in defence of the Union whose integrity was menaced by armed rebellion, and, notwithstanding the position of his grandfather, who was a slaveholder, as before noted, both our subject and his elder brother tendered their services. Otho Holloway organized in Belmont county Company K of the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made captain, and our subject enlisted as a private in the same company, in the same year. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Ohio and went to the front under command of General Buell. The subject was in active service for eleven months and his health had then become so seriously impaired as to render him ineligible for further duty, so that he was granted an honorable discharge, at Florence, Alabama, having participated in the various engagements in which his command had been involved up to practically that time. His brother remained in the service about one and one-half years and made a gallant record. After the close of his military service Mr. Holloway returned to his home, and shortly afterward established himself in the mercantile business at Rockhill, in his native county. Six months later he disposed of the business and removed to Princeton, Scott county, Iowa, where he was engaged in the same line of business for the ensuing three years, being successful in his efforts. He then removed to Loganville, Wisconsin, located in the midst of the hop growing district of that state, and there opened a general store. Hops commanded a high price that season, selling for sixty-five cents a pound, and Mr. Holloway purchased the product in large quantities and sold at a good profit. He conducted a credit business to a large extent, as the hop-growers were usually somewhat prodigal of their money, and he had to carry many of their accounts on his books until they realized from the crops of the next season. The next year witnessed the production of a fine crop of hops throughout the country, and our subject felt justified in offering twenty-five cents a pound for the same, but the sequel proved to his disadvantage, since the product depreciated in price until practically no market existed for the same, the result being that Mr. Holloway met with a serious loss. He accordingly gave up the Wisconsin business in 1870 and returned to Ohio, again engaging in the mercantile business and at this time locating in the town of Belmont. By good management he succeeded in soon liquidating his entire indebtedness, entailed by his Wisconsin reverses, and

he built up a flourishing enterprise in the new location. In 1882 he removed to the city of Chicago, where he was engaged in the grocery business nearly three years, also operating on the stock markets until 1885, when his father died, and he returned home to look after the estate, his family remaining in Chicago until the following year. He next took up his abode in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, where he remained until the autumn of 1887, when he came to Canton and engaged in the real-estate business, to which he devoted his attention for a short time. In 1888 he became identified with the manufacturing of brick, being at the start associated with Colonel Percy Sowers and John McGregor, and they built the Standard Brick Works at North Industry, Colonel Sowers purchasing the interests of his partners about the time the plant was ready to be put in operation, and the Colonel then proceeded to organize a stock company for the carrying on of the enterprise. In the autumn of 1889 Captain Holloway built what is still known as the Holloway brick plant, at North Industry, placing the same into operation and at the end of the first year admitted Ralph Spiro and George Rex to partnership in the business. In 1891 the subject sold his interests to Aaron Muman, and in the fall of that year he purchased a china store in Canton, conducting the same one year. At the present time he is secretary of the Diamond Light Company, representing a flourishing business, in the ownership of which he is associated with his son-in-law, Ira H. Everhard. Mr. Holloway has ever been known as a progressive and broad-minded business man and a loyal and public-spirited citizen, while he has never lacked the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. In politics he was stanchly arrayed with the Republican party until the presidential campaign of 1896, when he found his convictions not in harmony with the party's financial platform, and transferred his allegiance to the Democracy, of whose cause he has since been a stanch supporter. Fraternally he is identified with George D. Harter Post No. 555, Grand Army of the Republic, and with Canton Lodge No. 60, Free and Accepted Masons.

In Belmont county, this state, on the 4th of March, 1863, Captain Holloway was united in marriage to Miss Georgiana Stewart, who was born and reared in that county, being a daughter of John M. Stewart, an honored pioneer of that section. Of this union have been born four children, namely: Dora H., who is the wife of Ira H. Everhard, of Canton; Nathan C., who is engaged in business in the city of Columbus, this state; Josephine H., who married Charles F. Wallraff, of Washington City, died January 17, 1901; and Georgia Grace, who remains at the parental home, which is a center of gracious hospitality.

IRA M. ALLEN was for many years a prominent educator of eastern Ohio. He was born in Rensselaer county, New York, on the 11th of May, 1821, and comes of an old family of New England. His grandfather, Samuel Allen, was born in Rhode Island and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. He married Patience Spoon, whose father, a sea captain, was of English and Welsh descent. Caleb Allen, father of the subject, was born in Rensselaer county, July 15, 1787, and married Hulda Dawley, who was born in Rhode Island on the 18th of October, 1788, and was of Welsh lineage. They began their domestic life in his native county, where they spent several years, when they removd to Cayuga county. Later they became residents of Ontario county, New York, where they resided until their deaths. Mr. Allen lived the quiet, retired life of a farmer and was a man of sterling worth.

The subject was the fifth in a family numbering four sons and two daughters, of whom all are now deceased. His boyhood was



IRA M. ALLEN.

spent upon his father's farm and his early education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by study in Skaneateles Academy. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching in Ontario county, New York, where he followed his chosen profession until 1842. In the spring of that year he started for Kentucky via canal route, stopping in Massillon to visit an uncle. A vacancy being open in a school there, he was asked to take charge of the same, which he did. He was employed there as a teacher until 1847. Coming to Canton, he then took charge of a select school, which he carried on until 1850, when the city adopted the union-school law, the third city in the state to take advantage of this law. In 1854 Mr. Allen went to Massillon and took charge of the Charity Rotch School, of that place, which he superintended until 1864. In that year he gave up his school work and turned his attention to farming, which he followed until 1869, when he was elected treasurer of Stark county, for a term of two years. Faithfully did he perform his duties, and on the expiration of his term he was re-elected, serving in all for four years.

Mr. Allen found a faithful companion and helpmate in his estimable wife, whom he wedded May 29, 1844. In her maidenhood she was Ella O. Graham, daughter of Hon. John and Susan (Troop) Graham, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom served as state senator from Stark county. Unto them have been born five children: Alice, who died in 1875; John C. married Mary Feather, of Canton, and died in October, 1890, leaving a wife and two sons; Florence H.; Emma S., wife of L. Sollmann, a druggist of Canton; and Ella O., now deceased. The family resides at No. 1800 South Market street, where they have a good home in the midst of pleasant surroundings.

After retiring from the treasurer's office, Mr. Allen was variously employed until 1878, when he again went to Massillon and had charge of the Charity Rotch School for another decade. He was a most excellent educator, possessing superior ability in instructing youthful minds, and many who have been successful in various walks of life have reason to thank him for the aid he gave in younger years. His life has been devoted to school work and he has done much in the interests of education in this community. For more than thirty years he was a member of the county board of school examiners.

On attaining his majority, Mr. Allen affiliated with the Democratic party, which he continued to support until the organization of the Republican party, of which he was a stanch advocate. He was a prominent citizen of this community, widely and favorably known, and highly respected by all. The following obituary notice, referring to the honored subject, is here reproduced:

On the evening of the 26th of December, 1897, the spirit of Ira M. Allen, at peace with God and man, crossed the vale to rest from his earthly labors. He was blessed with the conscientiousness of a life that never shirked its duty to his fellow men. Ever mindful of divine precepts, he pointed upwards, guided by his unfaltering trust in universal brotherhood and faith in the Kingdom of Christ. He felt within that peace which passeth understanding, and such as can only be obtained from a life spent in noble deeds, with charity for all and malice toward none. His remains were laid to rest in the Westlawn cemetery of Canton, which holds many of the old pioneer residents of the state and the nation's illustrious dead. His wife still survives, living in the old homestead on South Market street, being in her eightieth year, still blessed with health and strength.

In concluding this biography we quote from an editorial in a local paper regarding a reference made to the subject by the late lamented President McKinley, who was his life-long companion and friend:

Among the happiest of President McKinley's front-door responses during the presidential campaign of 1896 was that which he made to his old political associates on the Stark county Republican ticket of 1896. There is fond memory in the words he spoke for many Stark

county friends; but the fond recollections of his political campaign, when he ran for prosecuting attorney, had these words in reference to the late Ira M. Allen, who passed from life to the great beyond on Friday night: "That other good friend of us all, another of the pioneers, Ira M. Allen, was on the ticket for county treasurer, with whom I think I traveled in every nook and corner of the county during that campaign." "Good friend of us all." What a happy tribute of him then in life was this to the "good friend of us all," who has now passed away. Ira M. Allen was indeed a "good friend of us all." Whether it was to be poor or well to do, Ira M. Allen was a good friend, a thoughtful friend, a charitable friend, a hearty friend, and a faithful friend, whose greatest happiness was in the happiness of his family and his friends. He was the "friend of us all." They tell of life's good deeds. They speak of a husband's love, of a father's devotion, of a neighbor's regard, of a citizen's public spirit. They tell of an honest man, "the noblest work of God."

HARVEY R. DITTENHAFER.—Just when Mr. Dittenhafer's ancestors settled in Pennsylvania is not known, but it is supposed to have been at a very early period in the history of that commonwealth. His grandfather, Christian Dittenhafer, was born and reared in Adams county, that state, and lived there a great many years as an enterprising and successful agriculturist. The wife of Christian before her marriage was a Miss Hart and came of a family of distinguished artists, several of whom achieved national reputation as painters. Christian Dittenhafer was a man of considerable prominence in his county and for a number of years figured quite conspicuously in its public affairs. Living near the southern border of the state, where there was a great divergence of opinion in relation to the question of slavery and the matter of secession, it was but natural that he should have very decided views upon issues of such great moment. To a certain extent his sympathies were with the South at the breaking out of the great Rebellion, but he was conservative in the expression of his opinions and took no active part in the troubles growing out of the disturbed conditions of those times.

When the Confederate forces under General Lee invaded southern Pennsylvania, a detachment of the army encamped on Mr. Dittenhafer's farm and took possession of his house for a hospital. They also appropriated his horses and when expostulated with concerning the matter replied that they did not care a big d—d whether the owner was friendly to the South or not, the live stock was needed and would be taken regardless of consequences. This action of the Confederate officers completely changed the views of the honest old farmer and from that time on he was a warm and uncompromising friend of the Union cause. Christian Dittenhafer was a man of remarkable physical strength and lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1868 after reaching the century mark. For many years he was interested in the public improvements of his part of the state and, with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, built one of the first railroads through Adams county. In his younger days he served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was made a prisoner by the British at the surrender of Detroit. The children of Christian and Mrs. Dittenhafer, five in number, were John H., father of the subject of this sketch; Betsey married Samuel Lahr, who served as captain in the Mexican war and died while in the service; Henry married Christie Hassler and lives in Seneca county, Ohio; Joseph is a resident of Bryan, this state, and George, whose home is in Adams county, Pennsylvania.

John H. Dittenhafer was born near what is locally known as "Seven Stars," Adams county, Pennsylvania, and there grew to manhood as a tiller of the soil. He attended such schools as the country at that time afforded and when a young man learned the shoemaker's trade, which he plied for a number of years at different places, eventually turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. In his youth he became a great hunter and would frequently spend days in the pursuits of his favorite pastime, deer and

other wild game being plentiful in the country and easily obtained by the skillful marksman. For four years he worked at his trade in the summer time and of winter seasons taught school in the old log cabin near his father's place, in which he received his own educational training. About 1839 he came via the lakes to Ohio and while enroute visited relatives by the name of Hart, living at Rochester, New York, who advised him to remain in that city, holding out as an inducement an offer to set him up in business. Infected with what was then termed the "Ohio fever," the young man declined this flattering inducement with thanks and, proceeding on his way, in due time reached Canton, near which place he taught a term of school the winter following. This was formerly known as the old Lautzenhauzer school, the building being a delapidated log structure, through the roof and sides of which the snow and rain came at will, while the pupils were nearly all young men and women as old and some of them much larger than the teacher. At that time the German and English tongues were about equally used in the neighborhood and Mr. Dittenhafer found himself under the necessity of teaching both languages, which he did successfully, being as conversant with the one as with the other. Among his pupils were a number of boys who subsequently became the leading men of the county, while others moved to distant states and attained honorable distinction in their various vocations and professions. Mr. Dittenhafer was married in Canton to Miss Catherine Petree, whose birth occurred in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1816. Mrs. Dittenhafer's paternal grandfather, a native of France, came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, starting with a large share of the wealth which he had inherited, but, by reason of shipwreck, landed on the shores of the new world with no possessions other than the raiment with which he was attired. He located in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and then married and reared a family, among his children being a son by the name of Harvey, the father of Mrs. Dittenhafer. Harvey Petree married in his native county and about the year 1839 moved his family to Stark county, Ohio, settling in Canton, where he subsequently achieved quite a reputation as a manufacturer of counterpanes and other textile fabrics. He worked into these articles many beautiful artistic designs and wherever his products were exhibited they at once commanded high prices. Some of his counterpanes found their way to France, where they are still preserved, while others are retained as valuable heirlooms in a number of households in Stark and other counties of Ohio. After plying his trade for some years in Canton Mr. Petree went to live with a married daughter near Dayton, Ohio, and it was there that his death afterwards occurred, at the age of eighty-six, his wife preceding him to the other world by some years.

Mrs. Dittenhafer was a young woman of about twenty years when her parents moved to Stark county and she bore her share in the long tiresome journey by wagon across the mountains. After his marriage Mr. Dittenhafer resumed his trade and it is a fact worthy of note that he made the first pair of shoes which his son, Harvey R., wore to the front in the dark days of 1861. One of these was afterwards pierced by a musket ball and is still kept as a memento of the war, its companion being left on the field of battle. Harvey Dittenhafer continued shoemaking a number of years and departed this life in 1896. He was a man of sterling worth, active in aiding every enterprise for the material advancement of his community and his influence was generally exerted on the right side of every moral question. Politically he was always a staunch Democrat, but his local pride induced him to support his fellow citizen, William McKinley, for the various offices which that distinguished statesman held. In matters religious he was a Methodist,

his wife being a member of the Evangelical church and an active worker in the same until her death, which occurred on the 18th of February, 1902. Mrs. Dittenhafer was widely and favorably known in Canton and throughout Stark county, having for many years run the largest dressmaking establishment in the city. This was before the advent of the sewing machine and as she employed only the most skillful seamstresses, the product of her establishment became celebrated throughout this section of the state. She invented various diagrams and devices for cutting and fitting ladies' and children's garments, which were afterwards generally adopted and at one time she was involved in litigation growing out of an infringement upon a patent, the late President McKinley being her lawyer. She was prominent in business circles, stood equally prominent socially and will always be remembered as one of the most enterprising and highly esteemed women the city of Canton has ever known.

Harvey and Catherine Dittenhafer reared a family of three children, namely: Frances A., wife of U. B. Shanafelt; Harvey R., of this review, and Irene, an unmarried lady living in Canton. Harvey R. Dittenhafer was born where the bank building now stands, No. 521 North Market street, Canton, Ohio, on the 16th day of January, 1844. Like the majority of city lads, he was put to school at the proper age and continued at his studies until his seventeenth year, when he laid aside his books for the purpose of responding to President Lincoln's call for volunteers. Although a mere youth at the time, his patriotism was of the kind of which heroes are made and he felt it incumbent upon him to offer his life if need be in defence of the country he loved so well. On the 11th day of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years or during the war, and immediately thereafter went into camp at Mansfield where the regimental organization was effected through the efforts of the late Hon. John Sherman, one of Ohio's favorite sons and one of the nation's greatest statesmen. In due time the Sixty-fourth was sent to the front to bear its part in the campaign conducted by General Grant, the first noted battle of which was fought at Pittsburg Landing. Mr. Dittenhafer participated in that bloody engagement and later took part in the siege of Corinth, battles of Stone River and Perryville, receiving a severe wound in the left hip at the latter place. After being struck he continued to load and fire until a second shot pierced his ankle, when his sufferings became such as to render him unable for further duty. While lying helpless on the field after the fighting had ceased, trying by every means at hand to stanch the bleeding of his wounds, Mr. Dittenhafer was discovered by a couple of vampires who were bent upon rifling the pockets of the dead and wounded and stripping their bodies of such articles of clothing as attracted their greedy eyes. Seeing that he wore pretty fair footwear one of the ghouls said, "Say, Yank, this is a good pair of boots you have on, and we must have them." Suiting the action to the word, he at once proceeded to jerk rather violently at one of the boots regardless of the pain it caused, but before he could accomplish his fell purpose a volley from a squad of Union men near by caused him to desist and seek safety in flight. A little later in the evening two Englishmen belonging to the Confederate force, passing over the field, discovered the wounded man and taking pity upon him bandaged his hip, cut the boot from the injured foot and made him as comfortable as the circumstances would allow. Subsequently a squad of Union men, detailed to bring in the wounded, bore him to a place of safety, after which he was conveyed to the hospitable home of a planter living hard by where everything possible was done to alleviate his suffering. But for the kindly ministration and the inter-

est taken in him by the two friendly English men Mr. Dittenhafer would not be living today to tell the story of his agony on the bloody field of conflict. In the planter's home, which had been converted into a hospital for the treatment of both Union and Confederate wounded, many pathetic incidents occurred, but the dull monotony and suffering were occasionally enlivened by things of a more pleasing and agreeable nature. One of the latter was the interest taken in the wounded by a daughter of the household, who not only assisted in ministering to the wants of the sufferers, but looked after their correspondence, reading letters from their friends, writing for those who were unable to hold pens and in many other ways showing herself an angel of mercy in time of need. After remaining one month at the above place, the subject was sent to the convalescent hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, for a short time and was then offered a discharge. Not wishing to leave the army until the war closed, he declined the discharge, accepting instead a furlough with the hint that his services would no longer be required on account of the nature of his wounds. After spending a few weeks at a hotel in Nashville, he came home and never again returned to his command, his physical condition precluding the possibility of further service in the field.

During the six years following his discharge Mr. Dittenhafer suffered greatly from his wound and it was fully that length of time before he could get about with any degree of comfort. In 1865 he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and engaged in painting, devoting especial attention to sign painting and other lines of work which could be done indoors. Subsequently he opened shops at various places in northern Indiana and along the great lakes, developing great skill with the brush and meeting with satisfactory financial returns for his labors. Finally he returned to Canton and established a comfortable business, which he has since conducted, meantime by thrift and good management accumulating a sufficiency of this world's goods to place himself and family in independent circumstances.

In the year 1869 Mr. Dittenhafer was united in marriage with Miss Sadie E. Ortt, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, daughter of George L. and —— (Shriever) Ortt, the ceremony being solemnized in the Old Baptist church of Canton, Rev. Mr. Smith officiating. This union has been blessed with two children, Percy S., born July 18, 1871, married Miss Grace Merose, and is the father of one son, Paul; Percy Dittenhafer is his father's business partner and is one of the rising young men of Canton. Pearl, the second in order of birth, has been twice married, the first time to George Petersen, by whom she had two children, Mary and Georgie, and after the death of Mr. Petersen she became the wife of August Schopp and at the present time lives in the city of Alliance. Mr. and Mrs. Dittenhafer are popular in the best social circles of Canton, besides having many warm friends among all classes and conditions of the city's popular citizens. They live in a beautiful and tastefully arranged home on North Walnut street, before which the grand old stars and stripes continually swing to the breeze, attesting the loyalty and love the owner has for the country to which he gave several of the best years of his life and for which he freely sacrificed the strength of a robust manhood. When Mr. Dittenhafer learns of a comrade's death, his flag is placed at half mast as a token of the high esteem in which he holds the brave boys who in time of the government's extremity went forth to do battle that the institutions which the fathers established should not perish from the face of the earth. He is a member of McKinley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, his name appearing at the head of the list of charter members of this organization. He was a life-long friend and great admirer of the late President McKinley and served

with him on the committee appointed in 1896 to receive the Confederate soldiers upon the occasion of their third visit to Canton. It is needless to say in this connection that Mr. Dittenhafer is a supporter of the party that prosecuted to successful issue the late Civil war and which has always stood for the best interest of American industries and the highest type of American citizenship. While active in his support of Republican principles, he is by no means intolerant in his political views nor has he ever had any ambition to stand for office or public distinction of any kind. Religiously he and his good wife are faithful members of the First Baptist church of Canton and as such have lived lives consistent with their professions Mr. Dittenhafer is identified with the Order of United American Mechanics, in which he has been honored with important official stations.

The career of Mr. Dittenhafer has been an active and eventful one and throughout he has ever been true to himself and lived as nearly as possible according to his high ideals of manhood and duty. As a citizen he has been interested in whatever tended to the material, social and moral good of the community and in every relation with his fellow man he has discharged his obligations in that worthy and upright manner bespeaking the Christian gentleman. In the days that tried men's souls he proved on many bloody battle fields the material of which he was made and in the quiet life of the private citizen he has earned the unbounded esteem of the good people among whom he now lives.

ABSALOM KITT.—The original progenitors of the Kitt family in America were three brothers who emigrated hither from Wales in the early part of the seventeenth century, being young men at the time of their arrival in the new world, where each of them apprenticed himself at a trade. Of these the one to whom our subject traces his direct lineage located in York county, Pennsylvania, where he became an apprentice to a German, whose daughter he subsequently married, and from this worthy couple the line is traced directly, through the several generations, to him of whom we write. Jacob Kitt, the grandfather of the subject, was born on a farm in York county, Pennsylvania, and there he was reared to years of maturity. In that county he married and after the birth of their first child, George, father of the subject of this review, they emigrated to the wilds of the new state of Ohio, the date of their arrival in Stark county being not definitely established, though it is certain that it was prior to the year 1806. Jacob Kitt took up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered land in what is now Osnaburg township, this county, the place being now known as the Ake farm. Upon coming to the state he was accompanied by three other men, and while they were looking over the various tracts in the land office in Steubenville, with a view of choosing locations, they noticed that a spring was indicated as existing on the tract mentioned and the same discovery was simultaneously made by a stranger who was also seeking a location and who seemed anxious to take a hurried departure. Mr. Kitt and his companions anticipated his design, and forthwith set forth on horseback for Osnaburg township, and arrived a half hour in advance of the stranger, thus securing the claim to the land desired. Many years later Grandfather Kitt went to Indiana and in Huntington county, where he purchased a farm for each of his children who cared to avail himself of the opportunity, and it may be stated that all save two or three of the thirteen children were thus provided for by their faithful and devoted father, the others preferring to remain in Ohio.

Upon taking possession of his land in Osnaburg township Jacob Kitt's first labor was to

erect a primitive log cabin in the midst of the forest, that his wife and son might have suitable shelter, and it is interesting to record that his second child, Polly, was the first white child born in that township. He set himself valiantly to the work of clearing his farm, and as the years passed by the results of his labors were to be seen in the cultivated fields and the various improvements made on the place. In the early fifties he removed to Huntington county, Indiana, to join his children, and there he passed the remainder of a signally honorable and useful life, attaining the patriarchal age of one hundred and two years and passing away secure in the esteem and veneration of all who knew him. His devoted wife preceded him into eternal rest by many years. Of their thirteen children we enter the following brief record: George was the father of the subject and of him further mention will be made; Polly, who became the wife of Joseph Doll, died in Osnaburg township, at the age of ninety-two years; Ann, the widow of Phelix Binckley, resides in Huntington county, Indiana, and is about ninety-three years of age at the time of this writing; Isaac, who married a Mrs. Myers, of Osnaburg township, died in Huntington county, Indiana; Sarah died when a young woman; Jacob died in Indiana; Rachel; Barbara became the wife of a Mr. Sprenkel; Peter died in Indiana, leaving a family, and the same facts are true of Jesse, the next son; Daniel went to the southwest many years ago, and there his death occurred; Eliza married; and Matilda is the wife of David Lichtenwalter and resides in Indiana.

George Kitt, the honored father of the subject, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1800, and was a child at the time of his parents' removal to Stark county, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, and he died in Harrison county, this state, in 1833. In Osnaburg township was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Kent, a daughter of Joseph Kent, who was one of the pioneers of Harrison county, where she was born, and her death occurred in Lawrence county in 1891. After the death of her first husband she became the wife of George Graham. George Kitt devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and resided for many years in Osnaburg township, later removing to Sandy township, whence he went to Harrison county, where he died, as has already been noted. He was an industrious, honorable and intelligent man, growing up under the conditions and environments of the pioneer epoch, and he ever held the respect of his fellow men. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and though not identified with any religious organization had a deep reverence for the true spiritual verities and lived in accordance with the golden rule. His wife was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They became the parents of five children, namely: Joseph, who is a resident of Texas; Rachel, who became the wife of Samuel Gilbert, died in Harrison county, Ohio; Absalom, subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Lucina is the widow of James Low and resides in Kansas; and Hester is the widow of Solomon Glass and is residing in Cadiz, Harrison county; her first husband was George Low.

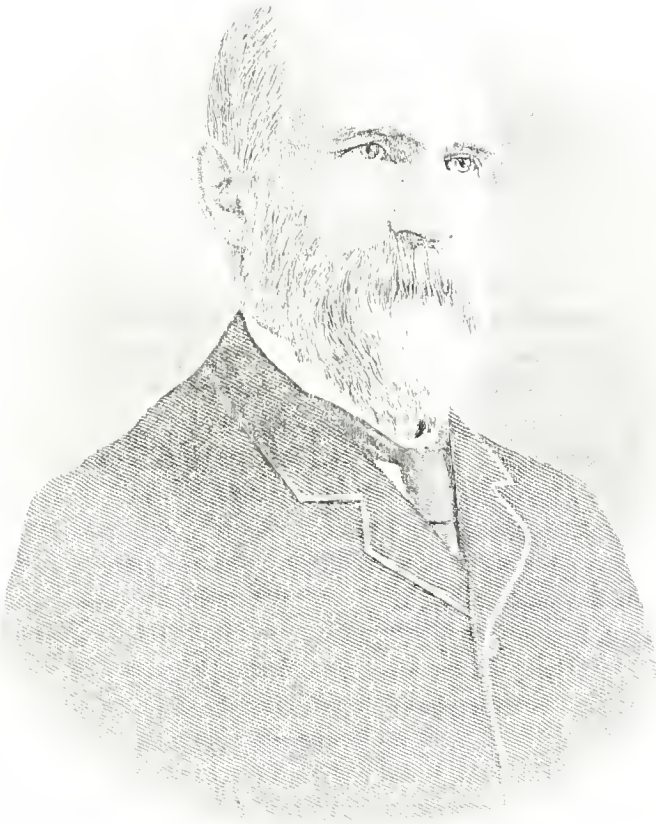
Absalom Kitt, whose name initiates this article, was born on the parental homestead, near Mapleton, Sandy township, Stark county, on the 2d of August, 1827, and he was but six years of age at the time of his father's death. His educational privileges were such as were afforded in the little log school house of the pioneer days, and he continued his studies during the winter months until he had attained his legal majority, in the meanwhile assisting in the work of the farm. The mother had married George Graham and removed to Tuscarawas county, and there the subject remained with his mother for a time. Later he came to live with his uncle in Harrison county and with

his paternal grandfather, in Osnaburg township. Soon afterward he entered upon an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, under the direction of Nicholas Bour, of Canton, and he soon became a thoroughly skilled workman in all departments of the business. In 1849 he began his independent career in this line of enterprise, in Cadiz, and in 1851 he established himself in business in Canton, as the first regular merchant tailor of the city, which was then but a village. Here he has ever since been engaged in this line of enterprise, and his business grew and for more than thirty years he was the leading tailor of Canton. He has ever maintained the highest reputation as an able business man, reliable and conscientious in all transactions and turning out the best class of work, the prestige of his establishment never having been permitted to wane with the advancing years, so that he has ever catered successfully to a discriminating patronage. In politics Mr. Kitt is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and he has at all times maintained a public-spirited attitude, taking a deep interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city. He is one of the honored and prominent members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, with which he has been identified since 1846, and is a deacon in the same, having ever taken an active part in forwarding its spiritual and temporal welfare.

On the 20th of August, 1849, Mr. Kitt was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Jane Blair, who died two months later. Fourteen years afterward, in March, 1863, Mr. Kitt was married to her half-sister, Mrs. Lydia Patterson, who was born in Canton township, Stark county, Ohio, being the daughter of Rev. E. C. and Susan D. Patterson. Her mother's first husband was Edward Blair. To them were born five children, namely: Howard G., who is in the employ of the wholesale house of Church & Dwight Company, of New York city, married Miss Harriet Jones; Millard B., who is a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, married Miss Jarda Bergstrom and they have one son, Elias Patterson Kitt, a resident of San Francisco, California, who married Miss Geneviave Brown; he is captain of one of the largest Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels. Mrs. Kitt died in April, 1890, and since then he has run a ladies' tailoring establishment.

HON. ANTHONY HOWELLS is a man of indefatigable energy and fertility of resource, and in many ways has impressed his strong individuality upon the state and won a name second to that of few of her distinguished sons. Like many of the influential factors in our composite nationality he is an American by adoption, having been born and partially reared amid the rugged scenery and bracing airs of southern Wales. He first saw the light of day April 6, 1832, in Dowlais, Glamorganshire, and is the son of Howell and Rachael (Evans) Howells, both natives of Wales, as were the ancestors of their respective families for generations beyond the memory of any of the descendants now living. Of the early history of his family Mr. Howells knows little, save that they were well-to-do agriculturists, and that for many years the names of both Howells and Evans have been known in Leandebeia, Carmarthshire, South Wales. A short time prior to the birth of the subject his parents moved from the latter place to Dowlais, near which town the father was for some years engaged in mining, and subsequently became superintendent of certain mines in the same locality. He appears to have been a man of energy, quick perception and great decisive character, and as superintendent demonstrated unusual capacity in the management of the workmen under his charge and in looking after the interests of his employers.

The opportunities for acquiring an education, such as the youth of the present genera-



Anthony Howells

n enjoys, were not even open to young Anthony during the formative period of his life. To make up for this deficiency, however, his surroundings and the nature of his early employment were peculiarly conducive to vigorous physical development and manly growth, which in the long run are of much greater value as adjuncts to success than knowledge obtained from schools or universities. Being endowed with good health and fine bodily powers, our subject was not long in developing an independence of mind and a reliance on self which as the years went by enabled him to grapple with life's most difficult problems with every promise of successful solution. He was not entirely without the means of intellectual discipline during his youth, as he attended for some years such free schools as his native town afforded and his natural aptitude for study led him to endeavor to devour eagerly all books and papers that he could procure. Leaving the free schools at the early age of twelve, he subsequently attended for one year a private school at Leandebeia, his father's old home, after which he began the struggle of life as a coal miner. While thus employed he kept up his study and reading, devoting every leisure moment to his books, the result being a large store of valuable knowledge, remarkable for one of his years. In fact, Mr. Howells has never ceased being a student. From his early youth to the present time he has been a wide but close and critical reader, not only of the world's best literature, but nearly everything within the range of history, science, politics, economy, sociology and kindred subjects, besides keeping himself well informed upon current events, especially those pertaining to state and national legislation.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Howells was obliged to make his own way in the world, and, as already stated, he began the struggle of life as a coal miner. His father following that vocation, he naturally drifted into the same pursuit, and for a period of four years he labored under the ground near his home, meantime devising plans whereby he might rise superior to such environment. Realizing that better opportunities for young men of his stamp lay in the new world, he decided to go thither as soon as he could arrange his affairs to that end. By industry and economy he succeeded in earning sufficient money to pay his passage to the United States, and accordingly, in the spring of 1850, he set sail, and in due time reached his destination, proceeding directly from the port at which he landed to Youngstown, Ohio. There he soon found employment in the mines, engaging first with David Tod, who afterwards became governor of the state, working for him for the greater part of two years.

Mr. Howells continued mining near Youngstown until the spring of 1852, when he went to California, but after one year in that state returned to Ohio and resumed his former occupation in Mahoning county. After working thus until 1855 he concluded no longer to be subordinate, but to engage in undertaking for himself, having in the meantime accumulated sufficient means to enable him to embark in the grocery trade. Purchasing a modest stock of general groceries and provisions, he opened, in the fall of the above year, a store in Youngstown, and soon built up a prosperous business which grew in volume as the years went by. He continued merchandising with encouraging financial results until 1865, when he disposed of his establishment and engaged in coal mining at DuQuoin, Illinois. After spending one year there he sold his interest in the mines, and, returning to Youngstown, again engaged in the mercantile pursuits to which he devoted his attention until April, 1869, when he sold out and permanently retired from that line of business. In the latter part of the same year he was offered an interest in two coal mines in the Massillon district, together with the management of the same, which offer he accepted,

entering upon the practical duties of his position.

A little later Mr. Howells added the iron industry to his mining business, but that enterprise proved disastrous, by reason of the panic of 1873, during which so many failures occurred and so many fortunes were swept away. Notwithstanding this reverse, he continued working the mines and developing the rich mineral territory, until, in the course of a few years, he was recognized as one of the largest and most successful coal operators in this part of the state. His career since beginning operations in the Massillon district has been a series of successes seldom equalled, and today, as president and general manager of the large corporation known as the Howells Coal Company, he undoubtedly stands at the head of the industry in Ohio. To supply the immense and constantly increasing demand for the output of the mines owned and operated by this corporation requires the labor of about six hundred workmen, all of whom, together with the clerical force and others connected with the enterprise, are under the immediate supervision of the general manager, whose knowledge of the business and familiarity with every detail of mining enables him to obtain the largest possible results.

Mr. Howells is not only a practical and experienced miner, but has made a scientific study of the coal industry in all its learnings, so that he is now recognized as a high authority on everything relating thereto. His valuable practical knowledge has been utilized by many operators, and his name is perhaps as widely and favorably known as that of any other man in the United States similarly engaged.

Aside from his extensive private interests, Mr. Howells has long been a power in local and state politics. He is a Democrat, not more in the partisan sense than in the higher and broader view of democracy which embodies faith in man's capacity for self government and which always stands for the largest personal liberty as conditioned with the law, and he is recognized as a leader in shaping government, municipal, state and national, and he has sought always from the most patriotic motives the enactment of laws which tend to advance the general welfare. In 1866 he received the nomination for treasurer of Mahoning county, but the Republican party having an overwhelming majority, he failed of election, though running far ahead of any other candidate on his ticket. Two years later he made the race for state senator in the ninth district, composed of the counties of Mahoning and Trumbull, one of the strongest Republican districts in the state, but the opposition was too formidable to be overcome. In 1875 his name was presented to the state convention as a candidate for state treasurer, but he failed by a few votes of receiving the nomination. Subsequently, in 1877, he was nominated by a large majority of the delegates and at the ensuing election and led every candidate on the Democratic state ticket with the single exception of R. M. Bishop, the gubernatorial nominee. He was triumphantly elected, and, as custodian of the state public funds, discharged his duties with sound business methods and straight-forwardness of purpose that he has always displayed in conducting his private enterprises. His official record was above the breath of suspicion, and at the expiration of his term, he retired with the confidence and good will of the people irrespective of party. He was re-nominated, but, with the rest of the candidates of his party, sustained defeat in the great Republican landslide of 1879. In recognition of eminent party services, Mr. Howells, in 1886, was appointed postmaster of Massillon, but the pressing claims of his business affairs were so great that he could hardly give the office the attention it should receive, consequently he resigned the position two years later, much to the regret of his friends of

both parties. In 1888, the same year in which he gave up the postmastership, he was chosen presidential elector by the Democratic state convention, but the Republican national ticket being victorious that year, his defeat was a matter of course.

At the Democratic convention held at Carrollton, September, 1889, to select a candidate to represent the district composed of Stark and Carroll counties in the state senate, Mr. Howells was nominated by acclamation, and in the following November he defeated his opponent by an overwhelming vote, although the district had long been Republican. In January, 1890, when the senate convened, although confined to his home by illness, Mr. Howells was placed on several of the most important committees, his reputation as an able and thoroughly reliable business man being well known to most of the members of the body. He was made chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions, mines and mining, public expenditures, besides being honored with a place on the finance committee. He was at his best in the committee room, where his straightforwardness, business methods, good sense and sound judgment were especially valuable; he also took an active part in the deliberations in the chamber, participating in the general discussions and proving one of the strong leaders of his party on the floor. In September, 1891, he was re-nominated by acclamation, but at the ensuing election fortune went against him, although he carried his own county, the opposition being in the ascendancy in the other part of the district, and he suffered defeat with the rest of the Democratic nominees of that year, but accepted his retirement as legislator with becoming grace, bowing with easy submission to the will of the majority.

Mr. Howells has always been held in the highest personal esteem by the people of Massillon, and upon divers occasions he has been honored by them with important trusts. He served two terms as president of the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers, his last term expiring in 1893, and was the first president of the Massillon Board of Trade, serving as such for two years, resigning at the expiration of his second term. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States consul to Cardiff, Wales, in which post he represented the government for four years, devoting his attention closely to the business in hand and winning the confidence and warm personal regard of the people of that city. In 1901 he was nominated for lieutenant-governor and made a brilliant canvass and gallant fight, but knew from the beginning that there was little or no hope of election, Ohio being strongly and reliably Republican. Notwithstanding his activity as a politician and the duties of the various positions of honor and trust to which he has at different times been called, Mr. Howells has never lost sight of his large and far-reaching private business, nor permitted any of his interests to suffer. He is first of all a business man, and entered politics only from a sense of duty, believing that every citizen with the interest of the country at heart should be in the best sense of the term a politician. He has never been an office seeker and the various nominations with which he has been honored and the positions he has held were accepted at a decided sacrifice and with no desire whatever for public distinction.

Mr. Howells has been influential in promoting the material prosperity of Massillon by aiding liberally all commendable enterprises calculated to advance the city's business, industrial and public growth. He is a man of broad and liberal ideas, believes in progress, and is willing to make sacrifices and lose sight of self, in his desire to serve his fellow men and thus insure a better social condition and a higher order of citizenship.

Mr. Howells was initiated into the Odd

Fellows order in 1887, and one year later became a Knight of Pythias. He also is a member of the Welsh Irorites lodge at Youngstown, and deeply interested in the object which the organization is designed to accomplish. Mr. Howells was married, in 1854, to Miss Elizabeth James, who has borne him three sons and one daughter, namely: Melvina, married J. C. Albright, of Massillon; William E., now in California; Byron and Edwin S.

PHILIP SONNHALTER.—Like many of the most enterprising and progressive men of the great American republic, Mr. Sonnhalter is of foreign birth. He was born near the city of Sarbrucken, Prussia, on the 8th day of January, 1848, the son of John Sonnhalter, whose ancestors have lived in Germany from a very remote period in the history of that country. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Catherine Luzenburger. She was also a native of the Fatherland, as were her antecedents for generations beyond the memory of any of her kindred now living. John Sonnhalter learned the stone mason's trade with his father and became a successful contractor for various kinds of stone work, following the business in Germany until 1855. In the spring of that year he brought his family to the United States and settled near Akron, Ohio, where he followed agriculture the remainder of his life, dying about 1862. John and Catherine Sonnhalter were the parents of five children: John, accidentally killed while operating the Pigeon Run mine near Massillon, of which he was superintendent; Mrs. Catherine Burgess, of Summit county, this state; Mrs. Mary Brandt, who lives in Brookfield; Philip, the subject of this review, and George, a member of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry in the late Rebellion, who served until the close of the war and subsequently departed this life in the town of Brookfield. The mother of these children died in 1856 in the county of Summit.

The childhood and youth of Philip Sonnhalter were spent in the neighborhood of his birth place and he attended the public schools until 1855, when he bade adieu to the fatherland and came to the United States. Mr. Sonnhalter made the voyage to this country in the sailing vessel "St. John," which left the port of Hanover and was thirty-three days on the ocean. He accompanied his parents to Summit county, Ohio, and during the ensuing four years assisted his father in running the farm, meantime of winter seasons attending the district schools in which he soon mastered the English language and in addition thereto made substantial progress in the usual branches of study. Leaving home in 1859, he went to Brookfield, Stark county, where he engaged as a coal miner and as such worked until 1861, when he laid aside the pick and shovel and took up arms to aid in suppressing the great Rebellion, which at that time threatened to disrupt the American union, enlisting September 23d of that year in Company H, Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry, under Captain Charles Messner and Colonel Edward Siber, this being the third German regiment raised in Ohio.

Mr. Sonnhalter was mustered into the service at Cleveland, November 23, 1861, and immediately thereafter accompanied his command to the front, where he was not long in meeting the enemy in battle. He assisted in driving the rebel general Floyd from the Kanawha valley and then went into winter quarters at Clifton, where the regiment drilled, performed guard duty and took part in some skirmishes. It was later assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the following engagements: Princeton, Wyoming Court House, Fayetteville, Cotton Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas,

MR. AND MRS. PHILIP SONNHALTER.

Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ezra Church, the march to the sea, siege of Savannah, campaign of the Carolinas, including the battles of Cheraw and Bentonville. They participated in the grand review at Washington, May 24, 1865, and later did military duty in Kentucky and Arkansas. Mr. Sonnhalter was promoted corporal December 11, 1861, for meritorious service. For two weeks after the final battle of Vicksburg he was confined to the hospital because of sickness, rejoining his command at Bridgeport, Alabama. He received an honorable discharge at East Point, Alabama, after which he returned to Ohio, where he resumed the peaceful pursuits of civil life, coming to Massillon. For a period of one year after leaving the army he was employed by the Rhodes Coal Company, of Cleveland, and at the expiration of that time engaged in mining upon his own responsibility, leasing two mines near Clinton, Summit county. He operated these with fair success during the four years following, when he disposed of his interests in the county of Summit and in 1870 came to Massillon, where for a period of one year he served as superintendent of the Crawford Coal Mines. Resigning his position with that company, he became superintendent of the Rhodes mines and after continuing in that capacity for three years organized, in 1874, an independent company, which he managed during parts of that and the year following. Selling out his interests in this concern, Mr. Sonnhalter, in 1880, organized the Massillon Coal Company, of which he became manager and treasurer. While this mining property was being developed he organized the Massillon Central Coal Company, of which he was chosen president. In due time this company became one of the largest and most successful enterprises of the kind in eastern Ohio and much of its prosperity was due to the straightforward business council and safe management of Mr. Sonnhalter, who devoted all of his energy and splendid business abilities to its interests. In June, 1901, the Central Coal Company was sold to the Haines syndicate, under which management it is now being operated. In October, 1901, the subject purchased the Ripple and Goetz farms, of fifty and fifteen acres respectively, on both of which have been discovered large deposits of the valuable glass sand rock known as the "Pink Ornamental Rock," used extensively in the manufacture of glass, also various kinds of fine building stone in comparitavely inexhaustible quantities. Mr. Sonnhalter has already opened large quarries and supplies different contractors with the best of building stone and has erected a large plant for the production of this and used in the manufacture of bottles, window glass and various other articles. At the present time his sons, Philip J., Adam F. and Earnest H., are associated with him in business under the firm name of The Sonnhalter Sand & Stone Company, the works of which are situated just within the corporate limits of Massillon on the west on the farm he purchased, as mentioned above.

Mr. Sonnhalter was married in the city of Massillon, November 15, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Eberly, a native of Alsace, who came with her parents to Stark county, Ohio, when about four years of age. This union has been blessed with seven children, namely: Mrs. Mary Heiman, of Brookfield; Cecelia, a teacher in the public schools of Stark county; Anna, at home; Philip J., educated in St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and now associated with his father in business; Adam F., also a member of the Sonnhalter Sand & Stone Company; Gertrude, still under the parental roof, and Ernest, who, with his brothers, is interested in the father's present business enterprises.

As may be readily inferred from the foregoing brief outline, Mr. Sonnhalter is a man of ripe intelligence and remarkable ability, whose

enterprising spirit no difficulties can discourage and whose judgment in matters of business is seldom or never at fault. By a strict observance of the ethics of business life, in all of his dealings, he has reaped large financial gains, the world having used him kindly in the matter of material wealth. Aside from the capital invested in his business and personal property at his command, his real estate in Massillon represents nearly one hundred thousand dollars, all of which has been earned by his own industry. Politically he is a Democrat, though not from desire for public distinction or official gain. In religion he is a zealous Catholic, and ever since coming to Massillon he has been identified with St. Joseph's church of this city, being at this time a member of the building committee of the same. The only fraternal organization to which he belongs is Hart Post No. 134, Grand Army of the Republic, in the sessions of which he is not only an interested spectator but an active participant. He has served his township as trustee, sewer commissioner and as a member of the board of hospital directors.

In this connection is is fitting to refer briefly to Mr. Sonnhalter's sons, who are associated with him in business and upon whose shoulders the weight and responsibilities of his various enterprises are destined ere long to rest. Philip J., the eldest of these, has already demonstrated unusual abilities for one of his years and he promises at no distant day to bear an important part in the industrial affairs of Massillon. Much of the more active business of the company with which he is connected has fallen to him and thus far his steady, straightforward course has fully met the high expectations of his parents and many friends. He was married, in 1894, to Miss Minnie Schively, daughter of John and Catherine Schively, of Canton and Pittsburg, respectively, and is the father of one child, a son by the name of J. Donald. Philip J. Sonnhalter began life for himself as a railroader when twenty-one years old, first as a fireman, in which capacity he served three and one half years and during the two and a half years following he ran a freight engine on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling line. Later he took charge of a passenger engine and in that responsible position continued until severing his connection with the road and becoming associated in business with his father. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Sonnhalter Stone & Sand Company, his father being president.

Adam Sonnhalter, superintendent of the Sonnhalter quarries, is also one of the rising young business men of Massillon and has already shown abilities as a manager such as few possess. Shrewd and farseeing, he has been entrusted with one of the most important departments of the company and the able and satisfactory manner with which he has attended to his duties abundantly demonstrates his ability to manage worthily large interests. In the year 1900 he was united in marriage with Miss Clementine Hammer, daughter of John and Mary Hammer, of Stark county, the union resulting in the birth of a daughter, Helen.

Ernest Sonnhalter, the youngest of the brothers, has charge of the engineering department of the quarries. Like the two already referred to, he subordinates every other consideration to his business affairs and his success thus far is proof that no important interest will ever suffer in his hands. He has a clear practical mind, good judgment and his other qualities of head and heart are in keeping with the high order of these attributes. He is a fine specimen of young American manhood and that he will succeed and add luster to the family name and reputation in the future is a matter of easy phophecy to all who are cognizant of the excellent mental and moral fiber of his make up.

SIMON JOHNSON was born in Washington township, Stark county, Ohio, on the 12th of December, 1825, being a son of Simon and Keziah (White) Johnson, of whose nine children five are living at the present time, namely: Eliza, who has never married and who maintains her home in Marshall county, Iowa, being eighty-three years of age at the time of this writing; White, who resides in Holt, Nebraska, and is eighty-one years old; Simon, Jr., who is the subject of this sketch; Rebecca, who is the widow of Oliver Logan, resides with her sister Eliza; and Mary K. is the wife of Josiah Hartzell, of Canton. The original ancestor in America was the great-grandfather of the subject. He was a native of England, where he was reared and educated and when he emigrated to the United States prior to the war of the Revolution, settling in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he reared his children. His son Caleb, grandfather of the subject, was there appointed justice of the peace by John Quincy Adams, and he remained incumbent of this office for fifty-four consecutive years, while he was very influential in public affairs in that section of the old Keystone state, where he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, accumulating a fine property. He died at the age of eighty-five years, honored by all who knew him. In politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Whig party. He had four sons and three daughters, namely: Ellis, Simon, Caleb, Jr., Job, Rebecca, Emily and Susan. Rebecca died unmarried, and her two sisters married and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, while the four sons all came to Stark county, Ohio. Ellis Johnson came to this county in 1822 and located on a tract of land which had been entered from the government by either himself or his father, and on a portion of this farm he later laid out the village of Mount Union, passing the remainder of his life here and being known as an upright man and influential citizen. He was a prominent temperance advocate in the early days and frequently delivered public lectures in behalf of the cause which lay so close to his heart. In 1824 Simon Johnson, Sr., father of the subject, also came to this county and he settled a mile south and one-half mile east of the little village of Mount Union, having acquired three quarter-sections of wild and heavily timbered land prior to his removal to the county. He built his primitive log cabin and established his home in the forest wilds, and as the years passed by he succeeded in re-claiming and developing his land, becoming the owner of one of the valuable farms of Washington township. In 1862 he retired from the farm and took up his residence in Alliance, where he died about 1865, at the age of seventy-nine years. The Fairmount Children's Home is located on a portion of the land which he originally owned. He was a Whig in his political proclivities, but never sought the honors or emoluments of public office. He early became a member of the Christian, or Disciples, church, with which he continued to be actively identified until his death, his wife likewise being a devoted member of the same. The third of the brothers to come to Stark county was Caleb, who removed to Washington township from Pennsylvania some few years after the father of the subject had come thither. Caleb located on a quarter section of land one-half mile east of Mount Union, the track having been entered by his father. After remaining here a few years he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, where he cared for his venerable father during the latter's declining years, while after an interval of about a decade he again came to Stark county, where he passed the residue of his life, having been a Whig in politics but not prominent in public affairs in any way. Job Johnson, who was a prominent and influential member of the bar of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was the last of the four brothers to come to Stark county, the exact date of his

arrival here being not ascertainable. He located in the vicinity of Mount Union, having secured from his father one hundred and sixty acres of land in Lexington township, where Mount Union College is now located. He was not only actively engaged in the practice of his profession but also conducted a mercantile business in Washington county, Pennsylvania, whither he returned after a few years' residence in Stark county. While a resident of Stark county, he built the first house in Mount Union, in which he conducted a dry goods store. He founded the town of California, in Washington county, that state, and was a leading member of the Pennsylvania bar, being a man of forceful individuality and gaining a high reputation as a public speaker, both in the field of politics and that of temperance.

Keziah (White) Johnson, the mother of the subject, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, being one of the two children of Benjamin and Keziah White, the former of whom was a prominent clergyman of the old "hard-shell" Baptist church. He was twice elected to congress from his district, prior to the removal of the capitol to Washington, and was a man of fine ability and noble character. After the death of his wife he came to Stark county, and the closing years of his life were passed in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Johnson.

Simon Johnson, whose name initiates this article was reared on the old homestead farm and secured his early educational training in the pioneer schools, later supplementing this by attending the Mount Union select school for one term, under Professor O. N. Hartshorn, the founder of Mount Union College. He thereafter taught school for one term, after which he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in his native township until his marriage, in 1851, in the autumn of which year he purchased what was known as the Simon Pepple farm, in Knox township, Columbiana county, where he continued to reside about eight years. In 1859 he rented his farm and returned to Stark county, where he took up his residence in the city of Alliance, which was then but a village. Here he devoted his attention for the ensuing three years to buying horses for the cavalry of the Union armies. In the meanwhile he had accumulated property in Alliance, and in 1862 he exchanged these real-estate holdings for the old homestead farm, to which he removed. Three years later, however, he returned to Alliance, where he purchased his present spacious and attractive residence, on Union avenue, and this has been his home consecutively from that time. In 1866 Mr. Johnson established himself in the insurance business in Allinace, and later his son Howard was admitted to partnership. They held the agency for the Royal and the Liverpool fire insurance companies and for the Traveler's Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, and the firm became one of the leading ones of the sort in the county, continuing operations for the long period of thirty-one years and doing a large and important underwriting business. In 1887 Mr. Johnson was elected legal advisor of the Alliance Water Works Company, and about five years later he was made superintendent of the works, remaining in tenure of this position until 1899, when the plant was sold to the city. While residing in Knox township, Columbiana county, Mr. Johnson was elected justice of the peace and served three years. In 1860 he was elected mayor of Alliance, and later he was four times again chosen to this chief executive office, his entire term of service covering a period of more than ten years, while his being repeatedly called to the mayoralty indicates how strong has ever been his hold on the confidence and esteem of the community. His policy was ever a progressive one and yet he ever aimed to conserve true economy in the administration of the municipal government in all its departments.

the water works were installed within his regime, while many other public improvements were also made. He administered the affairs of the office with mature judgment and with rigid grasp of details, and his record as mayor is one which will ever merit a place of honor on the pages of the city's history. Since coming to Alliance Mr. Johnson has been three times elected to the office of justice of the peace, and his third term will expire in December, 1906. He is essentially and insistently public-spirited and takes a lively interest in all that makes for the progress and material prosperity of his home city and county. In politics he has ever given an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, and while he was serving as mayor of Alliance the late lamented President McKinley was prosecuting attorney of the county, and thus they had many business affairs in common, cementing a personal friendship which remained inviolate until the distinguished President met his martyrdom. In 1861 Mr. Johnson became a member of the Christian church, and he has been a zealous and consistent worker in the same, having held the various official positions in the church, of which his wife likewise is an active member. Fraternally he is identified with Conrad Lodge No. 271, Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 3d of April, 1861, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Johnson to Miss Jane Teeters, who was born in Alliance, being a daughter of John and Mary (Cook) Teeters, who were honored pioneers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of five children, two of whom are deceased: Lodge M., who died at the age of twenty-five years, and Rosetta, who passed away at the age of seven. The three living children are as follows: J. Howard, who is a prominent insurance agent in the city of Cleveland; Mary K., who was for eight years superintendent of the Bell telephone exchange in Alliance, being the only woman ever incumbent of such position in the state, and she is now the wife of Jesse Grimes, of Alliance; and William, who is superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company's interests in Alabama and Florida, maintaining his headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama.

MARK HAMBLETON is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Letart Falls, Meigs county, Ohio, on the 24th of May, 1879. There he received his early educational training, and in 1889, when he was ten years of age, his parents removed to the city of Columbus, Ohio, where he continued to attend the public schools until he had attained the age of sixteen years, after which he completed a course of study in Livingston's Business College, in that city. He then initiated his business career by entering the employ of a memorial supply house in the capacity of traveling representative, the headquarters of the establishment being in the city of Muncie, Indiana. He remained with this concern for one year and then became a collector for the installment house of C. R. Parish & Company, of Columbus, Ohio, being identified with this concern until coming to Canton, in 1899. At the time of leaving the employ of the firm of C. R. Parish & Company, Mr. Hambleton was incumbent of the responsible position of state auditor of the same, having familiarized himself with the various departments and details of the business and having gained the confidence and esteem of his employers through his efficient and discriminating service. In June, 1899, in Canton, Mr. Hambleton brought about the organization of the Mark Hambleton Company, for the purpose of handling furniture on the installment plan, and in November of the following year other persons became interested in the concern, and an extensive business has been built up throughout this part of the state, the thorough business ability and pro-

gressive methods of the subject of this sketch, as combined with his intimate knowledge of the details of enterprises thus conducted, having been the potent factors in insuring so gratifying success. In March, 1902, Mr. Hambleton purchased an interest in the business of the Southern Gum Company, manufacturers of the well known and popular brand of chewing gum known as "Try Me." Of this company he was made secretary and treasurer, as is he also of the company first mentioned, and he has gained an enviable reputation as a straightforward and enterprising young business man of marked executive and administrative ability. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and his religious views are in harmony with the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was reared.

In the city of Canton, on the 11th of November, 1901, Mr. Hambleton was united in marriage to Miss Della Steinbaugh, daughter of George Steinbaugh, of this city, and of this union has been born one child, Nellie Doris.

The first representative of the Hambleton family in America was the great-grandfather of the subject, who immigrated hither from England, taking up his residence in Pennsylvania in an early day. From that state Wyley Hambleton, grandfather of the subject, came to Ohio with his family soon after the establishment of the old fort at Marietta, remaining at that place a short interval and then taking up his abode in the wilderness of what is now Morgan county, becoming one of the earliest settlers in that section of the state. The maiden name of his wife was Wood, she being a representative of an old and honored Quaker family residing in the vicinity of the city of Philadelphia. Wyley Hambleton became a typical pioneer of the sterling sort, having been a great hunter and Indian fighter.

Oscar Hambleton, father of the subject of this review, was born on the old homestead in Morgan county, Ohio, and became a cooper by occupation, and he now resides in Canton. At the time of the Civil war he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a member of the Third West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served three years, having been aide-de-camp on the staff of General Sheridan during the memorable Shenandoah campaign, and having an intimate knowledge of the conditions existing at the time of that general's famous ride from a distance "forty miles away." In Meigs county, Ohio, he married Miss Lavina Sayer, and they became the parents of six children, of whom the subject was the fifth in order of birth.

ISRAEL G. TOLERTON is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, born October 4, 1838, in the city of Salem, being the son of Robert and Zilpha Tolerton. The father, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, was brought to the United States by his parents when a small boy and grew to maturity in the town of Salem, marrying there when a young man Miss Zilpha Rozell Gaskill, who bore him three children, two of whom survive, the subject of this review and Frances A., wife of A. H. Phillips, of Columbiana county. Shortly after his marriage Robert Tolerton settled on a farm in the above county and from a small beginning gradually pushed to the front as an energetic agriculturist, becoming in a few years one of the largest land owners and successful real estate dealers in that section of the state. He possessed unusual business capacity and in addition to his agricultural and landed interests turned his attention to various other enterprises, becoming one of the heaviest stockholders in the Farmers National Bank of Salem, an institution to which he sustained the relation of director for a number of years and to the success of which he contributed by his influence and able advice as well as by means of his financial investments. Mr. Tolerton was

not only a successful financier and shrewd, far-seeing man of affairs, but he was also a power in the politics in his part of the country, having been one of the leading Republicans of Columbiana county although the only one of his father's family to ally himself with that party. He manifested a lively interest in public matters, was instrumental in formulating and directing the policy of his party in local affairs and as a leader of opinion his influence was perhaps as great, if not greater, than that of any of his compeers. Born in the society of Friends, he remained a faithful and consistent member of the same to the end of his days, his life at all times corresponding with the plain, simple teachings in which he was reared. This able, resourceful business man and excellent citizen lived a long and useful life and had passed the age of four score when called from the scenes of his earthly labors in the year 1886. He left as the most enduring monument to perpetuate his memory a good name and an honorable reputation, both of which are still cherished not only by his immediate descendants but by the people among whom he so long associated and who profited so much by his helpful influence and material assistance.

The early life of Israel G. Tolerton was spent under the excellent influences of his parents' training and after completing the common branches he pursued the more advanced branches of learning for some years in the Salem Seminary, an educational institution of high repute, conducted by the Society of Friends. On attaining his majority he began his career as a teacher and after filling that line of work for three years abandoned the profession for the more satisfactory and remunerative vocation of agriculture. In 1863 he chose a companion and helpmate in the person of Miss Esther Koll, daughter of the late Daniel Koll, of Salem, for many years a prominent business man and influential citizen of that city, and immediately thereafter settled on a farm of one hundred and five acres in Columbiana county belonging to his father, which he cultivated until acquiring sufficient means to purchase the place.

Mr. Tolerton spent twenty-four busy and successful years on this farm, during which time he not only prosecuted agriculture with encouraging results but also devoted his attention largely to other means of acquiring wealth, among which were a grist-mill, a threshing machine, a cane-mill, and in addition to operating these he also dealt quite extensively in real estate and all kinds of live stock, realizing from all of his undertakings liberal financial gains. Mr. Tolerton inherited his father's resourceful nature and capacity for business and everything to which he addressed himself seems to have prospered. In order to find a larger field for the exercise of his talents he left the farm in 1887 and moved to Alliance where he engaged in the real estate business, investing his available capital in farm lands and city property, which, increasing in value with each recurring year, soon grew into a fortune of considerable magnitude. In 1888 he purchased a half interest with C. G. Burns in an enterprise for the manufacture of building blocks, drain and sewer pipe, drain tile, etc., which business, under the firm name of Burns & Tolerton, soon took its place among the most important of the city's industries. Subsequently he turned his interest in the concern over to his son, the late Edgar R. Tolerton, and buying out his partner, Mr. Burns, conducted the business for some time under the style of Tolerton & Son. Disposing of the machinery, the firm made a specialty in handling coal and timber and it was while dealing in these lines that the junior member, Edgar R., died in 1894, his younger brother, Howard D., succeeding to his interest that year. Six years after the latter date a complete planing-mill was added to the establishment, since which time the firm of Tolerton

& Son have done a large and flourishing business in that line, in addition to which they also deal extensively in all kinds of plain and finished lumber and building material, wood and coal, etc.

Mr. Tolerton, in 1892, took an active part in establishing the City Savings Bank of Alliance and upon the organization of the institution he was made a member of the discount board. Subsequently, 1897, he succeeded C. C. Davidson as vice-president of the bank and this position he has since held, discharging the duties of the same in an able, business-like manner which implies a practical knowledge of banking and a familiarity with financial questions in their relation to the commercial and industrial interests of the country. While essentially a business man, and as such easily the peer of any of his contemporaries, Mr. Tolerton has always exhibited a commendable public spirit and a pardonable pride in everything relating to the material prosperity, social improvement and moral and intellectual advancement of the city of his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Tolerton are the parents of six children, only three of whom are living, namely: Rose, wife of J. C. Northend, of Canton; Howard D., his father's business partner, and Martha J., who is the wife of S. A. Kinsey, of the firm of Walse & Kinsey, shoe dealers. Mr. Tolerton is a birth-right member of the Society of Friends, but of recent years he has attended the Disciple church of Alliance. With him religion is largely a matter of conscience and to live according to one's best light and do as he would be done by, is his best and most comprehensive creed.

HORACE G. McDOWELL was born on the farm where he now resides, September 7, 1853. His father was James McDowell, born September 9, 1809, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hildenbrand, born in what is now Jackson township, then Plain township, Stark county, Ohio, in 1812. They were married in April, 1836, in Stark county, and immediately settled upon the farm where the subject now resides. She died in November, 1868, and he in February, 1900, on the same farm whereon they settled at the time of their marriage, he being at the time of his death in his eighty-first year. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Henry, deceased; Margaret, wife of Hiram W. Firestone, both now deceased; James K., a farmer of Jackson township; Adam C., cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Canton; Thomas C. was the leading spirit in the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Canton in 1874, but is now deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Horace G., the subject of this sketch, and Sarah, deceased.

Upon the farm whereon he was born and where he now resides Horace G. McDowell was reared. His life was devoid of other interest than that which fills up the measure of boyhood life generally on the farm. He attended the common schools and the knowledge and information which he secured through them speak well for his intelligence, industry and assiduity. In 1874 he began teaching school in his native township, but followed that calling only two winters. Even as a boy he was deeply interested in the work of the farm and the raising of stock and having abandoned the calling of an instructor, applied himself more closely to agricultural pursuits. In 1885 he became acting cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Canton and served in that capacity for two years and on the death of his brother, Thomas C., he was elected cashier and a member of the board of directors. For five years he performed the duties of that position, when, becoming weary of the confinement, responsibility and nervous strain which financial positions always entail, he sold his interest and resigned his position

H. F. McDowell.

in the bank, and since then he has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits.

On April 14, 1887, Horace G. McDowell was united in marriage to Miss Huber, a native of Plain township, born April 22, 1868. She was a lady of intelligence, refinement, good education and many accomplishments, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich Huber, who were among the oldest settlers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. McDowell four children have been born, viz.: James H., Thomas C., Beulah M. and Horace G., Jr.

During his lifetime, James McDowell, father of the subject, was an extensive breeder and feeder of stock of all kinds, but for many years made a specialty of sheep. A flock of the famous Dickinson Spanish Merino sheep was raised by him which was of such excellent quality that a national register was established for it in 1894, it being mainly through the efforts of the subject that the register was secured. His farm consists of six hundred and forty acres, improved to the highest degree and supplied with every necessary appliance which modern invention has produced. The buildings are all that could be desired for a farm so large, well stocked and amply equipped. Few residences in the smaller cities of the state are as handsome, well finished and richly furnished as is the splendid home upon the McDowell farm. The barn for such a farm must necessarily be large, but it is in the arrangement, ventilation, provisions made to promote cleanliness and the convenience of every detail that this substantial structure which adorns this farm excells. After viewing the premises one cannot but commend the judgment of Mr. McDowell in escaping from behind the bank counter and taking up the life of the agriculturist. He always keeps a flock of from five hundred to one thousand head of sheep of the breed referred to above, and also breeds on an extensive scale polled Jersey and Shorthorn cattle and standard-bred Percheron draft and trotting horses. Of every head of stock upon the farm the owner is justly proud.

In politics, up to 1888, Mr. McDowell affiliated with the Democratic party and took a very active part in public affairs. That year determined him to become a Republican and each successive year since then has still more firmly welded him to that party. He identifies himself with no religious denomination, but commends the good in every religious creed and devotes a snug sum each year out of his income to charitable and religious purposes. For many years he has been a member of the Grange, but has never joined any other fraternal order. He is secretary of the Dickinson Merino Sheep Record Company, vice-president of the Farmers' Bank of Canton and has been a member of the board of directors of the bank for several years. As his career indicates, he is a student not only of letters and of men, but of life in every form, particularly in the animal kingdom. Personally he is genial and kind, approachable and hospitable, one of those successful men in whom inordinate vanity has not been engendered because of the splendid application they have made of the gifts which nature bestowed upon them. In his case the opportunity to succeed may not have sought the man, but most certainly the man sought and took advantage of the opportunity. He has been on the board of education of Plain township for eight years, and it at present president of the board.

D. E. ROGERS.—The spirit of a pure, noble and earnest life burned in the mortal tenement of the late D. E. Rogers, than whom no more able young attorney was ever engaged in practice at the bar of Stark county, and when he was called from the scene of life's labors in the very flower of his manhood all who had known him or of him felt that the

ways of Providence was indeed inscrutable, while in his home city of Alliance there was manifest an almost uniform sense of personal bereavement. In this publication no better tribute can perhaps be paid than that which appeared, at the time of his death, in the columns of the Alliance Daily Review of January 16, 1903, his death having occurred on the preceding day.

"'Death loves a shining mark,' and Thursday evening, at fifteen minutes past seven o'clock, came the inexorable summons to D. E. Rogers, one of the most brilliant attorneys who ever practiced in Alliance. On Saturday, December 27, Mr. Rogers was suddenly bereft of reason while attending the hearing of an equity case in Youngstown. He was brought to his home in Alliance and given every possible care. His trouble could not be accurately diagnosed, but all of his friends were of the opinion that he was suffering from overwork. He was kept here a few days and then sent to a private sanitarium at Cuyahoga Falls for treatment. Here the specialists decided that he was suffering from anemia of the brain, the nerve cells of the brain not receiving adequate nourishment from the blood and thus causing the collapse. The specialist gave slight hope of his ultimate recovery, and on Thursday afternoon he began to sink, and a few hours later he died, with his faithful and heartbroken wife by his side. His death was not unexpected, but its announcement was met with universal regret. As a man Mr. Rogers stood high in the estimation of his fellows. Bold and fearless in the advocacy of his convictions, he stood out from the common run of men as one who acted on principle from principle. He was a public speaker of ability and a politician of power. As an orator few men of his age could surpass him, and as a logical thinker he took rank among the highest. His early education was of the common school order, but from the time of his graduation he was an indefatigable student, interested in scientific and theoretic subjects to an unusual degree, and it is possible that his early demise is due in some measure to his proclivity for reading heavy literature. Poring over such authors as Darwin and Huxley and works on psychological subject robbed him of many a night's rest, until at last nature cried out in distress, snapping the golden cord of life. He is survived by his wife and one son, Floyd, aged eleven years.'"

In its editorial columns of the same issue the Review spoke in part as follows: "In the death of D. E. Rogers Alliance loses a man of the highest moral worth—one whose daily life was an ispiration to all who are trying to lead Christian lives. Of the firmest belief in the teachings of the lowly Nazarene, he ever labored to bring others to repentance, that they also might receive the promised reward of a life well and truly spent. Of unquestioned ability, integrity and worth, he received at the hands of his fellowmen just recogition in business and social affairs. He was a leader among men. 'His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world. "This was a man!"'"

D. E. Rogers was born in Randolph, Portage county, Ohio, on the 10th of May, 1868, being the son of Volney and Mary E. (Perkins) Rogers, both of whom were natives of Ohio. He was strong in his convictions and permitted no compromise with conscience in thought, word or deed, but he understood the wellsprings of human sentiment and action and was thus ever tolerant in his judgment of others. After availing himself of such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of his native town Mr. Rogers entered the commercial department of the Normal University at Ada, Hardin county, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886. He had previously been associated with his father in the stock business, in which connection he gained valuable experience, while he early manifested

that self-reliant spirit and self-control which later gained him so distinctive prestige.

After leaving school he began reading law in the office of John H. Dussel, of Ravenna, and in October, 1890, upon examination, he was duly admitted to the bar of the state. He began the practice of his profession in company with his former preceptor, and later, in 1893, entered into partnership with Sheldon F. Hanselman, of Ravenna. Upon the formation of this partnership he went to Alliance, where he opened an office, under the firm name of Hanselman & Rogers, his partner still remaining in Ravenna, and this alliance continued about three years, at the expiration of which time the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Rogers thereafter continuing the office in his own name.

In March, 1898, William L. Hart was admitted to partnership, and thereafter the firm was known as Rogers & Hart until the death of its senior member. Mr. Rogers was elected to the office of city solicitor of Alliance in 1898 and served consecutively until the spring of 1902. In this exacting position he distinguished himself by his remarkable knowledge of municipal law. Of his labors in this connection the Alliance Review gives the following appreciative estimate: "He performed the duties of the office as he saw them, and that without fear or favor, and he was especially zealous in his efforts to prevent the illegal or ill-advised expenditure of the city's funds. In doing this he was frequently brought into controversy with the entire council. He never flinched, however, and maintained his position against all odds. When he was elected solicitor the city was engaged in litigation in nearly all courts, and when he retired there was not a case on any docket. His wise and conservative rulings not only secured the settlement of suits but also averted many which might have been started."

In politics Mr. Rogers was a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, and he did much effective work in behalf of the party cause, in which line his services as a public speaker on the issues of the day were in frequent requisition. Fraternally he was identified with Conrad Lodge No. 271, Free and Accepted Masons; Lone Rock Lodge No. 23, Knights of Pythias; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and the Alliance Camp No. 4688, Modern Woodmen of America. In these social organizations his genial personality made him most popular, as did it in all the relations and walks of life, while he invariably commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact, no matter how conflicting their views on various subjects. His was a fine and well balanced mentality and his erudition was broad and comprehensive, as the result of constant study and research.

The tribute from which we have previously quoted continues as follows: "He was in constant demand as a public speaker, owing to his great ability as an orator and his high standing as a scholar. Rarely a week passed that he did not have a call from some source to deliver a lecture on biblical subjects. He also delivered many lectures in the interest of the Anti-Saloon League, which represented a movement with which his well known principles naturally allied him. In his church work he was constant and earnest, following the tithing plan in his support of the church, that is, diverting one-tenth of his income to religious work." He was for nearly five years superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Methodist Episcopal church, with which he identified himself upon coming to Alliance, and he retired from this office to accept a position as teacher of the largest class of young ladies in the school, continuing as their instructor until the time of his final illness.

On the 21st of December, 1890, Mr. Rogers was united in marriage to Miss Florence M. York, who was born and reared in Randolph, Portage county, being a daughter of John B.

and Margaret (Glock) York, of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers one son was born, Floyd Alfred, born April 12, 1892.

SAMUEL SELL was born in the midst of the primitive forest of Osnaburg township, this county, on the 14th of January, 1821, the home in which he was born having been a rude cabin of round logs, with clapboard doors fitted with wooden hinges and the customary latch string of the pioneer days. His father, David Sell, was a millwright by trade, and as there were two others of exactly the same name he was customarily referred to as David Sell the millwright. He was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1789, and was there reared to manhood, learning the trades of millwright and cabinetmaker. He first came to Ohio in the year 1809, and for a time lived in the home of David Bachtel, in Canton township, this county. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1811, when, in company with his three brothers, he again came to Stark county, all settling on wild land east of Canton, which was then a straggling village in the midst of the virgin forest. In 1814 there came to the county, from a point near Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, Lewis Moon and his family, and at a neighborhood flax-pulling it was the privilege of the father of our subject to form the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Moon, a daughter of the pioneer mentioned, and the outcome was that this acquaintance ripened into mutual affection and regard, and soon the community witnessed the marriage of the two young folks, who began their married life in the woods of Osnaburg township, where Mr. Sell had secured a small tract of land, upon which no improvements had been made. He erected the first mill in that section of the county, and there passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1835, while thereafter his widow and sons remained on the farm, which they developed and improved. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the German Reformed church, and in politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He was a man of fine mental gifts, having been well educated in both English and German, and he was honored by all who knew him, while his influence was ever exerted in behalf of the advancement of the community along all moral and legitimate lines. His wife was summoned into eternal rest at the age of seventy-seven years, her death having occurred on the old homestead. Of their eight children we enter the following data: Christina married Samuel Shultz and is now deceased; Samuel, subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; John, who is now eighty-one years of age, still resides in Osnaburg township; Catherine is the wife of John Sheifer, of Louisville, this county; David died in the prime of manhood; Lewis died in April, 1903; Daniel died in his seventy-fourth year; Elizabeth died in childhood; and Jacob is a resident of Wayne county, Ohio.

Samuel Sell was reared to the strenuous discipline of the pioneer farm upon which he was born, and was but fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and upon him and his elder brother fell the greater portion of the responsibility of carrying on the farm work from that time. His scholastic training was limited to an attendance in the primitive log school-house of the locality, where he pursued his studies during the three-months winter terms for eight years, but thereafter his ambition and appreciation led him to individually continue his application at home, where he often studied after the day's work until one or two o'clock in the morning. When but ten years of age he began to assist in the work of clearing and otherwise improving the home-

stead farm, and later he was employed at intervals on neighboring farms.

On the 25th of January, 1849, Mr. Sell was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Reed, daughter of Jacob Reed, commonly known as Captain Reed, who came to Stark county from Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He was a fine marksman with the rifle, as was also the subject, and they participated in many contests to determine their respective skill. Mr. Sell was known as an enthusiastic and successful hunter in his day, and brought down much game, which was then plentiful. It is a matter of record that he killed twenty-one squirrels in twenty-two shots, and in the various contests in the county, where hogs, turkeys and other such trophies were offered as prizes for the best markmanship, he won many such rewards.

After his marriage Mr. Sell located on one-half of the old homestead farm, which included one hundred and sixty acres, and he cleared and improved his portion, becoming one of the successful farmers of the locality and there continued to reside for the long period of thirty-three years, having disposed of the property in 1882, while he had taken up his residence in his present home in Canton the preceding year, and here he has since lived retired. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and while living on the farm he served for many years as township trustee, being held in the highest regard in the community and having the confidence of all who knew him. He is a member of the German Reformed church, as was also his cherished and devoted wife, who remained his companion and helpmate for nearly a half century, being summoned into eternal rest on the 10th of March, 1893, her gentle and noble womanhood having endeared her to a wide circle of friends. Of her six children four survive: Mary A., who is the wife of Daniel Tice, of Osnaburg township; Sarah A., who remains with her father; Ellen, who is the wife of John Byler, of Nimishillen township, this county; and Wallace, who resides with his father. Oliver died at the age of thirty-eight years and Emeline at the age of twenty.

JOHN A. SCHELLHASE.—Among the worthy and honored citizens of Canton who have fought their way to success through individual effort is Mr. Schellhase, who conducts a large and prosperous business as a manufacturer of and dealer in wagons, buggies, carriages and spring wagons, while he also makes a specialty of wagon and carriage smithing, horseshoeing and general repairing in wood and iron, his well-equipped shop being located at 114-116 Commerce street. When Mr. Schellhase came to Canton, in 1874, his capitalistic resources were represented in the sum of about seven and one-half dollars, and within the quarter of a century which has elapsed he has gained precedence as one of the progressive and influential business men of the county and is in control of an enterprise which gives him a place in the representative industrial circles of the city of Canton. Upon locating in Canton, Mr. Schellhase rented a small room and started a modest shop in the handling of all kinds of repairs upon vehicles. This shop was located on East Fourth street, was sixteen by twenty feet in dimensions and had previously been known as the Joshua Gibbs plow shop. There he continued operations until 1877, and within the intervening time he had saved enough money to enable him to make the purchase of a city lot, a partial payment being made on the same. In 1876 he erected a residence on this lot, at 1014 Washington avenue, this being at that time considered a practical suburban section of the city, but few houses having been erected on the street, and our subject recalls the fact that at the time he took up his abode in his new domicile the view from the same through to North street was entirely unob-

structed by buildings. In 1877 he closed his wagon shop and accepted a position in the wood working department of the shops of the C. Aultman Company, manufacturers of agricultural machinery, and thereafter he continued in the employ of this concern for a period of eleven years. In 1888 he entered the employ of the Danner Manufacturing Company, but shortly afterward he was prevailed upon to again establish himself in an independent business and to lease, from Henry Bierwirth, Jr., a portion of the ground on which his present shop is located. His cash capital aggregated only one hundred and twenty-five dollars at the time, but he was reinforced by a thorough knowledge of his trade, being a skilled workman, and by an indomitable energy and that self-reliance of which success is the natural concomitant. On his leased land he erected a small frame building, having in view the plan that if his venture did not succeed according to his expectations, he could remove the building to another location and convert the same into a dwelling. His first year's business proved most gratifying, and instead of transforming his shop into a residence he found it practically imperative to make an addition to the same in order to properly accommodate his increasing business. At this time he effected the purchase of one-half of the ground now owned and utilized, and erected a two-story building, thirty-eight by thirty-two feet in dimensions, while he here established a painting and trimming department to his enterprise, which had formerly consisted only of iron and wood work. Later he purchased his present blacksmith shop, which was originally a one-story building, the second story having been added by him to meet the demands placed upon the business, and his present plant has an aggregate frontage of eighty feet, on Commerce street, with a depth of forty feet, while the buildings are all two stories in height and of substantial order. In the blacksmith shop Mr. Schellhase employs one man who devotes his entire attention to wagon and carriage smithing, and another whose time is given to horseshoeing, while during the major portion of the year the corps of employes numbers about seven skilled operatives. Mr. Schellhase still resides in the home on Washington avenue, in what is now one of the thickly settled sections of the city, marked by attractive and valuable homes, and upon his own original dwelling he has made many improvements, so that it is one of the pleasant residence properties in this division of the city. He is also the owner of two other city lots and another dwelling, which he rents, and he is known as a loyal and progressive citizen, taking a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the place in which he has so long made his home and in which he has attained so noteworthy success through well directed endeavor, while he commands the unqualified esteem of all who know him.

John A. Schellhase comes of stanch German lineage and is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of July, 1852. There he attended the public schools until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of wagon and carriage making, receiving his instruction under the direction of his uncle, John A. Schellhase, at Stauffer's town, a small village in his native county. In 1872 he started forth as a journeyman, proceeding to Indiana in search of employment, and there remaining until the following year. In the autumn of 1873 he returned home and there remained until the following spring, when he again set forth to seek a position, and finding nothing promising came to Canton and started his little independent business enterprise, as has been already noted in this context, as have also the successive stages in his business career from that time forward. In politics Mr. Schellhase is a stanch advocate

of the specific principles advanced by the Prohibition party, while he has also given his support at times to the Labor party, being independent of strict partisan dictates. He is a prominent and valued member of Trinity Reformed church, in which he is incumbent of the office of deacon, his wife likewise being a devoted member. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights and Ladies of Security, of the local organization of which he has been treasurer for the past fifteen years.

Adam Schellhase, the father of the subject, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in the year 1832, and when seventeen years of age he came to the United States, settling near Chambersburg, state of Pennsylvania, where he still maintains his home. He is a wagon-maker by trade and was actively engaged in the work of the same for fully thirty years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Berger, was likewise born in Germany, in the year 1836, and both are worthy members of the Reformed church. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom eleven are still living.

In the city of Canton, on the 18th of May, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of John A. Schellhase to Miss Emma E. Riegler, who was born in Canton, being a daughter of George and Elizabeth Riegler, and of this union have been born two children, Flora, who remains at the parental home, and Hattie, who is the wife of Charles Barker, of Canton.

CHARLES W. KEPLINGER.—The Keplinger family in America appears to have had its origin in Pennsylvania, in various parts of which state the name has been familiar from a very early day. Daniel Keplinger, the subject's grandfather, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, migrated to Stark county, Ohio, prior to the year 1833 and settled on a farm in Osnaburg township, where he lived for some time as an industrious tiller of the soil, subsequently removing to the county of Crawford. There he became a man of considerable local note, having been elected to the office of sheriff, in which position he was serving his second term, when accidentally killed by being thrown from his buggy while in the discharge of his official duties. He married and had eight children, four sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom was Jacob, the father of the subject of this review. Jacob Keplinger was born and reared in Stark county, Ohio, grew to maturity on his father's farm and received such educational training as the common schools could impart. When a young man he engaged in railroad work and has been identified with that business ever since, having spent over forty-six years in the employ of the Pennsylvania Company, during the greater part of which time his residence has been at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he now lives. He is one of the oldest and most experienced as well as one of the most trusted employes of that large and influential system, standing high in the confidence of his superiors and discharging worthily every trust reposed in him by those in authority. Jacob Keplinger married Elizabeth Carper and is the father of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest of the number.

Charles W. Keplinger was born September 12, 1859, in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and spent his childhood and youth in that city, acquiring a fair educational discipline in the graded schools. When a lad of fifteen he entered the employ of George Dewald, a prominent merchant of Ft. Wayne, and was soon made bookkeeper of the establishment, which position he held with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned for a period of five years, when he resigned and came to Canton. Here he became bookkeeper in Isaac Harter & Sons' bank and after continuing in that capacity during the twelve years ensuing, was promoted cashier, which responsible position he is holding at the present time. During the years of his connec-

tion with the bank the affairs of the institution have been most creditably managed and not a little of its popularity and success are due to the able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his official functions. Mr. Keplinger is an accomplished business man, familiar with every detail of banking, and as a financier ranks with the ablest of his compeers.

In addition to his connection with the banking business, Mr. Keplinger is identified with several other industries, being a director in the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, a director of the Canton Artificial Ice Company, in which he also holds the two-fold office of secretary and treasurer, besides having large interests in the Canton Pole and Shaft Company and the Canton Hard Rubber Company. His life has been a very busy one and that it has also been crowned with a large measure of success is attested by his present important positions in financial and manufacturing circles. Mr. Keplinger is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Masonic fraternity. In matters religious he subscribes to the Lutheran creed, himself and wife belonging to Trinity church, Canton, of which he is a member of the board of trustees. In his political views he is a Democrat.

The marriage of Mr. Keplinger and Miss Fannie Barr, daughter of Dr. P. H. Barr, of Canton, was celebrated in the year 1885, the union resulting in the birth of two sons, Robert and John M.

WILLIAM H. HOOVER was born in Plain township, August 18, 1849. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Kryder) Hoover, residents of Plain township, to which place they moved in 1827 from their native state of Pennsylvania. Like many another man who has accomplished a noble work in life, William H. Hoover spent his youth upon the farm, performing each day's duties with a promptness and energy that gave assurance of some of the characteristics which have made his life successful. His education was procured in the common schools and at Mt. Union College. When he began working for himself he devoted the first year to farming. He then went into the tannery at Hoover's Cross Roads, where he remained some three years, becoming familiar with every detail of the business. About this time the tannery of John Lind, at New Berlin, was offered for sale and after some negotiations he succeeded in making the purchase. For the next fifteen years he devoted himself most assiduously to the operation of this tannery, steadily increasing the capacity of the plant. In the meantime he branched out in another line, one perfectly compatible with the tanning business. He manufactures, on quite an extensive scale, horse collars and patent leather saddlery goods, giving steady employment to about two hundred men. This business was incorporated January 1, 1903, and is now operating as the W. H. Hoover Company. In addition to all of the other work he had on hand he became largely interested and, as is admitted by those who know, instrumental in the building of the electric line of railroad, known as the Canton & Akron Railroad, and running between Canton and Akron. He was elected president of the company, in which capacity he has served up to the present time.

Mr. Hoover was united in marriage, November 21, 1871, to Miss Susan Troxel, a native of Plain township, a lady of many accomplishments and excellent judgment. Her parents were Peter and Catharine Troxel, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are the parents of six children, viz.: Mary, Carrie, Herbert, Frank, Daniel and Alice. Mary is the wife of Harley Price; Alice died when six years old and Carrie is married to George C. Berkey. All have received a good

W. H. HOOVER.

common school education and are intelligent and worthy.

In all local affairs and matters calculated to advance the interests of the community, Mr. Hoover is deeply interested. To secure his aid and influence to any enterprise it is only necessary to convince him of its benefit to the community. In the education of the young he is especially interested, and that he might be in a position to better know the wants and supply the needs of the schools, he consented to be made a member of the New Berlin school board and has served in that capacity many years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Maccabees, and of the Knights of Pythias. His is indeed a busy life and with all of his vast and varied interests demanding his personal attention and supervision it is surprising how he finds time for necessary repose. A small part of the work which he accomplishes each month would afflict an ordinary individual with nervous prostration. The secret of his getting through it without difficulty, even with ease, is found in the systematic, methodical methods of the man. It is by the energy, influence and ability of such men that communities are built up.

HOWARD DANIEL TOLERTON, a member of the firm of I. G. Tolerton & Son, dealers in coal, lumber, building material, also proprietors of a large planing mill, is one of the leading business men of Alliance and as such enjoys worthy prestige among the most enterprising and successful of his compeers. He is the second son of Israel G. and Esther K. Tollerton, whose family history will be found elsewhere in these pages, and was born in Knox township, Columbiana county, Ohio, on April 19, 1872. The time prior to his fourteenth year he spent on the family homestead in Knox township and as soon as old enough was assigned his duties in the field, spending his winters the meanwhile in the public schools of the neighborhood. In 1887, when his parents left the farm and moved to Alliance, young Howard entered the city schools with the object in view of fitting himself for a college course and he had all arrangements perfected to this end when the death of his elder brother materially interfered with his plans for acquiring a higher education. Meantime, 1892, he entered his father's office as the latter's assistant and when not attending school continued in a clerical capacity until July, 1890, when, by reason of his elder brother's death, he was made full partner in the firm of I. G. Tolerton & Son, succeeding the deceased brother in that relation.

Mr. Tolerton's early experience in business affairs under the able tutelage of his father, proved a valuable preparation for the responsible duties which he subsequently assumed as a partner, and since becoming a member of the firm his career has been a series of continual successes, more than meeting his own expectations and fully justifying the confidence which his father and others had formerly reposed in him. The business with which he is identified and the management of which rests very largely upon his shoulders is the largest of the kind in Alliance and under his personal supervision it is constantly growing in magnitude and importance, not only in the city but throughout a large area of surrounding country as well. Mr. Tolerton is an accomplished business man, and is recognized by all who know him as one of the most influential citizens of the community in which he lives. For several years he was engaged quite extensively in the real estate business, but recently he has devoted his attention mainly to the interests of the firm of which he is a member, with the result that it has steadily grown in public favor and won the high reputation it now sustains in the commercial and industrial circles of this part of the state. Mr. Tolerton is a stanch

Republican and for two years was a member of the county central committee, in which relation he did valuable service for the party.

On December 24, 1896, Mr. Tolerton was happily married to Miss Minnie E. Aiken, daughter of William Aiken, a retired contractor of Alliance, and his home is now brightened by the presence of two children, Robert L., born April 24, 1900, and Mary E., whose birth occurred on the 25th of November, 1901. In his religious belief Mr. Tolerton is a Methodist, being a member and a trustee of the church in Alliance, his wife also belonging to the same congregation. His interest in the social life of the city has been marked and few have exercised a more helpful influence in bringing its moral status up to the high standard for which it is now distinguished. He is a leading spirit in the Duodecemverate Club, an exclusive social organization into which none but men of good character, correct deportment and exceptionable standing are admitted, and in addition to this agency he gives an unwavering support to all movements for the betterment of social conditions generally. Mr. Tolerton has worthily upheld an honored ancestral name and in every relation of life has been faithful to duty, loyal in his friendship and devoted to principal.

THOMAS B. ALBERT.—Jacob Albert, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in which locality the family was founded in the colonial days. Jacob Albert was reared to manhood in his native state and there learned the trade of locksmith and gunsmith, while as a young man he removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he continued to reside until about 1823, when he came with his family to Ohio and took up a tract of land in Pike township, Stark county, where he reclaimed a farm in the midst of the sylvan wilds and where he continued to reside for a number of years, eventually removing to Medina county, this state, where he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits, attaining notable longevity and there passing to his reward about 1849, at the age of ninety years, his wife having died while residing in Pike township. Their son, Elias D., father of the subject, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in the year 1809, and was thus about fourteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Stark county, in 1823, and he grew to maturity under the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm, while he attended the primitive schools of the neighborhood during the winter terms, when his services were not in requisition at home. As a young man he came to the village of Canton, where he served an apprenticeship at the trade of hat-making, and after completing this apprenticeship he went to Roscoe, Coshocton county, where he remained for a few years, within which time he married. He then returned to Canton and here erected a two-story brick building, on the site of the present George D. Harter Bank, having sold the property to Mr. Harter about the year 1863. In this building he established himself in the business as a manufacturer of hats, utilizing the ground floor for this purpose, while the second floor was fitted up as his official headquarters in his capacity of justice of the peace, to which office he was elected soon after his return to Canton, while he remained incumbent of the same for the long period of twenty-one years, practically in a consecutive service. Upon selling his business building he retired from active labors and about two years before his decease moved to a farm on the then outskirts of Canton, on what is now Jackson street, in the southwestern part of the city, where he resided until his death, in 1883, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a man of fine mentality and sterling integrity and was honored by all who knew him. In politics he was a stanch advocate of the

principles of the Democratic party and his religious faith was that of the Universalist church, of which his wife also was a devoted member. While at Roscoe, Coshocton county, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Speaks, who was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. After the decease of her parents, she came to Roscoe, Coshocton county, Ohio. She died in Canton in the year 1869. Of the children of this union we enter the following brief record: Caroline died in childhood; Elizabeth, who became the wife of George Gibbs, died in Santa Rosa, California; Thomas B., the immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; Emma died in childhood, and Manford, who married Miss Josephine Muller, died in the state of Mississippi, in 1893, his home having been at Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Thomas B. Albert was born on East Tuscarawas street, Canton, on the 14th of August, 1837, the residence having been on the site of the present Bauhoff bakery. At the proper age he began his studies in the public schools and eventually completed the course in the high school, being studious and appreciative and thus fully availing himself of the advantages thus afforded him. As a boy he began to assist in his father's hat factory, and became familiar with all details of the business, having perfected himself in the practical work of the trade by his services at irregular intervals. About 1857, when twenty years of age, he initiated his independent business career by opening a hat store in a building on the west side of the Public Square, where he conducted a successful enterprise for two years, at the expiration of which he disposed of the business and went to the city of New York, where he became manager of the fur department in the wholesale establishment of Justice, Coller & Company. This firm became insolvent about six months later and Mr. Albert then engaged with the house of Nichols, Burtnett & Company, manufactures of ladies' furs, at 51 Maiden Lane, continuing in the employ of this concern until the autumn of 1865, when he became associated with others in the establishing a hat factory and store, under the firm name of Wheaton, Albert & Company, the factory being located in the city of Newark, New Jersey, which has ever been a center for this line of industry, while the New York store of the concern was located at the corner of Broome and Mercer streets. In 1869, owing to his impaired health, Mr. Albert disposed of his interests in this business, and in 1870 he came again to Ohio and opened three retail stores for the handling of hats and general lines of men's furnishings, while merchant tailoring was also made a department of each, the establishments being located respectively in Canton, Akron and Youngstown. Mr. Albert returned to the national metropolis, where he remained as purchasing agent for the three stores. In 1879 he disposed of the establishments and in the following year returned to Canton, and here, in 1886, he engaged in the real-estate business, opening an office over the Solhman drug store. Later he became associated with Charles W. Strohn in the purchase of the Rex property at the corner of Rex and East Tuscarawas street, and to that location he removed his office in 1890, and in April of the year 1901, having disposed of the Rex street property, he established himself in his present quarters, in the Folwell building, having built up a large and representative business, many desirable investments being at all times recorded in his lists, while he is known as an excellent judge of realty values and as a man upon whose judgment, fidelity and inviolable integrity absolute dependence may be placed, so that success has come to him with popular appreciation and approval. Though never an aspirant for political preferment he has ever accorded a stanch allegiance to the

Democratic party, taking an active and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour.

In the city of Canton, on the 9th of February, 1879, Mr. Albert was united in marriage to Miss Mary G. Renick, who died October 25th of the same year. On the 12th of October, 1889, he wedded Miss Edith M. Spicer, who was born in New York City, and who is a representative of fine old Knickerbocker stock in the state of New York, while many of her ancestors and collateral relatives have attained distinction in public and civic life. Her paternal grandfather, General Peter W. Spicer, was a midshipman in the navy during the war of 1812, and he died in Springfield, Illinois, whither he had been sent on a private commission by President Jackson, and during his last illness he was nursed by Mrs. Herndon, mother of Richard Herndon, well known as the law partner of President Lincoln in the early days of his professional career in Illinois. The wife of General Spicer was a daughter of General John Meade, who won distinction as an officer in the war of the Revolution, while he was also one of the eminent public men of the state of Connecticut. The original ancestors of the Spicer family in America were two brothers who emigrated hither from Holland in the early colonial epoch. Commodore William F. Spicer, of the United States navy, was an uncle of Mrs. Albert. She is a daughter of John W. and Ellen (Mansfield) Spicer, both of whom were born in New York city, where Mr. Spicer was engaged in mercantile pursuits during the greater portion of his active and distinctively successful business career. He served with gallantry as first lieutenant in the Seventh New York Volunteer Infantry during the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Albert is a woman of gracious presence and distinctive refinement and the family home is a center of marked hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Albert have four children, namely: Margaret Mansfield, Edith Spicer, Ruth Benton and Nellie Randolph, all of whom remain at the parental home.

REV. JACOB D. WYANDT comes of stanch German extraction in the agnatic line, the family having been founded in the state of Pennsylvania in the colonial epoch of our national history. He was born on a farm in Sugar Creek township, Stark county, Ohio, on the 18th of October, 1859, being a son of David and Mary (Fribley) Wyandt. His father was born on the farm on which is located the present thriving village of Wilmot, in Sugar Creek township, in the year 1820, being a son of Henry Wyandt, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to this county in the early pioneer days, as did also his brother Christian W., and on the land which they here secured was later established the village mentioned, while both passed the remainder of their lives in this township, being numbered among the influential men in the pioneer settlement. Henry Wyandt married Miss Elizabeth Warner, who was a first cousin of William Henry Harrison, and she likewise died in the village of Wilmot, having been a true type of the noble women who played so important a part in the early settlement of this section of the state. The maternal grandparents of the subject were Abraham and Hester Fribley, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, whence they came to Stark county and became numbered among the very first settlers in old Bethlehem township, and Mr. Fribley had the distinction of being the first blacksmith in Stark county. In 1824 he settled on a farm of eighty acres, and about the first coal mined in the county was taken out by him, on this farm, where his death occurred about 1850, while his wife survived him by about six years.

J. D. WYANDT.

David Wyandt, the father of the subject, was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farmstead, while he made the most of the advantages afforded in the primitive school of the locality and period. He was one of a family of thirteen children, and of the number only two are living at the present time. He became one of the pioneers of Henry county, where he engaged in farming and assisted in clearing the timber from the sites of the present flourishing towns of Napoleon and Florida, and while he was first established in his primitive log-cabin home his nearest neighbor was three miles distant. Wild game was plentiful, and he had a high local reputation as a hunter, being an excellent shot and by means of his trusty rifle he furnished much of the provender for the family table. He remained in Henry county until 1854, when he returned to Sugar Creek township, Stark county, passing his declining days on the farm now owned by the subject. He passed away in 1861, at the age of forty-two years, and his wife survived him by more than a quarter of a century, being summoned into eternal rest on the 12th of July, 1894, at which time she had attained the venerable age of seventy-five years. She was a consistent and devoted member of the United Brethren church, and in this faith carefully reared her six children, concerning whom brief mention is as follows: Daniel F. enlisted as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Sixth-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the outbreak of the Civil war, and met his death while in the service of his country; Hester died in 1873, at the age of twenty-nine years; Elizabeth resides in Sugar Creek township; Rebecca A., who became the wife of Abram Kanaga, died in 1897; Annetta is the wife of Henry P. Fisher, of Sugar Creek township; and Jacob D. is the immediate subject of this review.

Jacob D. Wyandt was reared to maturity on the farm upon which he now maintains his home, and while he attended the district school in his boyhood, it may be consistently said that he is self-educated, having applied himself with marked zeal and devotion to study of a wide range of subjects. His theological studi ere conducted most carefully and conscie ly and he was able to pass the required examinations before the church authorities and was duly ordained to the ministry of the United Brethren church, of which he has been a devoted member from his fourteenth year, the intrinsic spirituality of his nature having led him to early become most appreciative of the verities of the Christian religion and to make it his dominant aim in life to follow as closely as possible, and with due humility and utmost reverence, in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. Mr. Wyandt has been presiding elder of the Canton district of East Ohio conference of the church a number of years and his ministerial labors have been earnest and devoted and have been fruitful in goodly results. He resides on his finely improved farm in Sugar Creek township, and divides his attention between supervising the same and attending to his official duties in the church, while he exercises his pastoral function in such a way as to be helpful to all who come within the sphere of his influence. He has always been a Prohibitionist in his political proclivities, having been the first person to become identified with this party in Sugar Creek township, while it is largely through his efforts that the local contingent has been so notably augmented in membership. He has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office, but has taken a deep interest in all that concerns the general welfare, while he has been active in promoting the best possible educational facilities in his home community, having served for many years as a member of the school board and being now incumbent of this office.

On the 9th of April, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wyandt to Miss Regena

Ruegsegger, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, a daughter of Fredrick Ruegsegger, an honored pioneer citizen of that section of the state, and the four children of this union are still living, namely: Effie R., Daniel D., Mary Pleasant and Muriel Isabel.

In conclusion it seems fitting to enter a few statements of a somewhat recapitulatory nature. Mr. Wyandt was but two years of age at the time of his father's death, and the problem which faced the family was a serious one, when its head factor was thus removed, for his mother was left with an indebtedness of two thousand five hundred dollars, besides the responsibility of providing for her children. The subject, though a mere boy, took upon himself the burden thus imposed and assumed the management of the home farm, and by the time he was twenty-four years of age had succeeded in wiping out the indebtedness and clearing the property of all encumbrances. In the same year he entered the active work of the ministry, his first pastoral charge having been in the village of Magnolia, this county, where he remained four years, doing most effective service, and he was then assigned to a pastorate at New Rumley, Harrison county, and three years later he assumed charge of the church at Canal Fulton, Stark county, while later he was established at Beach City for two years, for a similar period at North Lawrence, and in the Navarre circuit for three years, at the expiration of which he was elected to his present office of presiding elder, in which he is now entering upon his fourth year of service. The name which he bears has been indissolubly linked with the history of the nation from the early colonial days, and it may be said that his great-grandfather, Cornelius Wyandt, went forth from Maryland as an officer in the naval arm of the Continental service during the war of the Revolution, and met his death at sea while thus laboring valiantly for the cause of independence.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN.—On other pages of this work appears a memoir of Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch and the honored founder of the Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, one of the greatest industrial concerns in the Union. In the article mentioned is given an outline of the history of the company as well as of the family genealogy, and therefore we shall not recapitulate in the present connection, since ready reference may be made to the resume already entered. Colonel W. H. Morgan is serving as aid-de-camp on the personal staff of Governor Nash, of Ohio, being appointed to that office in 1901, has been the president of the Morgan Engineering Company from the time of his father's death, in 1897, and as one of the representative citizens of Alliance and one who has well upborne the prestige of an honored name it is fitting that he be accorded personal recognition in this publication.

William H. Morgan was born at Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of June, 1865, and he was but six years of age at the time when his parents took up their residence in Alliance, Ohio, with whose growth and magnificent industrial development the family name was destined to be so conspicuously and honorably linked. In this city he has passed the major portion of his life, and here he has made a record that redounds to his credit and to his precedence as a far-sighted and energetic business man, while, as may be inferred, he has had to do with affairs of wide scope and importance in the industrial world. After completing the curriculum of the public schools he entered Mount Union College, where he secured the greater portion of his subsequent literary education. Another writer has outlined his further career in the following language: "But it is not the delving into classics which has distinguished Colonel Morgan, for early in life he showed a tendency to interest himself in those things which had formed the most important

factors in the life of his father, whose whole mind was devoted to mechanics. As a young man Colonel Morgan took a place in his father's shop, and there he began the development of his excellent talents as an electrician. Up through the different steps of advancement did the young mechanic climb until he became the head of the immense factory's drafting department, having complete charge of the designing for the great plant which had already gained an envied position among the manufacturing institutions of the country. Branching out into the field of electricity, he developed, by study and experimentation, several most important inventions, which gave him a place among well known authorities and inventors. Over one hundred patents have been taken out on inventions perfected by Colonel Morgan, among them an electric controller, which instantly proved its value and which is now in general use in all parts of the world where electricity is generated for mechanical purposes. Several inventions bear his name, among them the Morgan controller, the Morgan-Gordon disappearing gun-carriage, mortar carriage and electric crane.

"Not only did Colonel Morgan develop wonderful mechanical ability but he also showed as he advanced that he possessed executive talents of high order. He was on this account, in 1894, made vice-president of his father's corporation, known as the Morgan Engineering Company. Three years later the entire management of the company was placed in his hands. Scarcely six months after his assuming control his father suddenly passed away, and despite this loss of the head counselor in the great establishment, through his son, the plans he had laid have been carried on without interruption. At the time of his father's death Colonel Morgan was made president of the company, and under his direction it has advanced until it is now the largest of all corporations in its line. The interests of the company are closely identified with those of the government, as its plant is constantly employed in furnishing the government with some of its most important supplies. Of such great importance was the safety of the property of the Morgan Engineering Company to the government that during the war with Spain the works at Alliance, then busily engaged in filling government contracts, received a special guard for the protection of the plant, a company of soldiers being detailed for this purpose. Colonel Morgan can be safely mentioned as one of Ohio's brilliant citizens who has brought into the state the threads of an extensive commercial relation, while in the perfection of his company's product the city has gained fame abroad.

"By such men as these the honors which a commonwealth has to bestow are richly deserved, and in Colonel Morgan's case his commission as a colonel in the Ohio National Guard is undoubtedly only a predecessor of other honors yet to come. He is a director of the First National Bank and the City Savings Bank, a trustee of Mount Union College, and has served six years as a member of the city council, during five of which he was president of that body. He has always taken a great interest in the progress and welfare of the fire department and in all else that tends for municipal development and progress."

Mr. Morgan is a Republican in politics, belongs to the Masonic order and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

THOMAS R. MORGAN, SR.—None can doubt that the late Thomas R. Morgan, inventor, engineer and founder of the Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, Ohio, was a man who accomplished a great work, while his life was one of exalted integrity and honor. The men of deeds are the men whom the world delights to honor, and among those who have stood as distinguished types of the world's

workers and as veritable captains of industry, introducing new eras of thought by inventions of great utility no one is more worthy of mention than is the subject of this memoir. An outline of his career is succinctly given in the following excerpt from a recent local publication:

Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., was born March 31, 1834, at Penydarren, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, Wales. He was the youngest of a family of six children, and at the age of eight years he commenced work in a coal mine, first as door boy and later as teamster with his father, who was a coal mining contractor. At the age of eleven years he met with a serious accident in the mine, the result being the loss of his left leg below the knee. After his recovery from the accident he was sent to school for three years, his teacher being Talhesen Williams, of Merthyr Tydvil, the father of Edward Williams and the former president of the Iron and Steel Institute in Great Britain. At the age of fourteen Mr. Morgan left school and thereafter served an apprenticeship of five years in the machine shop of the Penydarren Iron Works. He next accepted a position at the Dowlais Iron Works, then the most extensive concern of the sort in the world, where he continued to be employed for several years. He also worked in Cardiff, and for five years was in charge of the leading machine shop in Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales, and he made for himself an enviable reputation as a skilled mechanic.

Deeply imbued with a love of liberty and possessing a strong desire to become a citizen of the United States, he left a good position, contrary to the advice of his friends, and came to this country in 1865, arriving in April of that year, in company with his family. He located at Pittston, Pennsylvania, and secured employment in the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad shops, where he remained for a short time. Next he accepted a position with the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he received the highest pay of all machinists in the shops. He was thereafter employed in various shops until 1868, having been superintendent of the Allegheny Valley railroad shops, the Atlas Iron Works and Smith & Porter's machine shops, all of Pittsburg. In 1868 Mr. Morgan laid the foundation for the present magnificent enterprise in Alliance by engaging in business for himself in the manufacture of steam hammers and other special machinery in Pittsburg. In August, 1871, he removed his business to Alliance, Ohio, under the firm name of Marchand & Morgan. This firm continued until 1877, when Mr. Marchand retired and was succeeded by Silas J. Williams, the firm name becoming Morgan, Williams & Co. In 1884 this firm was dissolved and the Morgan Engineering Company was organized and incorporated, Mr. Morgan being the principal owner. The products of this great manufactory are mostly of Mr. Morgan's own design and construction and are largely covered by patents. The immense plant is known in nearly all parts of the civilized world and is a lasting monument to its founder. The articles manufactured by the concern are mainly specialties, many of them being new productions, to meet the demands of an ever-varying trade. Some of the machines are steam hammers, punching and shearing machines, steam, hydraulic, electric, pneumatic and power machinery for government, railway, iron, steel and engineering work; gun and mortar carriages; electric traveling cranes; locomotive, gantry, jib and derrick cranes; hydraulic presses for forging and other purposes; bending, flanging and riveting machines; charging machines; ingot extractors; feed tables; electric controllers for series-wound motors; hydraulic valves, and special machinery for the quick handling of material for Bessemer and open-hearth furnaces, etc.

Mr. Morgan was a member of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute and the Society of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain. He was one of the city's most energetic and enterprising citizens and did all in his power for its advancement. He was a member of the city council, president of the City Savings Bank, president of the board of trade, vice-president of the Mutual Electric Light and Power Company, trustee of the Alliance Building Company and a member of the board of trustees of Mount Union College, here located. Mr. Morgan was instrumental in organizing the Solid Steel Casting company, which subsequently became the parent concern in the combination known as the American Steel Casting Company. He was president of the Solid Steel Casting Company until 1880, when he disposed of his interest in this concern to J. K. Bole, of Cleveland.

Thomas R. Morgan, Sr.'s indomitable energy was undoubtedly the most potent agent not only in the upbuilding of the great works which perpetuate his name, but also in the betterment, advancement, prosperity and welfare of the city of Alliance. Andrew Carnegie said of him upon hearing of his demise: "Our country loses one of her foremost men of affairs." Mr. Morgan died September 6, 1897, in Alliance, beloved, respected and uniformly lamented.

The Morgan Engineering Company's shops have been the nucleus for a number of like establishments. Boys who received their training in this institution have now become men and hold responsible positions in some of the leading works in the country, which speaks well for this company. The Morgan concern is the leading institution of its kind in the country, and its products

are scattered all over the world. The policy of the concern, past and present, is to lead and never to follow.

While he was employed in the Dowlais Iron Works, Wales, Mr. Morgan bored the cylinder and did most of the machine work for the mechanism utilized in operating the converter used by Sir Henry Bessemer in his first experiments on Bessemer steel, at Dowlais. He took a deep interest in the welfare of his employes. Having been a practical workman himself, he was well able to sympathize with the aims, ambitions and feelings of those in his employ, had not his temperamental endowment been of itself sufficient to cause this. He took special pride in their being able to command good wages and to have neat and comfortable homes, while to the accomplishment of these results he contributed more than was generally known, for in his manifold acts of kindness and in his benefactions and charities he was unassuming, having great repugnance to notoriety of any description. He was a public-spirited citizen, and everything for the advancement and development of his city had his early and hearty support as a contributor, investor and worker. He was particularly active in securing the establishment of the water-works system, the sanitary sewer system, the gas and electric plants, proper street paving and other municipal improvements, while he was a supporter of financial institutions as projected to meet the demands of the growing community and was a warm friend of the public schools and the cause of higher education. He became thoroughly American in his ideas and methods, and greater loyalty to our national institutions no man could have shown. He once said to a friend that he was a good republican before he came to America, and that he advocated republicanism before he had experienced its beneficent influences. In this connection it is interesting to revert to the fact that Mr. Morgan arrived in the United States on April 15, 1865, the morning following the assassination of President Lincoln. He often related to his intimate friends how deeply he was moved when his boat lay at anchor and he discovered the flags at half-mast and sable draperies in evidence on every side, while the news of the assassination soon reached the ship. As he heard of the dastardly crime which ended the life of a strong and noble man he burst into tears, and standing at the rail of the ship was not ashamed of the emotion which thus agitated him, so deeply was he affected by the news he had received.

Although not active in politics when he first came to this country, Mr. Morgan was for years identified with the Republican party, being a close student of the issues and questions of the day, and bringing to bear his mature judgment and vigorous intellectual powers in forming his opinions, which were invariably well fortified. He eventually became one of the ardent workers in the ranks of his party, while he long since became a warm personal friend and stanch admirer of the late lamented President McKinley, taking a great interest in all of the latter's campaigns for congress, for governor and later for the higher honors which crowned his life. That the feeling of respect and high esteem was reciporcated can not better be shown than by quoting the words uttered by President McKinley in a speech delivered from his special train which passed through Alliance on the 1st of November, 1897, only a short time after the death of Mr. Morgan. He said: "Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you sincerely for this demonstration. I will never be able to look into the faces of an Alliance audience again without thinking of that tried and true friend of mine, your friend and fellow citizen of Alliance, Thomas R. Morgan, Sr. A man so noble, with so much integrity and charity, let us all try to emulate the example set before us by him. I mourned with you in your loss, my loss, the city's, county's, state's and country's loss, and had not public business pressed me to return to Washington I

would have been in Alliance to pay tribute to his memory. I shall always remember him as one of the stanchest and best friends I had. Such friends can not be replaced. If ever a man deserved an immortal crown Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., deserved one." These are strong words, and when we realize how perfect a judge of men was the lamented President and how impossible were equivocation and dissimulation to him, we need say nothing more as indicating the character of the subject of this memoir. The above tribute from the President is placed on the memorial tablet and bronze relief unveiled at the works of the Morgan Engineering Company October 28, 1899, while on the other end of said tablet, after giving the dates of birth and death of Mr. Morgan, appear these words: "He was an indefatigable worker and one who had the courage of his convictions. He was an example of what in this great country may be attained by honesty, skill, energy and perseverance. He died in the midst of his family, beloved, respected and universally lamented. In two weeks after his demise his beloved wife was laid beside him. After a companionship on this earth of over forty years, God, in his great wisdom and mercy, deemed it best to reunite them in the great beyond." The remains of both rest in a beautiful mausoleum in the Alliance cemetery, and the entabliture bears this inscription: "Erected to the memory of Father and Mother, who on the rough frontier of human progress toiled and suffered and died that their children and community might inherit the benefit."

Mr. Morgan had no desire for official preferment of any order, and though often importuned to serve his city in an official capacity he consented to serve but a single term as a member of the council, after which he requested his party and friends to relieve him from farther duties of the sort. In 1892 he was nominated by the Republicans of the eighteenth district for representative in congress, and he made the campaign against Dr. Ikert, of East Liverpool, but in the universal landslide which that year resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency, Mr. Morgan was carried to defeat with the remainder of the party ticket. He accepted the situation most gracefully, his devotion to the party cause remaining unshaken.

On Mr. Morgan's removal to Alliance he gave employment to about twenty mechanics, and from the infant industry of which this statement stands significant has been built up the magnificent industrial concern of the present day, the same affording employment to about one thousand men. The great hammer, of eighty-ton capacity, used in the Midvale Steel Works, at Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was manufactured in his shops and the same weighs nine hundred tons. There is hardly a large steel-rolling mill or a factory in the Union in which heavy machinery is used that products of the Morgan shops are not found. Mr. Morgan was a pioneer in the manufacture of hydraulic machinery in the United States, and his concern has supplied all the ship and navy yards in this country with work of this description. He was the first to construct electric traveling cranes, and of these the Morgan shops have built more than a thousand for the work shops of the United States. In the different plants of the Carnegie Steel Company alone there are sixty-eight great traveling cranes designed and built by Mr. Morgan. Two traveling cranes of one hundred and fifty tons capacity were designed and erected for the government and placed in the navy yard at Washington and in Watervliet arsenal. Among other heavy machines built by him are more than fifty steam plate-shears, with knives from sixty to one hundred and forty-four inches long. These are utilized to cut steel plates into required dimensions and will thus cut plates up to two inches in thickness when the same are cold. These machines weigh from seventy-five to two hundred tons each. One hydraulic shear with

a capacity of thirty-five hundred tons, the largest ever constructed, was built in the Morgan works, and the same has sheared steel blooms forty-two inches wide and twenty-three inches thick, and that with ease. The first automatic gun-carriage for firing around a complete circle was built in the Morgan works, and is known as the Gordon-Morgan disappearing gun-carriage, the same weighing about three hundred tons. Within the last three years of his life Mr. Morgan built three of these gun-carriages for the government. It was genius not talent that invented the steam hammer, the mammoth shears and the traveling crane, and how much of Mr. Morgan's soul was put into these titanic mechanical devices we can not conjecture, but certainly enough to etch his name on the deathless roster of the greatest mechanical engineers of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Morgan had the capacity of winning and retaining friends, and his own loyalty never wavered. He counted among his personal friends such men as William McKinley, John Sherman, William R. Day, now a member of the supreme court of the United States; Asa Bushnell, governor of Ohio; Senator Marcus A. Hanna; Andrew Carnegie; and B. F. Jones, ex-chairman of the national Republican committee, besides hosts of others prominent in public and civic life. At the time of his death the family received cablegrams, telegrams and letters of condolence from statesmen and men of affairs from almost every part of the civilized world. His was a noble and prolific life, and it signalized the truth of the words, "The bravest are the tenderest; the loving are the daring."

Mr. Morgan was united in marriage at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, July 4, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholas, of Glan y Cym, near Llandovery, Wales, and to this union were born ten children: John R., Thomas R., Margaret, William H., Edwin, Arthur and four that died in infancy. Mr. Morgan and wife were both members of the Welsh Congregational church, and fraternally he was a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

REV. CHARLES NEWTON CHURCH.—The subject of this sketch is a representative of an old New England family that settled in Connecticut many years prior to the war for independence and the name Church has long been a familiar one in that and other eastern states. Tracing his genealogy, it is learned that his great-grandfather, Ebenezer Church, was born and reared in Connecticut and that he spent all of his life in that commonwealth as a tiller of the soil. Among the children of the above Ebenezer was a son by the name of Nathaniel, who was also a native of Connecticut and a physician by profession. He married a Miss Wheeler, of his state, and appears to have been a man of wide intelligence and high social standing and to a considerable extent a moulder of opinion in his community. For some years he was attached to the American army in the capacity of physician and surgeon and later followed agricultural pursuits in connection with the practice of his profession.

A number of years ago Nathaniel Church moved his family to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, a part of which is now included in the corporate limits of Geneva, the place being still known as the old Church Hill farm. He spent the rest of his life on this place and died at a good old age; his wife also lived to be quite old and entered into rest about the year 1863. Nathaniel Church reared a family of three sons and three daughters, among the former being Nathan Ebenezer Church, who was born on Bedloe Island, New York, September 16, 1829.

At the time of his son's birth Dr. Church was stationed with his regiment on Bedloe's Island, his family residing temporarily at that and other places, when his duty took him. Nathan

E. Church received his preliminary education in his native state and after the family moved to Ohio he attended for several years the graded schools of Geneva. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and, when a young man, married Miss Susan Pierce, whose birth occurred in Oberlin, Ohio, on the 16th of March, 1829. Mrs. Church was educated in the public schools of her native town and Oberlin College, taught for a number of years in Geneva and it was while thus engaged that she met the gentleman who afterwards became her husband. She was also an accomplished musician and taught the art in connection with her work in the public schools. After his marriage Nathan E. Church moved to the old homestead in the vicinity of Geneva and there followed farming until 1869, when he sold his place and went to Tennessee, settling near the town of McMinnville. He purchased a fine estate not far from that place, erected a beautiful residence with the intention of spending the remainder of his life in the south, but not being satisfied he disposed of his farm in 1871 and returned to Ohio, locating at Akron where one of his brothers, a prominent and influential man of that part of the state, was then living. He entered the employ of Aultman & Miller, one of the largest manufacturing firms of the above city, and continued with the company for a number of years, finally retiring from active life. Mr. Church is a man of much intellectual force, and his integrity is as unbending as his religious faith, though he is ever charitable in his judgment of others and ready to extend sympathy and aid to his fellow man. In early life he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and has ever remained a zealous and devout discipline of the Nazarene, making his daily life and conversation correspond with his religious faith. Of Mrs. Church much in the way of praise may be said. She was a superior woman intellectually and her beautiful Christian character impressed all with whom she came in contact. She neglected not the higher duty of rearing her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord and in after years enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing the seed of truth and virtue which she implanted in their young minds and hearts bear rich fruitage in strongly developed Christian characters. She was a fluent writer and frequently gave expression to her feelings in poetry which elicited high praise for elegance of diction and beauty of thought. She also wrote much for the papers and many of her articles were widely copied and favorably commented upon by competent literary critics. Nathan E. and Susan Church were the parents of four children, namely: Adella T., wife of F. O. Payne, of Glencoe, New York; Frank E., of Akron, this state; Charles Newton, of this review; and Willner Elroy, of Brooklyn, New York, who is a salesman for a large wholesale house of New York City.

Charles Newton Church was born on the old Church Hill farm, near Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, November 15, 1862, and was signally favored in his early surroundings. Having the care and attention of intelligent, loving Christian parents, it was natural that his life should be directed into a proper channel and that the influence of such a home as his should have a tendency to mould his character for good. At the age of six he entered the schools of his native town and after attending there one year, his studies were continued at McMinnville, Tennessee, to which place his parents removed when he was about seven years of age. His first teacher in the latter place was his own mother, who for some time had charge of a private school, and later he attended the first public school organized in the city of McMinnville. Owing to his northern birth he was obliged to contend against much prejudice, and to say the least his educational experience under the new regime in the south was anything but satisfactory. The teachers were illy qualified for the positions they held and the majority of

the pupils, being restive under restraint, were so skillful in playing tricks and practical jokes and withall so neglectful of their studies that it is a question whether the schools resulted in good or the opposite. When Mr. Church's parents moved to Akron he entered the schools of that city and made rapid progress in his work, graduating from the high school in 1881 at the age of eighteen. The training thus received was afterwards supplemented by a full course at Buchtel College, in which he pursued his studies four years and from which he was graduated with an honorable record in 1885.

Mr. Church's nature was essentially studious and somewhat contemplative and he early decided that there was laid open before him the field of greatest usefulness in the ministry of the church. Looking to the "mark of his high calling," he joined, in September, 1885, the East Ohio conference and began his labors as a preacher of the gospel by taking charge of the church at Adamsville, Muskingum county, where he exercised the duties of his holy office for one year and from there he was sent to Hampden, Geauga county, for one year. Actuated by a laudable desire for more thorough intellectual and professional training, he entered, in the fall of 1887, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, where he took the regular three-years course, graduating with the class of 1890. During his senior year, he served as president of the "Seminary Club." The following year he took a post-graduate course in church history and while there served as pastor of the Stanley Congregational church of Chatham, New Jersey. In the fall of 1891 he was appointed to the charge at Bedford, Ohio, where he labored with acceptance and success for a period of four years. During the succeeding four years he served the Scoville Avenue church in the city of Cleveland and at the expiration of that time was appointed pastor of Simpson Methodist church at Canton, entering upon his duties with this charge in September, 1890.

To say that Rev. Church's pastoral labors in this city were successful but feebly expresses the character of his work and its results in the community, its widely reaching influences being incalculable. Within the little over three years of his pastorate the membership had largely increased and the work has taken a much more healthful tone than formerly, while the average congregation is much greater numerically than at any other period in the history of the organization. In September, 1902, Bishop Warren appointed him as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Alliance, which charge he at present holds and which church is considered one of the best in the East Ohio conference. As a speaker Rev. Church is forcible and eloquent and his every utterance rings with the sincerity of his honest conviction. His carefully disciplined mind, ripe scholarship, profound theological training, keen perception and lively sympathy, together with his mastery of the art of public discourse, make him a power in his chosen field of labor. Wherever he has gone his work has been greatly blessed and with God's grace sustaining him he hopefully looks forward to still larger results in the field to which he has been called.

On the 14th of August, 1900, while prosecuting his theological studies, Rev. Church was united in marriage to Miss Nellie May Houseum, of Clinton, Ohio, daughter of Henry A. Houseum, and immediately thereafter took up his residence in Chatham, New Jersey, where he preached the remainder of that year. Rev. and Mrs. Church have four children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows; Margaret D., July 14, 1891; Burnette, November 17, 1892; Murill Francis, February 18, 1895, and Doris, who was born on the 13th of December, 1898.

ALBERT B. RIKER, A. M., D. D., president of Mt. Union College, is descended from an old Pennsylvania family whose representatives were among the earliest pioneers of southern Ohio, his grandfather, Samuel Riker, having migrated to what is now Hamilton county shortly after that part of the state was opened for settlement. On his way to his new home in the west Samuel Riker passed through Cincinnati, at that time a mere backwoods hamlet, and while in the village he was offered one hundred acres of land, now in the very heart of the city, for five hundred dollars, but he did not for a minute consider the proposition favorably. He entered land in Hamilton county, cleared and improved two good farms near the town of Montgomery and died many years ago where he originally settled. Among his children was a son by the name of Samuel C., whose birth occurred in the above county in the year 1819. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, acquired a good education for the times and when a young man served an apprenticeship at saddlery and harnessmaking. Finishing his trade, he opened a shop in Montgomery, but after a business career of eight years duration he closed his establishment for the purpose of entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Riker began the active work of the ministry when thirty years old and devoted his time exclusively to the preaching of the word until his sixty-seventh year when he moved to a farm near the city of Columbus, where he spent the evening of his life in comfortable and honorable retirement, dying December 14, 1893, at the age of seventy-four. He was married to Amanda S. Cochran. Four children were born to them, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only living representative. The mother died on August 3, 1899.

Dr. A. B. Riker was born October 19, 1852, in Franklin county, Ohio, and spent his childhood and youth in the town of New Albany, where his parents were then living. Trained to habits of industry, he early learned by practical experience the meaning of honest toil and with this as a stimulus he grew up with well defined plans as to his future course of action. After finishing the common school course he entered, at the age of seventeen, the Ohio Wesleyan University and while attending that institution his financial condition was such that he was obliged to spend his vacations in teaching and working on the farm to earn means with which to pay his tuition and other expenses. He made a creditable record as a student, was graduated with the class of 1879 and in the fall of the same year united with the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Riker's first charge was at Worthington, where he spent two years, and during the ensuing three years he served as pastor of a church in the city of Columbus, his labors in both places being fruitful in spiritual results as well as greatly beneficial in a material way. From Columbus he went to Athens, where he labored three years with a large measure of success, and at the expiration of that time was transferred to the Holston conference, Tennessee, and given charge of the first Methodist Episcopal church in the city of Chattanooga. During his pastorate of four years in that city he built up the congregation numerically and by his earnest and able preaching and untiring efforts in personal work succeeded in awakening a deep and abiding interest in the church.

In the fall of 1891 Dr. Riker was transferred from Holston to the West Virginia conference and became pastor of the Fourth Street church in the city of Wheeling, where he labored with great acceptance for a period of five years. He was then stationed at Charleston and after a successful pastorate of two years duration there, he was called to the presidency of Mt. Union College, which high and responsible position he has since held.

Dr. Riker's ministerial career is replete with

duty ably and conscientiously performed, nor is it without the honor which a man of his ripe scholarship and deep spirituality would naturally bring to service so noble and dignified. By close study, wide reading and experience he continually added to his ability as a sound, forcible, logical and eloquent preacher and established his reputation as a faithful and untiring pastor, whose energy succumbed to no obstacle however formidable and whose optimism nothing could dim or discourage. Thus far his record as an educator and executor of the institution with which he is connected has fully met the high expectations of the official management, patrons and students and of his numerous friends as well, and being in the very prime of his usefulness, thoroughly educated and endowed with force of character, it is safely predicted that he will rise to still greater eminence and exert a more potent influence than heretofore upon educational interests of the state. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the Ohio University located at Athens, at the commencement following the close of his pastorate in that city, without petition and without his knowledge.

Dr. Riker, in 1881, contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary E. Davis, of Dublin, Ohio, daughter of Charles Davis, a prominent farmer and stock raiser living near that town, the issue of the union being four children, Charles R. and S. Clark, students of Mt. Union College, and Olive and Marie, who are still pursuing their studies in the public schools. Politically the Doctor is independent, yet he has broad and deep views upon the leading questions of the day, national and international, and is thoroughly familiar with the history of parties and the principles upon which they are founded. He exercises his judgment in the matter of the elective franchise and gives his support to the candidates who are intellectually and morally best qualified for the positions to which they aspire. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Magnolia Lodge No. 20 at Columbus.

JOHN G. YOST was born in Canton, on the 26th of October, 1845, and was here reared to maturity, having received his education in the common schools of the day. In 1862, when but sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a drummer in Company B, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until victory crowned the Union arms, having ever been found at the post of duty and being ready to lead into the thickest of the fray as occasion demanded, his regiment being attached to the Army of the Tennessee and participating in many of the important battles of the great fratricidal conflict.

After the close of the war Mr. Yost returned to his home in Canton, whence he soon afterward went to Oberlin College, this state, where he completed a course in the commercial department. He then returned to his home city and became bookkeeper in the George D. Harter Bank, with which well-known financial institution he continued to be identified as a trusted and efficient employe for the long period of fifteen years, being teller of the same at the time of his death, which occurred on the 11th of April, 1881. He was a man of genial nature and utmost courtesy and kindness, and his circle of friends in this county was exceptionally wide, while he was true and loyal in all the relations of life and was valued as a citizen. In politics he gave an unqualified support to the Republican party, taking a lively interest in public affairs and the issues of the day, and his religious faith was that of the German Lutheran church. He was a member of McKinley Post No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, and was one of its most honored com-

rades, while for many years he also was a drummer in the G. A. R. band.

On the 7th of October, 1869, Mr. Yost was united in marriage to Miss Lavinia E. Barber, who was born and reared in Canton, the place of her nativity having been the family home near the present city hall, on North Cleveland avenue. Her father, William Barber, was born in the state of Virginia, on the 16th of January, 1814, and when he was a child his parents removed to Stark county, locating on a farm a short distance south of Canton and becoming well known pioneers of the county.

Philip Yost, father of the subject of this memoir, was born in the province of Alsace, France, now a portion of the German empire, and came thence to America when a young man, locating in Buffalo, New York, where he married Miss Caroline Myrtle, a native of Germany. From New York state they came to Canton, here passing the remainder of their lives, while the parents of Mrs. Yost also died here, her mother's maiden name having been Frederica Haut. Mrs. Yost survives her honored husband, as do also their three children, Philip, who is first lieutenant of Company D. of the Regular Coast Artillery of the federal army, being stationed in Port Caswell, North Carolina, and John G. and Emma, who remain at the old home with their mother. Mr. Yost was a man of excellent business ability, being a fine accountant, and his death was deeply felt by those with whom he had been so long and closely associated in business, while in the home, whose associations were of the most ideal character, his memory remains as a benediction and as a measure of consolation for seemingly unmitigated loss and bereavement.

REV. FREDERICK STRASSNER.—The subject of this review is an honorable representative of the large and influential German element that has had much to do in shaping our industrial growth and giving character and stability to many other callings, not the least being the holy ministry, in which may be found many learned divines who were born in the Fatherland. Charles A. C. Strassner, father of the subject, was a native of Bremen and by occupation was a merchant tailor. He ran quite a large establishment in Bremen and many of his manufactured goods were exported to the United States, where they had an extensive sale. He spent all of his life in the land of his nativity, dying about 1855, at the age of eighty-four years. His father was also a merchant tailor and departed this life in the city of Bremen when about fifty-eight years old. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Mary Coelmn. She was the second wife of Charles A. C. Strassner and bore him eight children, there having been seven children of the previous marriage. Of this large family all remained in Germany except two brothers and one sister, namely: Christian, who died some years ago in St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Hannah Gehle, who now resides in that city, and the subject.

Rev. Frederick Strassner was born February 22, 1831, in Bremen, at that time one of the five independent cities of Germany, and until the age of fifteen he attended the parochial schools under the auspices of the German Reformed church. On quitting school he took up the study of architecture and frescoe painting and after acquiring a practical knowledge of each, decided to find a field for the exercise of his talents in America, where a brother and sister were already living. Accordingly, in 1849, when but seventeen years of age, he started on the long journey to what he considered the land of opportunities, taking passage at Bremen on a sailing vessel, which was at sea about sixty days before reaching New Orleans, its destination. From that city he made the trip to St. Louis on a Mississippi river steamer and there joined his relations, who had

REV. F. STRASSNER.

been anxiously awaiting his arrival. His brother-in-law, Mr. Gehle, being engaged in work similar in many respects to his own, gave him employment at remunerative wages and during the succeeding nine months the young man was kept quite busy owing to the demand for skilled artisans in St. Louis. Before Mr. Strassner had been in this country a year the terrible scourge of cholera broke out in the cities along the Mississippi, being especially violent in St. Louis, where at times as high as two hundred deaths occurred in one day. Determined if possible to escape the disease, young Strassner fled the plague-stricken city, taking a vessel which in due time landed him in Cincinnati, where he also had friends and relatives living.

Before coming to America Mr. Strassner had no knowledge whatever of the English language and, realizing how valuable it would be to him, took lessons while on the way over, from the steward of the vessel, who, being an Irishman, spoke the tongue with a most pronounced Hibernian brogue. The subject made good progress while en route and when he met his sister in St. Louis and accosted her in what he supposed to be fair English, she at first took him for a son of Erin and for some time could hardly believe him a German, much less her brother. He landed in the United States poor in purse, but rich in the elements of sturdy young manhood, which in the end never fail of winning success. In Cincinnati he took up carpentry and worked at the trade in that city during the five years following, earning good wages, which he husbanded with the greatest care. While there he formed the acquaintance of Rev. Herman Rust, a well known minister of the Reformed church, afterwards a professor in Heidelberg Theological Seminary, between whom and himself a very warm friendship soon sprung up. At the solicitation of Mr. Rust, who was not long in recognizing the young man's ability and religious zeal, Mr. Strassner became an assistant in church, missionary and Sunday school work and soon developed great efficiency in these lines of religious endeavor. Convinced that it was his duty to enter the Christian ministry, but being without sufficient means to take the theological course required by the church, he accepted a position with the American Tract Society and for a period of nine months travelled over various parts of the country distributing literature of that organization and doing much personal religious work among the people with whom he came in contact. This proved a very valuable experience in many ways, as it gave him confidence in himself; besides imparting a practical knowledge of the world such as he could not have received in any other way. Resigning his position with the Tract Society, Mr. Strassner entered Franklin Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he prosecuted his literary studies for three years and then began the study of theology in the seminary at Mercersburg. Completing the prescribed course in the latter institution, he became assistant to Rev. George Wolfe, pastor of the Reformed church at Paradise, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Owing to the ill health of Rev. Wolfe the burden of preaching fell to the assistant during the first nine months of his connection with the church and it was while thus engaged that the young divine received his license from the Susquehanna classis, the document bearing the date of 1858. At the conclusion of his labors at the above place Mr. Strassner became pastor of the congregation at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where he labored with great acceptance for a period of five years, during which time he preached in both the English and German tongues and was instrumental in accomplishing much good in the service of God and humanity. His next field of labor was in the vicinity of Tiffin and Berwick, Seneca county, Ohio, moving to the latter place in 1861 and preaching to the church there and to three congregations in the county for about three years.

At the expiration of that period he took up the work at Lancaster, where existed at that time a peculiar and unfortunate state of affairs growing out of the political partisanship of those days. Owing to the bitter feeling between the Republican adherents of Abraham Lincoln and the Democrats under the leadership of Clement L. Vallandigham, the local congregation was divided and a spirit of animosity engendered which for a time threatened to terminate in the disruption of the congregation. It was with the laudable desire of uniting the two factions and restoring harmony that Mr. Strassner undertook what at first appeared an almost impossible task, but which under his superior tact and generalship was successfully inaugurated at the very beginning of his labors. Both sides, recognizing his scholarly attainments and persuasive powers as a preacher, were desirous of securing his services, in view of which they unanimously accepted his proposition to cease further political strife and unite as formerly in harmonious relationship for effective work. The times, however, were unpropitious, as party spirit ran high and the utmost care was required to cope with the emergency and restore the church to its normal condition. In less than a year this much desired object was consummated and, harmony being restored, the work took on new life, which continued unabated until Mr. Strassner resigned the pastorate at the expiration of his second year with the church. He then accepted a call to Baltimore, Ohio, where he took charge of three congregations, all in a very weakened condition, materially and spiritually. Here he, perhaps, did some of his most effective work, his labors along all lines being blessed with most signal results. Many accessions were made to the different congregations, a greater spirit of devotion replaced the former condition of apathy and indifference replaced by one of life and energy, and in due time two new houses of worship were erected, one representing a cost of over nine thousand dollars. A parsonage was also purchased and remodeled which, with the other evidences of material prosperity, bore eloquent testimony to the spirit of union which was brought about by the efforts of the untiring pastor, who hesitated at nothing short of the accomplishment of his purpose. After three years of most successful labor at Baltimore, Mr. Strassner resigned and took charge of what is known as the Boundary charge, consisting of the churches at Orville and Marshallville, the former a newly organized congregation whose members were exceedingly desirous of securing his services. During his labors in this important field, which extended over a period of eighteen years, Mr. Strassner greatly strengthened both churches, building a fine temple of worship at Marshallville and adding much to the scope and influence of the congregations in their respective communities. He also preached from time to time at various other points, and acquired much more than local reputation as an able preacher and faithful, devoted worker, sparing no pains to disseminate the great truths of religion among his fellow men and win souls to the higher life. After five years service the Marshallville congregation was given up and Orville church formed a self-supporting congregation.

In 1890 Mr. Strassner accepted a call from the First Reformed church at Canton and after breaking the bread of life to the congregation for a period of six years and six months, resigned the pastorate to take charge of the mission at South Market street, entering upon his duties on the 3d of May, 1896. Services were held in the old United Brethren edifice on Charles street, but in a few months a lot on South Market street, containing a story-and-a-half house, was purchased and the building reconstructed for church purposes. Subsequently a new temple of worship in keeping with the requirements of the rapidly growing congregation was erected and dedicated to the service of

God, the event taking place in December, 1900. The ceremony was conducted by Revs. Meyer, of Youngstown, Henning, of Osnaburg, and Faust, of Massillon, assisted by the pastor, and the day marked an important epoch in the history of one of the most important as well as one of the most successful religious movements in the city of Canton.

Under Mr. Strassner's administration the mission had progressed satisfactorily in all of its departments, the building, which represents a capital of over six thousand dollars, standing as a monument to his zeal and untiring energy in the cause which lies so near his heart. Few preachers have accomplished as much as has Rev. Strassner, his career from the beginning presenting a series of successes in building up the kingdom of Christ seldom paralleled in the community with which he is identified. He has literally spent his time and energy in the noble work of saving men and although well advanced in life, is still animated by the same zeal and enthusiasm which marked the labors of his earlier years. Strong in the faith, fearless in the denunciation of sin, persuasive and eloquent in presenting the claims of the Gospel, he has indeed been a true champion of the cross and expects to continue calling sinners to repentance until he is called by the Master to come up higher and receive the approbation, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Rev. Strassner was married at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1861, to Miss Mary G. Gleim, daughter of Joseph Gleim, of Lebanon, that state; the children of this union are as follows: Mary, wife of A. A. Sharp, now living in St. Paul, Minnesota, is the mother of three children, Mary, Blanche and Lester Sharp; Charles F., the second in order of birth, lives in Kansas, is a married man and the father of one daughter, Josephine; Grace E., who married Daniel Frantz, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, has three children, Edith, Frederick and Susan; Edgar, the second son, is a resident of Canton; his wife, formerly Miss Belle Schlabach, of this city, has borne him two daughters, Bernice and Margaret; William, also living in Canton, married Grace Karnes; Pearl B., wife of John Burkhart, lives in Canton, as do also Doris, Lillian and Frank J., with their parents.

In his political views Rev. Strassner is independent, acknowledging allegiance to no party. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Strassner by Heidelburg College about 1895.

WILLIAM K. FOGG, manufacturer and financier, is a native of Mahoning county, Ohio, and whose parents, Josiah and Emmeline Fogg, were both born near Salem, New Jersey, When quite young Josiah Fogg and Emmeline Shinn were brought by their respective parents to eastern Ohio, and they grew to maturity and were married in Mahoning county, where the two families settled in an early day. Josiah Fogg was a farmer and followed his chosen calling in Berlin township, of the above county, until 1893, when he retired from active life and took up his residence in the town of Beloit. After living there until 1902 he came to Alliance, where he and his good wife are now spending their closing years, the former having reached the ripe old age of eighty-three, the latter being his junior by one year. In early life, in addition to agriculture, Josiah Fogg dealt quite extensively in live stock and prosecuted his business enterprises so successfully that in due time he was enabled to retire with an ample competence. He figured conspicuously in the early political history of eastern Ohio and it is a matter of record that he was one of the first three abolitionists in the county of Mahoning. Fearless in the expression of his opinions, his radical views concerning human slavery naturally incurred the enmity of many of his neighbors and friends. He persisted in his course, however, regardless of consequences

and not only maintained his highest convictions but by more material means assisted fugitive slaves on their way to Canada, having for years been connected with what was known as the "underground railroad." By birthright a member of the Society of Friends, a religious body unalterably opposed to unrequited servitude, he became a most pronounced enemy of the whole nefarious system of human bondage and during the antebellum days many poor blacks were assisted on their way to freedom across our northern borders through his instrumentality. He and his good wife have always remained true to the plain simple faith in which they were born and reared and are still orthodox members of the society, upholding its principles and precepts with the tenacity of purpose that characterizes the Friends of a generation long past. Of the three children born to this excellent couple two are living at the present time, William K., the subject of this sketch, and Aaron, who resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

The birth of William K. Fogg occurred on the 25th day of June, 1852, in Berlin township, Washington county, Ohio, and he was reared to young manhood at the paternal homestead, receiving his first practical acquaintance with life as a farmer boy familiar with the varied phases of healthful outdoor work. His educational advantages were quite limited, as he was obliged to quit school when about fourteen years of age in order to help his father, who stood greatly in need of assistance to carry on the farm and provide for the family. Much of the labor fell to the subject as soon as he was strong enough to assume the responsibility, and during the years that followed his life was one of constant toil, with but little leisure for recreation or mental improvement. With true filial regard he proved loyal to his parents and continued to labor for them and look after their interests until 1871, when he chose a wife and helpmeet in the person of Miss Narcissa Webb, of Mahoning county, and started in life for himself, moving the same year to Stark county and purchasing a farm about two miles southeast of Marlboro, in the township of Lexington. William Fogg had no capital worthy of mention at the time of his marriage and he went in debt for the entire purchase price of his farm, determined if there were any virtue in hard work and good management to clear the place of incumbrance at the earliest possible date. Animated by this laudable ambition to succeed, he bent all of his energies to the task, labored early and late and exercised the most frugal thrift as well as excellent judgment in his endeavors. After four years of strenuous effort, during which his success in every line of agriculture was most encouraging, he succeeded in paying the last dollar of indebtedness on the farm, the land the meanwhile, by reason of thorough cultivation, continuing to increase in value far in excess of the price he originally paid. At the expiration of the four years he made another fortunate investment in real estate, purchasing what is locally known as the old Webb farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres in Goshen township, Mahoning county, to which he at once removed and which he made his home during the four years following. While living on the latter place Mr. Fogg did not follow agriculture exclusively, but in connection therewith started a cheese factory, the first enterprise of its kind in the county of Mahoning. With no experience whatever in the manufacture of cheese, and not being able to procure a capable man to take charge of his factory, he sent to Switzerland for an experienced cheesemaker, who, arriving in due time, soon had the enterprise in fine working order. The high reputation of the product created a great demand in the local markets, from which it rapidly extended to the general trade and it was not long until the factory was taxed to its utmost capacity, and that too without nearly satisfying the constant demand. The better

to handle his product, Mr. Fogg, in the fall of 1883, turned his farm over to other hands and moved to Alliance, where he engaged in the wholesale cheese business, to which he devoted his attention with success and financial profit until the spring of 1902, when he sold out his establishment for the purpose of embarking in another and different enterprise. In that year he organized the Standard Bolt Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of all kinds of bolts, nuts, rivets, car forgings and other articles of similar character, an enterprise which proved successful from the beginning and which has steadily grown in favor, taking its place among the leading industries of the city and gaining for the promoters the reputation of able, far-sighted business men. Mr. Fogg, being the leading spirit in the organization of the company, was made its president and treasurer and he still holds that office, besides giving personal attention to the enterprise and rendering valuable service in other than official capacities. Prior to his removal to Alliance Mr. Fogg became interested in one of the city's most important financial institutions, the saving bank, which he assisted to organize in 1892 and of which he was made president six years later, a relation he still sustains.

The remarkable advancement of the subject in the various enterprises with which he has been identified, mark him as a man of much more than ordinary mental power and business ability and his experience as farmer, manufacturer and financier demonstrates unusual capacity for inaugurating and pushing to successful completion large and important undertakings. He has been fortunate in all his enterprises, as the above record attests, and his opinions and judgment are only formed after the most careful and painstaking consideration.

Mr. Fogg's first wife was the daughter of R. S. Webb, formerly a well known citizen of Mahoning county, but now living a retired life in the city of Alliance. She died in 1895, leaving, besides her husband, a daughter by the name of Bertha, who at this time holds the position of assistant cashier in the City Savings Bank. In the year 1897 the subject married his present companion, formerly Miss Laura Leeters, but at the time noted Mrs. Kay, Mr. Fogg being her second husband.

Politically Mr. Fogg is a Republican, but he is extremely liberal in his views and in local matters frequently votes for the man regardless of party. He has never had any political aspirations, being essentially a business man with no time to devote to any thing outside his specific spheres of activity. He is also a self-made, educated man and coming from a physically and mentally robust race, enjoys a strong constitution, a clear, incisive mind and a resourceful, powerful nature. No one in the city of Alliance bears a better reputation for sterling worth, few have been as faithful and energetic in business and none stand higher in the confidence and esteem of the public.

JOSEPH M. BALL came of stanch German extraction, his parents having emigrated to America and taken up their residence in the state of Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their lives, two of their children, Joseph M. and a younger sister, having been born in this country. Joseph M. Ball was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of March, 1844, and was there reared to the age of eighteen years, having received a common school education. At the age noted he went to the city of Pittsburg, where he served an apprenticeship at the trade of tinsmith. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he went to the state of Tennessee, where he was employed in construction work for the government for a short time, and he then enlisted, at Nashville, that state, as a private in the First Kansas Light Artillery, with which he continued in active service until the close of the war, having made

the record of a loyal and valiant soldier of the republic, and having always been found at the post of duty. After victory had crowned the Union arms he received his honorable discharge at Fort Worth, Kansas. After the termination of his military career Mr. Ball came to the city of Columbus, Ohio, where he remained a few weeks and then came to Canton, in 1865. Here he established a tin shop at the corner of Mulberry and Cherry streets, where he conducted business for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he erected the Ball block, at 825 South Market street, and there established himself in the grocery business, in which he successfully continued for nearly ten years, during a portion of which time he also operated a grist mill on South Court street. At the expiration of the time mentioned Mr. Ball disposed of his grocery and mill and purchased the Buckeye flouring mills, which he maintained at the highest standard and which he continued to operate until 1898, when he retired from active business, and he died at his home on South Market street, on the 21st of May, 1902, honored by all who knew him. He had ever been careful and discriminating in his business affairs, and through his wise conservatism he accumulated fine properties, having been the owner of much valuable real estate in Canton and having at all times taken a deep interest in the progress and material prosperity of his home city. In politics Mr. Ball gave an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party and he was one of the prominent members and devoted communicants of St. John's church, Roman Catholic, as was also his devoted wife. Fraternally he manifested his abiding interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, being identified with McKinley Post No. 25.

In the city of Canton, on the 12th of May, 1868, Mr. Ball was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Richard, who was born in this place on the 24th of March, 1848, a daughter of John and Sarah (Shaubrook) Richard, honored pioneers of the county. She received her educational training in the public and parochial schools of Canton, and here her entire life was passed, her demise occurring on the 14th of May, 1882. Five children were born to this union, namely: Frank J., who is mentioned in another paragraph; Sadie is the wife of William E. Melchior, member of the firm of Ball & Jennings, of Canton; Howard M. is individually mentioned in an appending paragraph; Jennie I. is the widow of Richard J. Jennings, of Canton, who died April 28, 1902; and Harry A. will be more specifically mentioned at a later point in this context.

Frank J. Ball was born on the 29th of January, 1869, and attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, after which he took a course in a business college. He remained with his father until April, 1894, when he purchased the United States Auction Syndicate, located in East Tuscarawas street, which he still owns. Religiously he is affiliated with St. John's church, while in politics he is a Democrat. In July, 1894, Mr. Ball was married to Miss Frances Bissler, of Alliance, but they have no children.

Howard M. Ball, the second son of the honored subject of this memoir, was born in the parental homestead in Canton, on the 14th of August, 1872, and he received his early educational discipline in the public and private schools of his native city, while at the age of fifteen years he entered the Canton Business College, where he completed a thorough course and thus fortified himself for the duties of an active business career. Thereafter he continued to be associated with his father in the operation of the Buckeye flouring mills until 1897, when he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Richard J. Jennings, and opened a general store at No. 833-837 South Market street, where he has since continued to be successfully engaged in business, the firm name having been

Ball & Jennings until the death of his partner, since which time operations have been continued by him individually, though the interest of his sister is still retained in the establishment. The building now occupied was erected by the firm in 1900, the store being spacious and well equipped, while he utilizes the second story for residence purposes. In politics Mr. Ball gives his support to the Democratic party and he and his wife are communicants of St. John's church, while fraternally he holds membership in the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He is a progressive and capable young business man and has the respect of the people of his native city. On the 15th of April, 1894, in Canton, Mr. Ball was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Peffer, daughter of Solomon and Catherine (Walters) Peffer, of this city, and of this union have been born four children: Joseph S., aged eight years; Catherine Lucinda, aged six years; Howard E., aged four years; and Susie, aged two years.

Harry A. Ball, youngest child of John M. and Lucinda (Richard) Ball, was born in the old home in Canton, on the 4th of November, 1876, and he received excellent educational advantages, having attended the public and parochial schools and the Canton Business College, after which he took a course in the Ohio Normal University, at Ada. At the age of eighteen years he became connected with the operation of his father's mills, and was identified with the same until the retirement of his father, in 1898, when he became a partner in the firm of Ball & Jennings, in the ownership of the South End Bargain Store, in which he has since been concerned, while through his efforts he has done much to further the upbuilding of the representative trade controlled by the firm. Like his brother, he is a Democrat in his political proclivities, a communicant of St. John's church and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

FRIEND E. MYERS.—Edwin C. Myers, the subject's father, was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. He married, in Portage county, Miss Anna Stretch, who was also born in Salem, Columbiana county, and for a number of years carried on the pursuit of agriculture near the town of Industry.

Friend E. Myers, city engineer of Canton, Ohio, and a well known civil engineer, was born at Industry, Portage county, Ohio, June 27, 1870, and there grew to young manhood, spending the intervening years on the farm, attending at intervals the public schools. Subsequently, in 1889, he entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, the scientific course of which institution he completed in 1894, and the following year was graduated from the engineering department, standing at the head of his class in all lines of professional study, and delivering the valedictory address at the close of the term. Mr. Myers on leaving the university accepted the position of deputy surveyor of Hardin county, Ohio, and continued to exercise the duties of the same for a period of three years, during which time he added greatly to his practical knowledge of engineering and became skilled in every branch of his chosen calling. Resigning the above place at the expiration of the time noted, he entered the employ of the Champion Iron Company, at Kenton, Ohio, as expert engineer, which position he held three years with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the firm. Mr. Myers next became engineer for the Massillon Bridge Company, which responsible position he filled two years, when he gave up the place and for some time thereafter was engaged by the Interurban Construction Company to assist in the surveying and engineering work of the Stark County Electric Trolley Line. November, 1902, he came to Canton and effected a co-partnership with ex-county surveyor John Holl, which still exists, the firm thus consti-

tuted doing a large and lucrative business in all kinds of engineering and surveying. The high reputation of both parties as accomplished engineers creating a continuous demand for their services, not only in Canton, but throughout the county and in other cities as well. For some time past Mr. Myers has held the responsible position of city engineer of Canton, discharging the duties of the same in an able and satisfactory manner, being employed at frequent intervals to do expert engineering work for various industrial concerns, where only the highest order of efficiency is required.

Mr. Myers was married in Kenton, Ohio, December 23, 1807, to Miss Dee Armstrong, a native of Columbus, this state, the union being blessed with one child by the name of Marion. In his political affiliations Mr. Myers is a Republican, and as such has pronounced views and decided opinions, though not a partisan in the sense the term is generally accepted. Religiously he belongs to the First Christian church of Canton, with which congregation his wife is also identified.

REV. HIRAM MILLER was a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of June, 1820. His father, Cornelius Miller, was likewise born in that county, which fact is significant, as indicating that the family must have been there established within the colonial epoch of our national history. Cornelius Miller retained his residence in his native county until well advanced in years, and then removed to the vicinity of the present town of Newcastle, Lawrence county, that state, and a number of years later after the death of his wife, he emigrated to the state of Iowa, where he passed the residue of his life, attaining the patriarchal age of ninety years. He was a man of intellect and sterling character, and the major portion of his long life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. Of his children we are able to give the following brief data: Cornelius died in Iowa; Hiram, subject of this memoir, was next in order of birth; Jemima was married and died in Beaver county, Pennsylvania; Martha Jane married a man named Wilson, and lives in Lyons, Iowa; the next was a son named Daniel, who met his death while serving in the Confederate army during the Rebellion; Newton, who married in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, removed thence to Iowa, and his death occurred in Maquoketa, that state.

Of marked historic interest, and pertinent in this connection, are the following data. Sir Francis Drake, of England, upon his death devised much property to his sister Martha, who came to the United States when a girl and located near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where she married the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and her heirs are still endeavoring to secure the fortune bequeathed to her by her brother, the litigation having been protracted and complicated, while there is some assurance that justice will yet be done in the case, which has been in the English courts for years.

Hiram Miller, to whom this memoir is dedicated, received his preliminary educational discipline in the schools of his native county, and later continued his studies in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he completed an academic course, having been endowed with those alert and receptive intellectual faculties which enabled him to make the best use of the opportunities afforded him. He also had marked musical talent, and had devoted careful attention to the study of the "divine art," becoming a particularly excellent vocalist. After leaving schools he remained for a time with his father on the farm, and then removed to the south, where he was for many years engaged in teaching music, a vocation which led him into many different sections. He also passed some time

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at the home of his brother Daniel, in Mississippi. After his return home, being naturally of reverent and spiritual tendencies, he was led to the faith in the divine Master which guided and governed his entire life thereafter, and he was a humble and appreciative follower in the steps of the lowly Nazarene who became the light of the world and the Savior of men. He was converted in the Methodist Episcopal church, and his interest was so quickened and vitalized as to become a dominating factor, and he determined that his duty lay in consecrating his life to the work of the Master's vineyard. He accordingly began the study of theology, applying himself with great diligence, fervor and reverence, and completed his ecclesiastical studies in the divinity school in his native state, where he was duly graduated, and in 1847 he was ordained to the ministry of the church, in the Pittsburg conference. In the connection it is interesting to recall the fact that his initial pastoral charge was at Salem, Ohio, where he did effective work, and thence he went to Manchester, Pennsylvania, now a part of the city of Pittsburg, and later labored in the Murraysville circuit of the church in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Here it was his good fortune to form the acquaintance of the noble and gracious woman who became his wife and who proved a true helpmeet and coadjutor to him until the hour when death set its seal upon his mortal lips.

In the city of Pittsburg, on the 15th of June, 1852, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Gilchrist, concerning whom further mention will be made in this context. After serving as pastor of different churches in Pittsburg, Mr. Miller continued his work in turn at Braddock and Rostraver, Pennsylvania, and returned to Pittsburg, while later he was stationed at Sharpsburg and Brownsville, in turn, and then came to Ohio and for four years he was presiding elder of the church at McConnellsville, whence the conference sent him to Washington, Washington county, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Canton, as pastor of what is now the First Methodist Episcopal church. Here he was successful in infusing vigor into the spiritual and temporal work of the church, increasing its membership materially and laboring with devoted zeal in this charge for a period of three years, when, in accord with the policy of the church authorities, a change was made, much to the sorrow of those to whom he had so faithfully ministered. From Canton Mr. Miller went to the Smithfield church, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and thereafter was in tenure of pastorates in Monongahela City and Beaver, that state, the three charges consuming the interval up to 1878, when he once more identified himself with the Ohio conference, coming again to Canton and here resuming pastoral charge of the church in which he had previously labored so effectively. After a successful pastorate of three years, he was assigned to the church at Massillon, where he remained for two years, and then became pastor of the church at Wellsville. Here his pastorate continued one year, and about this time his health became so seriously impaired as to necessitate his retirement from the active labor of the ministry, much to his regret and sorrow, for his zeal was unflagging and his consecration to the uplifting of his fellow men represented the ultimate aim of his life. Upon retiring, at the age of sixty-five years, the honored subject returned to Canton, where he purchased a home at the corner of Cleveland avenue and Lake street, and here he remained, secure in the love and solicitude of his family and of the community and sustained and comforted by that faith which makes faithful, until the hour when he was summoned into eternal rest, his death occurring on the 26th of February, 1891, at the age of seventy-one years, eight months and ten days, so that he had attained the psalmist's span of three score years and ten. Standing

in the pure white light of a life and character like this, all may find revelation and inspiration, for his was, indeed, "pure religion and undefiled before God," and his aim, and that realized in its amplitude, was "to visit the widows and the fatherless in their affliction and to do good to all men." The veil of the infinite was lifted to gain a new glory when came the translation of this noble, valiant soul, and his name will be held in lasting reverence and honor by all who came within the sphere of his beneficent influence. In politics Mr. Miller was stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party from the time of its organization, and fraternally he had been for many years identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Sons of Temperance. As a speaker he was forceful, earnest and convincing, perfervid in his simple faith and his love for his fellow men, and broad in his intellectuality, while his administrative ability was distinctive and potent.

Rev. Hiram and Margaret E. (Gilchrist) Miller became the parents of seven children, concerning whom we enter the following epitomized record: Mary is the wife of George V. L. Mellinger, of Canton; Edmund M. died at the age of eight years; Horace H. resides in Canton; Flora is the wife of Dr. Marcus M. Catlin, of this city; George Maurice died at the age of nineteen; Wilbur G. is a resident of Washington, D. C., and Margaret died at the age of five months. The only grandchild is Margaret Gilchrist, now wife of E. W. Lewis, of Canton, she being the daughter of George and Mary Mellinger.

Margaret Elizabeth (Gilchrist) Miller, widow of the honored subject of this memoir, still retains her home in Canton, endeared to her by the memories and associations of the past. She was born in Murrysville, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of March, 1829, the town having been founded and named by her maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Murry. He was born in Ireland, in 1744, and as a young man, without financial reinforcement or influential friends, emigrated to America, and made his way to the wilds of Westmoreland county, which was then considered far west, and there entered large tracts of land, on a portion of which he laid out the town which bore his name. Loyal to the land of his adoption, he became a patriot soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, in which he rendered yeoman service. He was twice married. His first wife bore him six children, and after her death he married Keziah Setwart, of Scotch descent, who survived him by several years and who died without issue. From the founding of the town of Murrysville until his death Grandfather Murry was there engaged in mercantile pursuits, and he lived to the age of ninety years, passing away in 1834. He was active in public affairs and zealous in furthering all enterprises and projects for the general good, being essentially public spirited and progressive and a man of fine mental caliber, while his genial and gracious personality gained to him the esteem and affection of all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of fine physique and classic features, and was a striking figure at all times, even at venerable age. In his later years his hair, which was snowy white, hung long upon his shoulders, his ruddy, handsome face being always clean shaven, while to the last he wore the picturesque garb of the gentlemen of the colonial epoch,—ruffled shirts, knee breeches, with silver buckles, low shoes, etc. During the Indian wars he constructed a block house in Murrysville, and in time of danger this was the refuge of the settlers for miles around. He served as justice of the peace for many years, was guide, counselor and friend to the people of the community, and was familiarly and affectionately known as 'Squire Murry. His children were as follows: James, who was a general in the war of 1812 and who was a prominent business man in Mur-

rysville, where he conducted a hotel for many years, and where he died, married Priscilla Shaffer and they reared a number of children; Nancy, who became the wife of John Cowen, died in 1836, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Mungo Dick, died in Pennsylvania; Rebecca was the mother of Mrs. Miller, wife of the subject; Sarah, who became the wife of John Burrell, died in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, where their son, Judge Jeremiah Murry Burrell resided until his decease some years ago, being an honored and influential citizen; Jane became the wife of John Carpenter, a lawyer, and both died in Murrysville.

The Gilchrist family is of English descent, John Gilchrist, grandfather of Mrs. Miller, having been born in England but having been reared in Scotland. The family is collaterally allied to the great cutlery manufacturers of the name in England. John Gilchrist came to America and was killed while serving as a Continental soldier in the Revolution. He had located in Pennsylvania, and there married Ellen Berryhill, who after his death took up her abode in Harrisburg, that state, and it is pathetic to recall an incident in her life, for so insistently did she weep upon receiving the tidings of the death of her loved husband, that the result was total blindness, which continued until her death. Her great regret was that she could not be able to see which one of her children grew to most resemble their father. She finally removed to New Alexandria, in Westmoreland county, where she died about 1837, at the age of four score years or more. John and Ellen Berryhill became the parents of four children, namely: Lucy became the wife of James Latta, a saddler of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, and one of their children was Gen. James Latta, a gallant soldier of the Civil war, the parents both dying in Pennsylvania; Hannah, who became the wife of James Paur, died in Pennsylvania, and her son John was likewise a soldier in the Union army, rising to the rank of colonel; Matilda died in early youth, and John Andrew was the father of Mrs. Miller.

John A. Gilchrist was born in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was but five years of age at the time of his widowed mother's removal to New Alexandria, where he was reared to maturity. After receiving a good common-school education he took up the study of law, and was duly admitted to the bar of his native state, but he never engaged to any considerable extent in the practice of his profession. He became the owner of a large number of farms near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and also operated salts works on the Allegheny river. His estate was known as the Manor Farms, and the spacious and attractive residence was located in the center of the estate. He superintended the construction of what was known as the Northern pike, from Philadelphia to the western portion of the state, was ever active in promoting the march of improvement and accumulated a fortune. His was a strong personality and his powers of initiative were enormous, while for every thought and action of his life he demanded the approval of conscience, so that the fullest measure of confidence and esteem was always his. He finally located in Murrysville, and that continued to be his home until his death, which was caused by accident. He was riding on horseback in company with a friend, Dr. Stewart, when a tree fell in such a way as to cause his instant death, this occurring in 1831.

In Murrysville Mr. Gilchrist was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Murry, and she survived him by three years, passing away in 1834, at the age of forty-four years. Of their children the following record is offered: Ann Jane, who became the wife of William Hunter, died in 1880, at her home in Memphis, Tennessee; Nancy became the wife of Rev. Samuel McClung, and both died in Pittsburg,

Pennsylvania; John C. enlisted for service in the Mexican war and was killed in the battle of Pueblo: six months previously he had received a captain's commission in the United States navy, and this commission, with other papers, was found on the battle field and were sent to his mother; Sarah, who became the wife of Capt. Matthew Woods, died in 1899, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Helen, who became the wife of Riley McLaughlin, died in Allegany county, Pennsylvania, in 1881; Margaret E., wife of the subject, is the sole surviving member of the immediate family; and Rebecca, who became the wife of Matthew Shields, removed to the west, where both she and her husband died.

Mrs. Miller remains in the old homestead purchased by her husband, and is one of the venerable and loved ladies of Canton. Her strong and abiding Christian faith has sustained her through years of vicissitude and trial and has inspired the fullest appreciation of the beautiful elements in life, so that in the golden evening of her days she is an example of gracious womanhood, and well may her children rise up and call her blessed.

FRANK TRANSUE is president of the Transue & Williams Drop Forging Company, an important manufacturing concern, and vice-president of the Alliance Bank Company, one of the solid financial institutions of the Buckeye state. He is a native son of Ohio, having been born in North Benton, Mahoning county, on the 17th of June, 1842, the second in order of birth of four children born to Samuel and Margaret (Sautee) Transue, and one of the two now surviving, his sister, Mary H., being the widow of Alvin Stone and retaining her home in Alliance. The two deceased are Reuben, who sacrificed his life on the altar of his country during the war of the Rebellion, being killed in the battle of Chickamauga; and John, who died in infancy. Samuel Transue was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in which state the family was founded at an early period in its history, the name having been specially prominent in the vicinity of Lancaster, where have lived numerous representatives, the lineage tracing back to French origin. In his native state the father of the subject was reared and educated, and there he learned the trade of tailor. As a young man he came thence to Ohio and located in North Benton, Mahoning county, where he engaged in the tailoring business and where he was shortly afterward married. He continued to be successfully engaged in this line of enterprise in North Benton until 1852, while he was also for a number of years incumbent of the office of postmaster of North Benton. In the year mentioned he came to Alliance, which was then but a village, locating in the section then known as Freedom but now a part of the city of Alliance, and here he continued in the work of his trade. In 1859 he entered into partnership with a Mr. Such and opened a tailoring business in the heart of the city, and the same was continued under the firm name of Transue & Such, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when the subject of this sketch and his elder brother, Reuben, enlisted for service in the Union ranks and the family home was broken up. The father then retired from business and drifted back to Pennsylvania, locating in Harrisburg, where he likewise enlisted in the government service, becoming an attache of the commissary department in that place, his wife and daughter in the meanwhile remaining in Alliance. After the close of his service in the capacity noted he returned to Alliance, and here his wife died the following year, she having been born in Mahoning county, Ohio, and having been fifty-six years of age at the time of her demise. Soon afterward Thomas Transue removed to Arkon, Ohio, where the latter was united in marriage to a Mrs. McMasters, one child being born of

this union, Nellie, who is now the wife of Henry Caldwell, of Oil City, Pennsylvania. Mr. Transue passed the remainder of his life in Akron, where he died on the 4th of March, 1892, at the age of seventy-seven years, his widow surviving him by only about eighteen months. He was a man of strong mentality and marked individuality, and while never an aspirant for office he became influential in the councils of the Know-nothing party and later in the Whig party, with which he remained identified until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a stalwart advocate of its principles and so continued until the time of his death.

Frank Transue, the immediate subject of this review, was reared in the parental home, having accompanied his parents on their removal to Alliance, and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of the day. At the age of sixteen years he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of machinist, for which purpose he entered the shops of Fisher & Shallters Company, in Alliance. After completing his apprenticeship he continued in the employ of this concern, as a journeyman, for several years, gaining a reputation as a skilled and reliable artisan. In 1861, in response to the President's first call for volunteers to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, Mr. Transue tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company H, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three months. His term of enlistment expired, however, before his command reached the front, and he then resumed the work of his trade. In 1863 he went to Galion, Ohio, where he was employed about a year in the shops of the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, now a portion of the Big Four system, and he then returned to Alliance, where he remained until 1865, when he went to Kent, Ohio, to accept a position in the shops of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, which is now known as the Erie Railroad. He was there employed about three years, at the expiration of which he again came to Alliance and once more accepted a position with the Nixon Company, formerly Fisher Shallters & Company, in whose works he had served his apprenticeship. In 1872 the company failed and Mr. Transue then went to Massillon to superintend the placing in operation of the works of the C. Russell Company, manufacturers of threshing-machine teeth, and he remained with this concern until the plant was in good working order, and he then returned to Alliance and entered the employ of the Stark Manufacturing Company, whose enterprise was an "infant industry," the company having been organized after the failure of the Nixon Company. The life of this new concern was not prolonged beyond its infancy, and the company was succeeded by J. S. Craft, who immediately afterward also purchased the old tow mill in Freedom, as that section of the city still continued to be designated. At this juncture Mr. Transue practically inaugurated his independent career, since he entered into a contract with Mr. Craft, who furnished the material, delivering the same to the factory, and our subject then, according to the specifications of his contract, turned out the finished products at a stipulated price. In 1879 he became associated with Dr. Johnson Armstrong in the purchase of the plant and business, and the enterprise was continued under the name of the Keystone Spike Company, the products of the establishment being threshing machine teeth and general forging. Mr. Transue now assumed the entire management of the business, and through his wise and discriminating efforts the business was materially advanced in scope and importance and made one of the substantial industries of the state. In 1887 the firm sold the plant to the Whitman-Barnes Company, which was at the time a Canton concern, but now of Akron, a stipulation in

connection with the sale of the property being that our subject should continue as superintendent of the works for one year after the transfer. At the expiration of this year Mr. Transue returned from Canton to Alliance and somewhat later accepted a position in the experimental department of the Solid Steel Casting Company, of this city. In 1892 he directed the assembling of an exhibit for this concern and took the same to the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, where he had charge of the exhibit during the course of that memorable fair. After his return from Chicago he resumed his experimental work in the interests of this company, but about six months later its interests were secured by the syndicate or trust, and Mr. Transue then severed his connection with the business. Somewhat later he became associated with Silas J. Williams in the organization of the Alliance Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing stump-pullers, heavy dragging machinery and other special products, but this venture did not prove a financial success and the project was finally abandoned. In 1895 the Transue & Williams Company was incorporated under the laws of the state, the same having been organized about a year prior to incorporation, and the enterprise which this company took in hand was the manufacture of drop forgings of all descriptions. The company began operations in the old Nixon shops, but with the rapid expansion in business these quarters soon proved entirely inadequate, and in 1898 the ground was broken for their present large and finely equipped plant, which was completed in the spring of 1899, since which time the shops have been in operation both night and day, in order to keep pace with the demands of the trade, while employment is given to a corps of about two hundred and fifty workmen, from which fact it may be seen that the industry is one which has distinctive value to the city, aside from the direct financial transactions implied in the sale of its products. Mr. Transue has been president of the company from the time of its incorporation, and the other members of the executive corps are as follows: Silas J. Williams, vice-president; J. M. Seymour, secretary and treasurer; and O. F. Transue, general manager. For the past thirteen years Mr. Transue has been a member of the directorate of the Alliance Bank Company, of which he was elected vice-president in 1899, and has since been incumbent of that position. On May 6, 1903, Mr. Transue was appointed one of three members of the board of public works of Alliance, for the term of two years. He takes a lively interest in all that conserves the welfare of Alliance and is one of its most progressive and public-spirited citizens and one in whom is reposed the most unqualified trust and esteem.

In politics Mr. Transue accords an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, and he served for two terms as a member of the city council, and for the past several years he has been a valued member of the board of education. Fraternally he is identified with Alliance Lodge No. 266, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the local organizations of the Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum.

On the 19th of February, 1863, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Transue to Miss Amanda J. Aultman, who was born and reared in Alliance, where her father, the late Jacob Aultman, was for many years a prominent miller and leading citizen. To Mr. and Mrs. Transue have been born four children, concerning whom we enter the following brief record: Minnie B. is the wife of Frank Kingsbury, night foreman with the Transue & Williams Company; Oliver is the general manager with this company; Charles R. is day foreman of the works of the company; and William H. is a die-sinker in the establishment.

WASHINGTON B. SHANAFELT.—The original representative of the Shanafelt family in America was the great grandfather of the subject. He emigrated hither from the German fatherland when a young man, settling in Maryland, where he passed the remainder of his life. Near Hagerstown, that county, was born Daniel Shanafelt, father of him whose name initiates this article, and about the year 1836, in company with his wife and one child, Henry, and the cousins Peter and Henry, he came to Ohio, the journey being made by the overland route with teams and covered wagons. They came to Stark county and all located near Greentown, where they became identified with agricultural pursuits, as pioneer farmers of that section of the county. Daniel Shanafelt married Miss Sarah Funk, who was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, on the historic Antietam creek, and her father came to Stark county about the same time as did the Shanafelts, and he likewise located in the vicinity of Greentown. Daniel and Sarah (Funk) Shanafelt became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living at the present time. Their son Henry, who accompanied them on their removal from Maryland, removed to Illinois in his early manhood, and there passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring at Grove City, Christian county, in 1902. About 1850 Daniel Shanafelt removed from Stark to Medina county, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1860. His wife died in the same county, in 1885. She was born in 1808. They were persons of sterling character and both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Washington B. Shanafelt, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Greentown, this county, on the 15th of September, 1840, and here received his preliminary education in the common schools, having been about ten years of age at the time of the family removal to Medina county, where he was reared to maturity, having there continued his studies in the public schools of Sharon Center. Thereafter he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, to which he was devoting his attention at the time when the ominous cloud of civil war spread its pall over the national firmament. He was among those who responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, having enlisted, in August, 1861, as a private in Company D, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years, having taken part in a number of the most notable engagements of the great conflict, including the following: Winchester, Port Republic, Lookout Mountain and many incidental skirmishes through the Shenandoah valley, after which he was through the Atlanta campaign, receiving his honorable discharge in the city of Atlanta in 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He then returned to Medina county, and in the spring of 1865 came to Canton, where he followed his trade for a time, after which he engaged in the shoe business, opening a store on the east side of the public square, in the original Cassilly building, which was destroyed by fire in 1868. Mr. Shanafelt later occupied a room in the new building erected on the same site, where he continued in this line of enterprise until 1878, when he sold the business to O. F. Clouser, J. D. Frank becoming the owner of the store about two years later. The subject thereupon entered his employ in a clerical capacity and continued to be thus identified with the business until 1890. In the meanwhile he had effected the purchase of a portion of the old Shorb farm, in the northwest part of the city, first ward, and he platted the same and gave to it the name of the Shanafelt addition. In 1890, in company with his cousin, H. H. Stanafelt, he purchased sixty-two acres of the Smith farm, and here laid out another addition, while in 1901 they bought a half interest in the remainder of the Shorb farm, comprising seventy four acres, platting it in two additions,

known respectively as the Shorb and Shanafelt additions to the city of Canton. Of these four additions Mr. Shanafelt now has charge, and the many desirable investments offered have attracted a most gratifying number of purchasers, and the improvements in the way of buildings are of excellent order.

Mr. Shanafelt has ever been found loyal to all the duties of citizenship, and is stanchly arrayed in the ranks of the Republican party, while both he and his wife are valued members of the First Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he holds membership in McKinley Post No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, and in the Masonic order, with which he has been identified since 1870.

In Canton, in 1860, Mr. Shanafelt was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. Dittenhaffer, of Canton, a daughter of John and Catharine Dittenhaffer and a sister of Harvey Dittenhaffer, who is individually mentioned on other pages of this work. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Shanafelt we enter the following brief record: Catherine is the wife of Charles H. Schlabach, cashier of the Canton Savings and Trust Company; John A. is engaged in the office of the Berger Manufacturing Company; Arthur E. is here engaged in the manufacture of leather fillet, under the firm name of Canton Fillet Company, in which enterprise his father is associated with him; Henry W. and Fred C. are also identified with the latter business and Fanny remains at the parental home.

JOHN E. JOHNS.—One of the leading representatives of the insurance business in the city of Massillon is the enterprising and courteous gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this article, a man who occupies a prominent place in business circles, besides commanding a wide influence in various other relations outside his specific sphere of action. John E. Johns is a native of Allegany county, Maryland, and the son of John and Harriett (Waite) Jones, both parents born in England, the father in Cornwall and the mother in Gloucester. When the elder Johns came to the United States he was thirteen weeks en route, the delay being caused by a shortage of coal on the steamer. He settled in western Maryland, and still lives in that state, being at this time proprietor of Bethel Cottage, at a popular summer resort known as "Mountain Lake Park," which is every year visited by numbers of people from the larger cities who find amid its cooling shades and other attractive features a pleasant home during the hot season. Mr. Jones served in the late Civil war as a member of Company A, Third Maryland Infantry, a regiment which entered the service one thousand strong but was mustered out with only three hundred names on the roll, having lost during its varied experience over seven hundred men, a record for casualties such as few regiments can show. Mr. Johns was an English subject when he enlisted, but became naturalized while in the army and has ever since been a loyal citizen of his adopted country and a great admirer of its institutions. His parents, William and Jennifer (Blight) Jones, were natives of England and spent all their lives in Cornwall.

Of the eleven children constituting the family of John and Harriet Johns, the subject of this review is the third in order of birth. As already stated he was born in Allegany county, Maryland, which event took place on the 3d of March, 1860. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place and with a laudable desire for more thorough scholastic training, he subsequently entered Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, an institution of excellent repute, through which he worked his way, paying

John E. Johns.

his expenses by various kinds of manual labor at the institution and during his vacations. Mr. Johns made a creditable record as a student, stood well in all of his classes and was graduated in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, with as high honors as any of the alumni of that year. While in college he took an active interest in athletics and all manly sports, was captain of the military company, composed of students, also held a position on the editorial staff of the college paper and for a time was assistant editor and business manager.

Immediately after graduating, Mr. Johns went to Youngstown and engaged in the life insurance business, but a little later sought a new field in the city of Massillon where he purchased a lucrative and well-established agency that had formerly been conducted by Joel Core. It is needless to state in this connection that he has greatly enlarged the business or that he has steadily added to his reputation as a safe, resourceful, far seeing business man, both facts being apparent to those at all acquainted with him and the circumstances under which he has built up his large and lucrative patronage. He now represents thirty of the leading fire companies in the United States, and his agency is recognized as one of the largest of the kind in Massillon and one of the best conducted and most successful in the state.

In addition to insurance, Mr. Johns has been connected with other business enterprises, including the Peoples Building and Loan Association of Massillon, in the organization of which he was a leading factor and with the subsequent history of which he has been actively identified. This association was established in 1892 and from a modest beginning has steadfastly grown to its present enlarged proportions, its assets at this time amounting to five hundred thousand dollars, with well assured prospects of a still greater increase of business in the future. Mr. Johns now holds the responsible position of secretary, consequently the practical affairs of the enterprise are under his immediate supervision and to him as much as to any other individual connected therewith is the association indebted for its success and present high standing in business circles. As a public-spirited citizen Mr. Johns has been deeply interested in the affairs of Massillon, having represented the third ward for three terms in the city council, besides serving for a considerable time as president of that honorable body. This position came to him unsolicited and was a graceful recognition of his ability and worth as an able public servant, who spared no effort or pains to prove worthy of the trust reposed in him by the people. In politics he is a Republican and as such wields a potent influence for his party, being recognized as one of its leaders in Massillon, with a strong personal influence throughout the entire county.

Fraternally Mr. Johns belongs to Clinton Lodge No. 47, Free and Accepted Masons, Massillon Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, and he is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Johns, in the year 1887, formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Myra B. Merwin, daughter of Joseph K. and Emmaline (Mussulman) Merwin, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the union resulting in the birth of children as follows: Homer M., Helen, J. Edward, William P. and Jennifer. Mr. and Mrs. Johns have many friends in Massillon and are popular in the society circles of the city; they are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and as such are interested in religious and charitable enterprises, to which they give not only their encouragement and influence, but also their material support in proportion as the Great Dispenser of all good has prospered them.

GENERAL GEORGE STIDGER was among the first of the pioneers to take up his abode in the wilds of Stark county, having located in what is now the city of Canton, when it was a mere straggling hamlet in the midst of the virgin forest. Here he played an important part in civic and business and public affairs, wielding a wide and beneficent influence and leaving to posterity that most priceless of all heritages, a good name. Of the parents of General Stidger the only facts of a definite nature now known are that his father was a native of Germany and his mother of Holland and that they were married in Europe, whence they emigrated to America prior to the war of the Revolution, sooner or later taking up their residence in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where it is supposed both passed the remainder of their lives. They became the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this memoir was the youngest. He was born in the city of Baltimore, in the year 1781, and received good educational advantages in his youth, becoming a man of fine intellectuality and distinctive force of character. In Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, General Stidger was united in marriage to Miss Mary Riley, concerning whose ancestry it is ascertained that her mother was born on the island of Jersey and that after the death of her first husband, Mr. O'Reiley, as the name was then spelled, she married a man named Moore. Her son Edward settled in the state of Virginia in an early day.

In the year 1807 General Stidger came with his wife from Pennsylvania to Stark county, Ohio, the journey being made overland with teams and wagons, while the progress was slow and harrassing, as a matter of course, as few roads had been established and the way led principally through the virgin forests after crossing the mountains. General Stidger built the first hotel in Canton, the same having been located on the site of the present Hurford hotel. The original caravansary was a small frame house of four rooms, and a story and a half in height, and yet in this little pioneer dwelling was found a place to afford accommodations to the wayfaring man who needed the same, while we can well understand that the hospitality of the little tavern was gracious and cordial, thus compensating for the lack in temporal and structural conveniences. The General became the owner of all the land on the east side of the public square lying between Tuscarawas and Fifth streets, but eventually disposed of all except the central portion. The corner on East Tuscarawas street was sold to a merchant named Sterling, while a saddler named Reed purchased the Fifth street corner. General Stidger, soon after establishing his home in Canton, became prominently identified with its business and civic affairs, and here he eventually opened a general merchandise store, handling all classes of goods demanded in the pioneer community, while he also conducted a tin and cooper shop next to his home in the center of the block mentioned. On the portion of this block which he retained he erected a large brick house, one of the most pretentious buildings in the town at that time, while a portion of the building was utilized for his store. Back of the place of business was the spacious dining room, and across the hall were two large parlors. His energy and progressive ideas were manifested in divers directions, and it may be noted that in addition to the enterprise mentioned the General also conducted a tan yard, which was located to the east of what is now Piedmont street. He extended the field of his operations, establishing stores in Mansfield and several other points and becoming the owner of several farms, while he gave employment to a large number of men, considering the place and period and the conditions that existed. To each of his five children who attained maturity he presented a farm, while his kindness and generosity were not confined to his own

family but reached out and permeated the entire community in whose welfare he ever took so deep an interest. He was given many evidences of popular confidence and esteem, and among other positions of trust to which he was called was that of judge of the court of common pleas, in which capacity he rendered that faithful and efficient service which alone adds dignity to the bench. He served under Gen. William Henry Harrison in the war of 1812, and was colonel of his regiment. He also took a lively interest in the state militia of the olden times, being a conspicuous figure in the same and holding the rank of general. Here the "training days" were occasions of importance and marked popular interest, the same plan being followed as that adopted in the east prior to and after the war of the Revolution. Both the cavalry and infantry companies would assemble in Canton for parade and tactical drill, and a special honor was paid to General Stidger at such times by the firing of a salute over his house. He was a man of sturdy physique and pleasing facial lineaments, while his urbanity, cordiality and unvarying kindness won him a high place in the affectionate regard of all with whom he came in contact. He was a noble, loyal and God-fearing man, ever demanding the approval of conscience for every thought and action and never being known to compromise for the sake of personal ends or self-aggrandizement. The General gave an unfaltering allegiance to the Whig party, being an able exponent of its principles and a leader in its local councils.

General Stidger was summoned into eternal rest in the year 1826, his death occurring in the city of Baltimore, where his remains were interred, in the Kirk churchyard. His wife's health had become impaired and they had gone to the east and after making a tour of the eastern cities in a barouche they arrived in Baltimore, and there he was attacked with the illness which terminated in his death, his life having thus begun and ended in the same city. His widow survived him by many years, her demise taking place in Canton, in 1850, while she was laid to rest in Westlawn cemetery, having been fifty-four years of age at the time of her death. Of the children of this worthy couple we are able to enter the following brief record: Judith became the wife of James Allen, who served as a captain in the Mexican war and who was a printer and editor, having followed this line of work in Canton, Cincinnati and Columbus. His wife died in California. Louis died in infancy. Eliza died in the state of Florida, at an advanced age. Oliver Perry, who married twice, died in California, whither he went as one of the argonauts of 1849. Mary Abigall, who became the wife of Jonathan Green Lester, died in Canton, at the age of seventy-eight years. Harriet K., who is the widow of Julius Whiting, Sr., still maintains her home in Canton, where she has pased her entire life, and of her husband more specific mention is made in the sketch of their son, Julius, Jr., appearing on other pages of this work. John went to California in 1850, making the overland trip and enduring many hardships and encountering many dangers while en route, and he died in that state. He married Mary Kiefer, of Stark county, and she too is deceased. George and Mary, twins, died in infancy. Margaret Beale died at the age of twenty years, in Canton.

Harriet K. (Stidger) Whiting, who is now one of the revered pioneer women of Canton, was born in the old homestead mentioned, on the 8th of January, 1818, and thus she has witnessed the various stages which have marked the advancement and upbuilding of the beautiful city in which she is passing the golden evening of her days. She secured her early educational training in a little school-house which stood on the site of the present county jail, and her fondness for the discipline involved was not so great but that she would manage to take "French leave" of the school

room and escape across the way, where she would join her brothers and sisters, while the teacher used frequently to take her home in her arms. She later attended the academy where the high school building now stands, and by this time she succeeded in curbing her turbulent spirits, so that she made good use of the advantages afforded, though she finished her school days when fifteen years of age, her last training in the line having been in the boarding school conducted by Dr. Beatty in Steubenville, this state. Her religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and her life has been one filled to the full with kindly thoughts and kindly deeds, so that it is her portion to retain the inviolate love of "hosts of friends" as she begins to see the opening of the sunset gates of her life so far out in the crimson west.

HARRISON H. SHANAFELT.—Henry Shanafelt, father of the subject, was born in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, in 1809, and in 1832 he came to Stark county in company with his brother Peter and his two cousins, Andrew and Daniel Shanafelt. He settled in Greentown, where he established a modest home, his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Fink, having accompanied him to the pioneer hamlet in the midst of the forests of Stark county, while the trip of the party was made overland with teams and covered wagons of the usual emigrant type of the day. Henry Shanafelt had learned the miller's trade in his native state, and after remaining for a time in the village of Massillon, until he could make ready the home on his farm at Greentown, he brought his wife to the new domicile, which was constructed of logs and scarcely as commodious as the farmers of the county demand today. All of the children were born after he and his wife came to this county. In addition to clearing and improving his farm he also conducted the village tavern at Greentown and there operated a small foundry, in which he manufactured stoves and other needed articles of cast iron demanded in the community. In 1845 he was elected to the office of county sheriff, as candidate on the Whig ticket, serving efficiently but being defeated for a second term, owing to the fact that the normal political complexion of the county was at the time very strongly Democratic. In fact he was the only Whig sheriff here elected for many years. After his return from Canton, at the expiration of his term as sheriff, he continued to conduct the Greentown tavern for a few years, then retiring from this line of enterprise and devoting his attention to his foundry and farm, while he also became a quite extensive dealer in live stock, being a man of marked business acumen and mature judgment, while his intellectuality was of high order. Though not a member of the bar he had acquired a good practical knowledge of the law and its application, and was called upon to settle many cases and disputes in the community in which he so long resided. He died at his home in Greentown, in the year 1868, his wife surviving him by a number of years and passing away in Canton, at the home of the subject. Both were laid to rest in the cemetery of Zion church, at New Berlin, this county, their religious faith having been that of the German Reformed church, of which they were consistent members. Of their nine children two died in infancy, and of the others we offer a brief record at this point: Elizabeth died at the age of eighteen years; Harrison H., subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Oliver P. is a resident of Greentown; George is a resident of Canton; Horace died at the age of thirty-five years, and Harriet at the age of twelve years; and Charles is a resident of Kenton, Hardin county, this state.

Harrison H. Shanafelt was born in the old homestead at Greentown, Lake township, this county, on the 18th of April, 1830, and he se

cured his early educational discipline in the village schools of his native place. He assisted in the work of the farm and in the handling of the live stock purchased and sold by his father, and continued in this sort of occupation until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the moulder's trade, in his father's foundry, later receiving farther practical training and becoming an expert workman. He followed his trade in Canton from 1859 for five years, and then went to Davenport, Iowa, where he had charge of a foundry for one season, and he then returned to Canton, where he had charge of the foundry of the Peerless mower and reaper works for the ensuing seven years, while for the next six years he was successfully established in the grocery business on South Market street, finally disposing of his interests in this line. He then, in 1888, engaged in the real estate business in company with his cousin, Washington B. Shanafelt, in which their activity and good management have been as pronounced as has been their success gratifying. There have been made three Shanafelt additions to the city, the same being mentioned somewhat more in detail in the sketch of the life of Washington B. Shanafelt, appearing elsewhere in this volume. In politics Mr. Shanafelt gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and his wife was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he has been a member of the Masonic order, since 1868. He is a man of excellent initiative and executive ability, one in whom confidence is placed with utmost safety, and as a citizen and man of affairs he is well known and highly respected in the city and county in which he has passed his life.

In Canton, on the 2d of October, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shanafelt to Miss Martha H. Hays, who was born in this county, being a daughter of Hugh and Mary N. (Pollock) Hays, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shanafelt had two children, Willis, who is employed in the legal department of the Bucher & Gibbs Company, representing one of the extensive manufacturing industries of Canton, and May S., who is the wife of John Danner, Jr., of Canton. Mrs. Shanafelt died June 24, 1897. She was born June 6, 1839, in New York city, her parents being natives of Ireland, who came to America when young, and resided in Stark county for many years.

JOHN H. SHERRICK.—In the fair little mountain republic of Switzerland was born the paternal great-grandfather of the subject, and he it was who figures as the original representative of the family in America, whither he emigrated when a young man, taking up his abode in Maryland, where he passed the remainder of his days. His son John, grandfather of the subject, was also born in Switzerland, and was a boy when brought to America. He married Annie Wyant, who was of German descent. He owned and operated a mill in Hagerstown, Maryland, for a number of years, the property finally being destroyed by fire, after which, about the year 1812 or '13, he came with his family to Stark county as a pioneer, making the long overland trip with teams and wagons, while he also drove a number of cattle through to the new home. He secured a tract of six or seven hundred acres of land just east of the present village of Waco, in Canton township, and there erected a log dwelling of the primitive type common to the locality and period, and a few years later he erected a substantial brick house and barn. He cleared and placed under cultivation a considerable portion of his land, and in addition to farming also owned a distillery, which was among the first in the county. He hauled his whiskey by wagon to Cleveland, where he received in payment for the same partly cash and partly supplies of

various kinds. He was a man of energy and good business ability and was prominent in the affairs of the community, continuing to reside on his homestead until his death, which occurred about the year 1845, at which time he was seventy-five years of age. His wife survived him by about two years and was seventy-three years of age at the time of her death. They were folk of sterling character and both were members of the Mennonite church, while he gave his support to the Democratic party. We are able to offer the following data in regard to the children of these honored pioneers: Joseph died in Canton, Mississippi, where he was a planter and slaveholder; Jacob, who died in Canton, Ohio, in 1896, remained a bachelor and was nearly eighty years of age at the time of his demise; David was the father of the subject of this sketch; John died at the age of twenty-six years; Christian, who was a farmer, died in Canton, about the year 1880; Elizabeth married Michael Rohrer; and Sarah became the wife of Conrad Booze. There were several other children, none of whom lived to attain maturity.

David Sherrick was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, on the 18th of January, 1807, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Stark county, where he was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm, having received limited educational advantages in the subscription schools of this city. He was, however, a man of alert mentality and by personal application and careful reading effectively supplemented the training of his boyhood, having been a particularly zealous biblical student, although he was never formally identified with any religious body. He married Miss Rebecca Longsdorf, who was born in Womelsdorf, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of Henry Longsdorf, one of the pioneers of Stark county and of German lineage. Prior to this he had run a raft of lumber down the Ohio to Cincinnati, where the cholera epidemic was raging at the time, and he was compelled to remain there for six weeks before he could effect a sale of his stock. After his marriage he removed to Dayton, Ohio, from which point he was engaged in boating on the canal for two years, at the expiration of which he returned to the old home farm, but shortly afterward came to Canton and took up his residence at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, and on the same lot he operated a pottery about four years. He then sold this property and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining Canton on the south, and there he continued to devote his attention to farming for the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which he returned to town and established his home at Walnut and Fourth streets, where his devoted wife died in the year 1861, while later he resided on the corner of Walnut and Tenth streets, and he was engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock for eighteen years, doing a large and profitable business. He then returned to his farm, where he remained for a few years, finally returning to the farm, where he died in 1887, secure in the esteem of all who knew him and known as an able and progressive business man. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities and his wife was a devoted member of the Lutheran church. He served one term in the city council and ever took a deep interest in local affairs of a public nature. Of his children we record that Sarah, who became the wife of Lewis Miller, died in Canton, in 1873; David died at the age of twenty years, and William at the age of twenty-six years; and Emma, who became the wife of Bert Kitzmiller, died in 1885. Thus the subject of this review, who was the eldest of the children, is now the only survivor.

John H. Sherrick was born in Dayton, Ohio, on the 24th of November, 1837, and was about two years of age at the time when his

parents returned to Stark county, where he secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Waco and Canton. When but ten years of age he began to assist in the work of the farm, and he well recalls the strenuous labors which fell to his portion in guiding the plow through the maze of stumps which obstructed the newly opened fields, while he assisted in clearing much of the home farm. In 1864 he secured a position as fireman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, running between Laporte, Indiana, and the city of Chicago. He reverts to this as having been the coldest experience of the sort he ever encountered, on one occasion his train having been for three days snowbound and unable to reach Chicago. He was thus engaged until the winter of 1865, when a strike was inaugurated and he retired from the service and found employment on a street railway in Chicago, being thus engaged two years, at the expiration of which he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and became a fireman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, later being similarly engaged on the Kansas Pacific, and finally he was made an engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, retaining this position until 1868 or 1869, when he returned to Stark county and took charge of the home farm, where he has ever since continued to reside, the same being one of the finely improved and valuable properties of the county, since the same is contiguous to the corporate limits of the city of Canton. He is well known in the city and county and has the confidence and good will of the people among whom he remains as the only representative of the third generation of one of the honored pioneer families of the county. In politics he accords an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party.

On the 4th of March, 1876, in Canton, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sherrick to Miss Flora Pfau, who was born and reared in this county, being a daughter of John and Caroline (Hepp) Pfau, who were numbered among the pioneers of this section of the state, and both of whom are now dead.

JOHN C. FREMONT PUTMAN was born on the old Putman homestead (his grandfather's) at Beach City, this county, on the 10th of July, 1856, being a son of the late Captain Timothy C. Putman, to whose memory and services a tribute is paid elsewhere in this volume, so that a recapitulation of the family history is not demanded at this juncture. Mr. Putman received his preliminary educational discipline in the district schools, after which he attended the Massillon high school and later became a student in Mount Union College, near this city. He initiated his business career at Wilmot, near his birthplace, having there engaged in the dry-goods business in company with Charles Wyandt, under the firm name of Putman & Wyandt. There he continued in business for a period of three years, at the expiration of which time he came to Massillon and became associated with Eli Leighley in the purchase of the general merchandise business of Allman & Wetter. Two years later his brother-in-law, the late Carrell B. Allman, purchased the interest of Mr. Leighley, and the business continued under the title of Allman-Putman until January 1, 1902, when it was incorporated under the title of the Allman-Putman Company. At the time of the reorganization Mr. Putman became general manager, and during the few months intervening between the death of Mr. Allman and that of himself he had entire charge of the business, which had grown to be one of extensive proportions. The Bee Hive, as the establishment is known, is conducted on the department principle and the stock carried is large and comprehensive, while the store occupies a fine brick building four stories in height. In the building up of this

noteworthy enterprise the business acumen and alert and progressive methods of Mr. Putman were most potent, and he showed a masterful grasp of details and a capacity for unremitting and fruitful application, proving an able coadjutor to his associate and long-time friend, Mr. Allman, with whom his business and social relations were of the most intimate and mutually pleasant order. Genial and kindly to all and ever considerate of others, he held the esteem of not only those whom he had business dealings, but also the affectionate regard of his employes, who looked upon him as a friend and benefactor. He was distinctively a leader in local business circles, and his aid and influence were ever given in support of all measures and undertakings for the general good of his home city, to whose interests he was most loyal. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity, including the Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine, while he was also a valued member of the Knights of Pythias, having been at the time of his death colonel of the Eighth Regiment of the Uniformed rank of this order, and was likewise prominent and popular in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was treasurer of the Merchants' Street Fair & Carnival Association and one of its most able and enthusiastic promoters. At the time of his death this association, at a called meeting, passed the following resolutions of respect and condolence:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, J. C. F. Putman, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased upon the dispensation with which it has pleased divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose every act is meant in mercy.

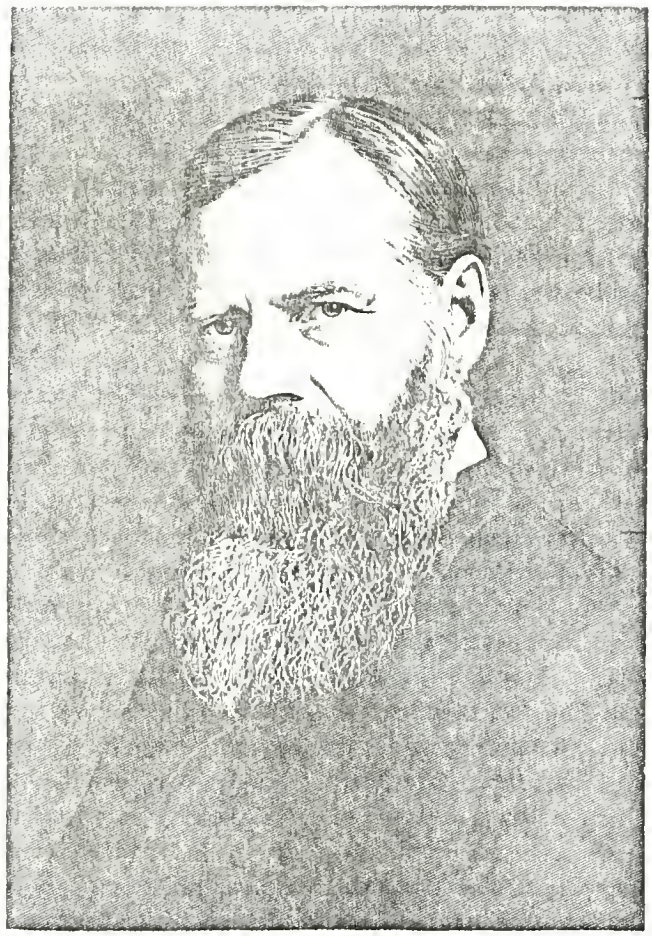
Resolved, That copies of this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and our sorrow be forwarded to the family and to the daily papers of the city.

William Martin,
Frank A. Vogt,
William A. Pietzcker,
Bernard Bell,
Jacob J. Wise,
Committee.

Massillon, April 29, 1903.

At Orville, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 1st of January, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Putman to Miss Clara Beidler, daughter of Joseph Beidler, a sterling pioneer of that county. She survives her husband, as does their only child, Helen Beidler Putman, born June 2, 1891. Mrs. Putman was born in Holmes county, Ohio, near the Stark county line, within five miles of where her husband was born. He father was born in Holmes county, Ohio, and died September 9, 1903, aged fifty-nine years. He was the son of Jacob and Barbara Beidler. He married Barbara Mumaw, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, the daughter of John and Rachel Mumaw.

MARCUS M. CATLIN, M. D.—A man of marked ability and ripe experience in both civil and military affairs, whose life has been consecrated to the noble work of alleviating human suffering, it is eminently proper in this connection to invite attention to the career of the distinguished physician whose name appears above. Thirty-four years of active practice bear testimony to the success that has attended his efforts and a residence of over twenty-seven years in the city of Canton has placed him in the front rank of the profession in this part of the state. In the history of Herkimer and Oneida counties, New York, the name Catlin has been familiar for many generations and representatives of the family are supposed to have been among the earliest permanent set-



M. M. Cathin

tlers in those parts of the Empire state. Roger Catlin, the Doctor's father, was born in the former county and there married Elizabeth Noble, whose ancestors were also among the pioneers. By occupation Roger Catlin was a farmer and his death occurred when the subject of this sketch was a lad of nine years of age; his wife survived him a number of years, departing this life in her native county and state at the age of sixty years.

Dr. Catlin was born in the town of Winfield, Herkimer county, New York, August 15, 1846, and, owing to the death of his father, was early in life thrown upon his own resources. Left with a family of seven children, the widowed mother experienced great difficulty in caring for her little flock and keeping the hungry wolf from the door. In this she was assisted by her son Marcus, who earned his first money when nine years old by working on a farm in the neighborhood of his humble home. By a lad so young but scanty wages could be expected, but such as they were, he retained barely sufficient to keep himself respectably clothed, generously turning over the little surplus to the support of his mother and the children dependent upon her. While thus engaged he availed himself of the public schools of winter seasons, but so great was the responsibility resting upon him at the time, that he would frequently run home from his employment at school recess and the noon hour and assist with the labor of the household, run errands, cut wood, and attend to other chores which his hands found to do. During the first three years his employer, a man by the name of Tylor, paid him meager wages, but the fourth year he was allowed, in addition to his clothing, forty dollars in money, which proved quite a god-send to the family. Young Catlin continued to labor by the year with constantly increasing remuneration until the age of thirteen, when he hired by the month, attending the winter seasons for several years thereafter an academy in his native town. Meanwhile the great Civil war had broken out, but thinking himself too young and too small for a soldier, he made no attempt to enter the service until the spring of his sixteenth year. Imbued with a spirit of patriotism, the lad mentioned the matter to his mother, who said one so young as he should not try to endure the hardships and dangers of a soldier's life. Loth to give up his cherished desire of helping the country in its time of need, he again broached the subject; the mother, taking the matter to her heavenly Father in prayer, finally gave her consent and blessing, telling him to go and prove himself true to every duty that should come to him as a defender of the nation's honor.

In April, 1863, young Catlin enlisted in Company D, Forty-sixth New York Volunteers, a regiment that had already served since the beginning of the war and at the time mentioned its members were looked upon as veterans. Immediately following his enlistment, the Doctor was sent direct to Vicksburg, and it was not long until he experienced the horrible realities of war in some of the hardest fought battles of the Rebellion. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Confederate stronghold, and the battles in the vicinity, witnessed its surrender and participated in the rejoicing which followed the event. Subsequently his regiment was transferred east to Tennessee in time to assist in the reduction of Knoxville, in addition to which it took part in other fighting in that state, besides experiencing its full share of hard service incident to warfare in an enemy's country. Still later the Doctor accompanied his command to Virginia where, under the leadership of the matchless Grant, he participated in the long list of bloody battles in the vicinity of Richmond which finally terminated in the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. He passed through all his trying experience as a brave soldier should, never shirking a duty nor flinching when danger or

death threatened. His record is untinged by the slightest suspicion of dishonor and from the beginning of his military career until its termination at Washington, D. C., in 1865, his life was ever ready to be sacrificed for the good of the country he loved so well.

The Doctor returned home in somewhat broken health and it was while recuperating his worn-out energies that he was induced by a physician to come to the latter's house and take up the study of medicine. After looking over the doctor's library and perusing with much interest several medical works, he decided to act upon the advice given him and devote the rest of his life to the healing art. In due time he began a preliminary course of study in the office of Doctor Nathan Spencer, of Winfield, New York, remaining under that gentleman's instruction about three years, and in the meantime became a student in the Cleveland Homeopathic College. He was graduated from that institution in 1868 and in the spring of the same year began the practice at Brookfield, Madison county, New York, where he remained until 1871, building up a lucrative business. In the latter year Dr. Catlin opened an office in Massillon, Ohio, and after practicing in that city and vicinity for a period of four years removed, in February, 1875, to Canton, of which place he is now one of the oldest physicians in point of continuous residence. The only representatives of the profession now in practice who came to the city before or with the subject are Drs. Portman and Conklin, all the rest having chosen this field since the year 1875.

Dr. Catlin's long residence in Canton has made his name a household word in the majority of homes in the city and many throughout the country and everywhere he is spoken of in terms of praise, not only as a physician and surgeon but as a man and citizen. Since the war his life has been very closely interwoven with his profession and the amount of suffering he has alleviated and the good cheer he has brought to many households cannot be expressed in words. He has devoted his energies, physicial and mental, to the good of his kind, losing sight of self in the one absorbing desire of rescuing humanity from the many ills to which it is heir. His practice has been signally successful, professionally and financially, and he stands today one of the leading representatives of the Homeopathic school in this part of the state, also occupying a respectable position among the well-to-do men of the city in which he lives. Dr. Catlin stands high in the estimation of his professional associates of Canton, and is well and favorably known by the leading physicians of his school in Ohio and throughout the entire country. His name appears on the records of the principal Homeopathic organizations, among which are the State Medical Society, Northeastern Ohio Homeopathic Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy and others. He served one term of the Northeastern Ohio Society and has been an active participant in the deliberations of the different organizations with which he is identified, not infrequently presenting his views and the results of his practical investigations in papers which have gained wide publicity. Dr. Catlin was the first physician of the Homeopathic school in this locality to demonstrate the feasibility of the system, which in the last thirty years has made remarkable strides, taking a strong hold on public favor. He still keeps alive his interest in matters pertaining to the terrible crisis through which the government passed from 1861 to 1866, being a member of McKinley Post No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, on the roster of which are the names of many of Ohio's bravest sons. In his political adherency he is a Republican, but the pressing claims of his profession have prevented him from taking a very active interest in party affairs.

Dr. Catlin was married at Brookfield, New

York, in 1860, to Miss Rozella Clark, daughter of Anson and Elmira (Crandall) Clark, a union terminated by the death of the wife in 1896, after she had borne three children, namely: Grace, now Mrs. John Miller, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Homer C., an accomplished civil engineer of Canton, who departed this life March 10, 1902, and Mary, who married Fred Green, a resident of this city. The Doctor's second marriage was solemnized on the 25th of May, 1898, with Flora Belle Miller, daughter of Hiram Miller, of Stark county, of whom mention will be found on another page of this volume.

HON. JOHN SHIMP.—Honored and esteemed by his contemporaries and for a number of years closely identified with the material development of Canton, also an influential factor in the public as well as the civic affairs of the city, few men enjoyed as marked precedence as the late John Shimp, a brief review of whose career is herewith presented. He was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, where his birth occurred about the year 1834. After a preliminary mental discipline in the public schools, he entered, when a youth, Mt. Union College, where he prosecuted his studies for some years, and on leaving that institution turned his attention to teaching, in which profession he soon acquired much more than local repute. His experience as an educator covered a number of years, during which he became widely and favorably known as a capable and popular instructor, and his success may be inferred from his repeated periods of service in the same locality. In connection with educational work, he also devoted much of his time to mechanical pursuits, having when a young man become skilled at carpentry, which vocation he followed more or less during the greater part of his life.

When about thirty-two years of age, Mr. Shimp was married, in Alliance, Ohio, to Miss Susan Teeters, daughter of Elisha Teeters, a well-known resident of that city, and shortly thereafter located at Canton, as local agent of the Ft. Wayne Railroad. He served in that capacity for some years and discharged his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner, proving a faithful as well as capable employe, whose relations with the public were always marked with courtesy, and who looked after the company's interests with the same painstaking exactness he would have manifested in prosecuting a like important enterprise of his own. Mr. Shimp was one of the leading Democratic politicians of Canton, and stood high in the councils of his party, not only in the city, but in the county and throughout the district as well. He was elected mayor and filled that responsible office with dignity and ability, his administration of the municipal government being characterized by a devotion to duty and a strict enforcement of the law, which made him one of the most popular executives the city has ever had.

Fraternally Mr. Shimp was an honored member of the Masonic brotherhood and his name also appears on the records of the Odd Fellows lodge of Canton. In his religious belief he was a Lutheran, and his daily life corresponded with the faith he professed and afforded a striking example of its principles and precepts, practically applied. In every relation with his fellow men his conduct and bearing were those of the upright Christian gentleman, and he discharged the duties of citizenship as became a loyal American and true lover of his country and its institutions. A man of high ideals and worthy purpose, possessing broad, generous sympathies and actuated by laudable desires to benefit his kind, he strove by every means at his command to advance the moral as well as the material interests of the city of his residence, in consequence of which he gained the warm friendship of those with

whom he associated and won a high place in the confidence and esteem of the public.

The life of this good man and estimable citizen terminated at the age of fifty years, his death being deeply deplored in Canton, where he had so long and actively labored and where his efforts, civil and official, had been crowned with a high degree of success and honor. His widow died in Canton in May, 1890. The two sons reside in the city and both have become prominent in business and social circles, being at this time proprietors of one of the leading commercial enterprises of the place, the Shimp Brothers Gents' Furnishing Store.

EDWARD D. KEPLINGER was born on the homestead farm in Canton township, this county, on the 21st of November, 1841, being a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Slusser) Keplinger, both of whom were likewise natives of Stark county, with whose early annals the names of both families were prominently and intimately identified. Daniel Keplinger became one of the successful farmers of the county, his homestead being just east of the present city of Canton, and he became a man of prominence in local affairs of a public nature. He eventually removed with his family to Crestline, this state, and later to Bucyrus, Crawford county, where he was serving as sheriff at the time of his death, which resulted from injuries received in being thrown from a horse. His wife was a relative of the late Dr. Lew Slusser, of Canton, from whose writings have been gained much of the valuable history appearing in this work. She still resides in Bucyrus, having attained the venerable age of eighty-six years. The Slusser family is of German extraction, while the original progenitors of the Keplinger family in America came from Holland.

The subject of this memoir gained his elementary education in the district schools of Canton township, while later he continued his studies in the old Canton Academy, his boyhood days having been passed in the home of his uncle, Jacob Keplinger, in Canton, where he remained after the removal of his parents to the points previously mentioned. In 1859 he initiated his independent career by securing a clerkship in the mercantile establishment of Deitrich & Kimball, of Canton, with whom he remained until the spring of 1861, when he accepted a similar position in the store of Schilling & Herbruck, remaining until July of the following year. In August, 1862, he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a member of Company M, One Hundred Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but he was assigned to detail duty in the office of the adjutant general in Cincinnati, where he remained until 1863. In the early part of 1864 he was commissioned captain of Company B, One Hundred and Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in this capacity until 1866, his command having been with General Grant at Appomattox at the time of General Lee's surrender. Captain Keplinger received a gunshot wound while in the battle of Fort Harrison, Virginia, but it was not so severe as to incapacitate him for active service. After the surrender of Lee his command was sent to Texas, and there he served as brigade quartermaster for a time, at Indianola. Upon being relieved from this duty he was sent to Port Lavaca, that state, where he was detailed as provost marshal, remaining there until his command was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, to be mustered out of the service, his honorable discharge being received in February, 1866. In a special memorial issued by the colonel of his old regiment at the time of the death of Captain Keplinger appear the following words of deep appreciation: "Perhaps the announcement of the death of no one of our companions ever has or ever will cause more profound regret, for Captain Keplinger added to his sol-

dierly qualities such gracious social powers, such courtesy and charm of manner and such a cheerful, sunny disposition as knit him to all our hearts. He was always prompt in the performance of every duty and was beloved by both officers and men."

After the close of his exemplary and gallant military career Captain Keplinger proceeded to the home of his parents, in Bucyrus, Ohio, where he remained one year, having been employed by a mercantile establishment there. In 1868 he returned to Canton, where he engaged in the general merchandise business in company with Abraham Shane under the firm name of Keplinger & Shane, this partnership continuing until the summer of 1873, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Shane and thereafter individually and successfully conducted the enterprise until 1890, in which year he removed to New York city, where he held a position as salesman for one year in the dry goods establishment of Sweetzer, Pembrook & Company. He then returned to Canton and engaged in the manufacture of paving brick, here effecting the organization of the Imperial Shale Brick Company, of which he was chosen secretary, treasurer and general manager, retaining these positions until the time of his death, while through his able and discriminating efforts the industry became one of wide scope and importance in its line, the company having been among the first to engage in the manufacturing of this type of products in the county, while the plant is the largest of all in the city of Canton. After a lingering illness, during which he bore his suffering with resignation and gentle patience, Captain Keplinger was finally summoned into eternal rest on the 16th of May, 1902, and the community felt a sense of personal bereavement, for he had been well known and had retained the affectionate regard of all those with whom his relations had been in the least intimate. He was a zealous and consistent member of the Presbyterian church; was identified with Eagle Lodge No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons; and also held membership in the Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum, while his political allegiance was given to the Republican party, of whose principles he was a stanch advocate.

In Minerva, this county, on the 18th of September, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Keplinger to Mrs. Frances (Kelly) Miller, who was born in Salem, this state, on the 25th of January, 1845. She was reared to the age of ten years in her native town and then accompanied her parents on their removal to Minerva, where she attained years of maturity. There, on the 6th of May, 1863, she was united in marriage to Dr. David H. Miller, who died on the 23d of December, 1864. He was graduated in the Cleveland Medical College, having been born and reared in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, his father having been Jacob Miller, who was a prominent farmer in that locality. Mrs. Keplinger is a daughter of William and Sarah (Kitzmiller) Kelly, the latter having been a sister of Mrs. Rebecca Buckins, who still resides in Canton, a representative of one of the pioneer families. William Kelly was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in which state the original American progenitors settled many generations ago, having come to the new world from the north of Ireland. William was a son of John Kelly, who passed his entire life in Washington county, Pennsylvania, having been a farmer by vocation, while his farm is now included in the village of Little Washington, that county. The maiden name of his wife was Nancy Bell. The father of Mrs. Keplinger was reared to the age of twenty in his native county, having received good educational advantages, and he then came to Canton, Ohio, and engaged in the manufacture of carriages, under the firm name of Kelly & Shipe, the factory of the concern being located on the site of the present First Methodist Episcopal church. Here his

marriage occurred, and three years later he removed to Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he engaged in the livery business. In April, 1855, he removed to his farm near Minerva, Stark county, where he remained until 1873, when he returned to Salem, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred on the 5th of September, 1899. His wife died in Salem, in 1882, at the age of seventy years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics he was a Democrat. They became the parents of five children, concerning whom we enter a brief record: Louisa is the widow of Abraham Shane and resides in Canton; Frances is the widow of the subject of this memoir; Amelia, wife of Dr. Frank Conklin, died in the city of Cleveland, in 1892; John died in Salem, in 1892, and William is a resident of the city of Pittsburg.

WARREN EDGAR KEPLINGER, who is president of the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, of Canton, was born in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 2d of April, 1871, and as he was deprived of his parents by death when he was but six years of age, he was reared in the home of his uncle, M. D. Fulton, of Bucyrus, Ohio, where he secured his early educational training in the public schools, being graduated in the high school of that city as a member of the class of June, 1888. After leaving school he became a clerk in the drug store of his uncle, in Bucyrus, and was thus associated with the business until the death of Mr. Fulton, in December, 1888. During the ensuing two years he devoted his attention to supervising the affairs of his uncle's estate, in behalf of his widowed aunt, and from 1890 until 1892 he held the position of clerk in the office of J. F. Angell, superintendent of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, with headquarters in Bucyrus, Ohio.

In the month of June, 1892, Mr. Keplinger came to Canton and here assisted his uncle, Edward D. Keplinger, in the erection of the plant of the Imperial Shale Brick Company, which is the largest of the sort in the city, and of this concern he acted as superintendent until 1896, in which year the firm of J. L. Higley & Company was organized, for the purpose of handling the entire output of all the brick plants in Canton, and Mr. Keplinger was then placed in charge of the sales agency. In 1900 the firm was re-organized under the title of Higley, Keplinger & Company, the subject of this sketch being retained in the firm as manager of the sales department. In February, 1902, he effected the organization of The Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, of Canton, which absorbed all plants here conducting business under the sales-agency plan. Of this important concern Mr. Keplinger was elected president, and he has manifested marked discrimination and ability in the management of the important executive affairs thus placed in his charge, and his entire career illustrates in no uncertain or equivocal way the potentialities of youth. He has shown distinctive initiative power, and in his business judgment is ever free from obliquity or vacillation. In addition to his association with this important enterprise, Mr. Keplinger is also vice-president of the Canton Hard Rubber Company, while he was vice-president of the Canton Pole & Shaft Company until its absorption by the Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company. In politics he was reared in the Democratic faith, but is not guided along strict partisan lines, preferring to maintain an independent attitude. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran church, and fraternally he is identified with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 23d of March, 1898, at the home of the bride's parents, in the city of Cincinnati, Mr. Keplinger was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Mae Peters, daughter of Orrin E. Peters, president of the Peters Cartridge Company, of

that city, and of this union has been born one child, Margaret, who first saw the light of day in the city of Canton, on October 30, 1900.

ROY R. CARNAHAN was born in Cochran's Mills, eight miles northwest of Leechburg, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of July, 1879, and he is closely connected with Canton's business interests, being a stockholder in the Carnahan Tin Plate Company, and a member of the directorate of the Carnahan Land Improvement Company, of which specific mention is made in the sketch of the life of his father, previously mentioned. He is also interested with his honored father in the gold and silver mines near Colville, Washington, and in several oil fields. Although still a young man, he seems to have inherrited much of his father's business ability and acute administrative and executive talent, while he has been favored in the practical training which he has achieved under the direction of one of the most able of business men. He developed early that sturdy physical manhood which has served him to so great a purpose in later years and enabled him to follow in the footsteps of his father as a capable business man and one with distinctive capacity for the handling of affairs of broad scope and importance.

The family removed to Leechburg, Pennsylvania, early in the 'eighties and there the subject passed his boyhood days, attending the public schools and showing marked aptitude in his studies. On the advice of his uncle, Dr. J. L. Carnahan, then a successful and prominent physician in the city of Pittsburg, he commenced the study of medicine in 1898, being at that time matriculated in the medical department of the Western University of Pennsylvania. He there continued his technical studies one year and then entered the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. The next year he withdrew from college and went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania to look after his father's interests. Several years before this, at the time of his graduation in the high school, the class prophet predicted that he was certain to follow in the footsteps of his father and that he would at sometime become a millionaire oil operator, and that this prediction will be justified in fact it is not difficult to imagine in view of the position which he today holds. Boring for oil proved a great fascination for him, and he accordingly entered into business with his father as an oil and gas operator in several counties in western Pennsylvania,—chiefly Butler and Armstrong counties.

On the 13th of September, 1901, shortly after leaving medical college, Mr. Carnahan was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Klingensmith, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, being the daughter of Joseph K. and L. C. Klingensmith, the former of whom was a prominent resident of Leechburg, Pennsylvania, at the time of his death. After his marriage Mr. Carnahan took up his residence in Leechburg, but within the same year he removed to Smithfield, West Virginia. He and his gracious young wife are the parents of one son, John E., Jr., named in honor of his paternal grandfather. The town of Smithfield, where our subject took up his abode, is in the heart of the greatest oil and gas section of West Virginia, and there he took charge of his father's extensive interests in Wetzel, Doddridge, Marion, Harrison, Tyler, Lewis and several other counties. His first great work was the opening of the famous Folsom oil district, at the extreme points of which he had charge of drilling a half dozen wells. His father had the controlling interest in the oil and gas leaseholds of this tract, which was sold to the Standard Oil Company in 1902, for a consideration of two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The tract embraces seven thousand acres and practically the entire area has turned out to be valuable oil territory,

there being in operation on the same at the time of this writing two hundred wells with a total production of two thousand barrels a day. The tract is at the junction of Harrison, Doddridge, Wetzel and Marions counties, and its sale to the Standard Oil Company was the largest single oil deal ever consummated in West Virginia, while much credit has been given the subject of this review for the rare judgment which he displayed in drilling the test wells.

For the past decade Mr. Carnahan has had a varied experience in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, commencing the work while still in his 'teens. Within this time he has had either entire or partial charge of the drilling of one hundred and fifty gas and oil wells, and in West Virginia he has drilled in twelve large gas wells for the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburg. He has had numerous narrow escapes at oil wells, and by the explosion of a large gas well in Pennsylvania he was carried with the derrick floor thirty feet into the air.

PROF. WILLIAM JOHNS, who is principal of the high school at Massillon, this county, and who is one of the successful and best known educators in this section of the state of Ohio, was born on the 14th of February, 1858, in Prideville, a picturesque little village on the Cheat river and east of Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia, which state was at that time still a portion of the Old Dominion. His parents are John and Hannah (Waite) Johns, the former of whom was born in Gitchell, Ludgran parish, near Penzance, county of Cornwall, England, whence he came to the United States in 1854, in October of which year he arrived in Frostburg, Allegany county, Maryland, which became his first place of residence in this country. By occupation he was a miner, having been reared in the great mining district of Cornwall, and for some time after his coming to America he continued to follow this vocation, but in later life turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. His wife was born in Forest Dean, Gloucestershire, England, on the 28th of March, 1840, and accompanied her parents on the emigration to America, in August, 1851, the family settling near Frostburg, Maryland, where she was reared to maturity and where her marriage was solemnized. Of the children of John and Hannah Johns we enter the following brief record: The first born, a daughter, died in infancy; William is the immediate subject of this sketch; John E. is a resident of Massillon, this county; Mary E. is the wife of John A. Wagner and they still reside in Frostburg, Maryland; Harriet is the widow of Dr. George Chenoweth and resides in Huntington, Indiana; Herbert S. is engaged in real estate and insurance business in the city of Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel B. is connected with the Wall Street Journal, in New York city; Oscar U. is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Cleveland, being associated with his brother Herbert S.; Joseph L. is likewise a resident of that city; Eva M. is the wife of Charles O. Yost, who holds a position in the First National Bank of Massillon; and Walter G. is likewise identified with the real estate and insurance business in Cleveland. The father of these children rendered valiant service in the Civil war as a member of Company A, Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry. His parents were William and Jennifer (Blight) Johns.

Professor Johns was reared in Frostburg, Maryland, where he attended the common schools. Becoming imbued with a desire for a higher education, he passed some time in securing the necessary funds to enable him to continue his studies, and finally he entered Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated on the 10th

Wm. Johns.

of June, 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. While a student in this institution he became business manager of the Dickinson Liberal, a college paper. At the time he assumed control the financial affairs of the paper were in a most deplorable condition, the efficiency and value of the same being much hampered by the imposed burden of indebtedness. By careful and discriminating management Professor Johns placed the paper on a sound financial footing, and his brother, John E., who succeeded him as business manager, was thereby enabled to leave the control of the paper with a balance in its treasury.

After leaving Dickinson the subject began teaching school at Cumberland, Maryland, where he was thus engaged for two years, the latter of which he was principal of the Union street school. The following year he assumed the principalship of the Mount Savage public schools, in the same county, and here likewise he made a most excellent record as an instructor and executive. In September, 1887, Professor Johns, in the capacity of principal, took charge of the State Orphans' School at Chester Springs, Chester county, Pennsylvania, retaining this incumbency two years, or until the institution was closed by the state, in 1889. He then returned to Allegany county, Maryland, where he remained about one year. In 1890 he came to Massillon and accepted a position as assistant in the high school, and in September, 1895, he was promoted to the position he now holds, that of principal of the high school, this advancement being a well merited recognition of faithful and effective service. He is a member of the Stark County Teachers' Association, of which he served as president during the years 1901-2, and he is also a member of the Ohio State Teachers' Association and of the Northeastern Ohio Association. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Massillon, in whose Sunday school he has long been a teacher, while he holds the office of superintendent of the same at the present time. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Tribe of Ben Hur.

Professor Johns was united in marriage to Miss Virgie Lenore Dart, who was born in Cumberland county, Maryland, on the 17th of July, 1864, being a daughter of Lewis and Mary N. (Cresap) Dart, both representatives of old and prominent Maryland families. Mrs. Dart is still living, having celebrated her seventy-third birthday on the 4th of May, 1903, while her husband is deceased. Professor and Mrs. Johns are the parents of three children, namely: Lucile W., born September 30, 1889; Mary O., born July 30, 1895; and an infant, born May 22, 1903.

REV. O. P. FOUST.—Paternally Rev. Foust is descended from an old Pennsylvania family, the history of which dates from a very early period in the annals of the commonwealth. His father, William Foust, was the son of Philip Foust, the latter being the son of John Foust, all of whom lived and died in the above state. The Fousts for many generations have been farmers and producers, not a few of them having attained honorable stations in their respective localities. Philip Foust, the subject's grandfather, died from the effects of a fall, at the advanced age of eighty-three, and William Foust departed this life when about fifty-seven years old, meeting his death also by accident. The latter's wife, who bore the maiden name of Marietta Fretz, is a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Solomon Fretz, who passed into the life beyond at the ripe old age of ninety-two years. Mrs. William Foust is still living, having reached the sixty-seventh milestone on life's journey; she bore her husband eleven children, the subject of this review being the fifth in order of birth.

Rev. O. P. Foust was born in Clarion

county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d day of November, 1865. At the proper age he entered the district school near his home, and such was his progress that while still a mere youth he completed the studies constituting the course and became a student in the high schools at St. Petersburg. In due time he was graduated from that institution with the highest honors of his class, after which he taught two terms in his native county. At the expiration of that period he entered the Clarion Collegiate Institute, where he gave especial attention to Latin and Greek, preparatory to taking a collegiate course. While thus pursuing his studies, he was induced to take charge of several classes in the above institution and as student and tutor he continued his labors until entering Heidelberg College, in the fall of 1889. Mr. Foust's record in the collegiate institute was indeed a creditable one, and there, as in the high school, he took the highest honors, graduating as valedictorian of his class. His career at Heidelberg was no less honorable, as he stood high in all his studies and he left that institution after two years of close, painstaking work with laurels, well and nobly earned. Actuated by a laudable desire further to increase his scholastic knowledge, he matriculated in the fall of 1891 at Wooster University, and after spending a little over two years there was graduated with high honors for scholarship and literary work, completing the prescribed course in the spring of 1893.

Leaving the university Mr. Foust was elected principal of the Wapakoneta high school and on the same day this choice was made came a tender of the principalship of the schools at Orrville. At first he was somewhat undecided as to which position he would accept, but the term of school at Orrville being longer than at Wapakoneta, he decided to accept the position at the latter place, and entered upon his labors. It was not long until the schools under his charge were thoroughly reorganized and the system placed upon the solid basis which has marked their subsequent history. Mr. Foust made a creditable record as a teacher and manager and at the end of his first term at Orrville was unanimously re-elected for another year. Meanwhile his reputation as an educator spread beyond the bounds of his field of labor, as witness the fact of his having been selected teacher of Latin by the Akron school board about the time of his re-election as principal at Orrville. He entered upon his second year's work at Orrville at a greatly increased salary and at the expiration of the term was again chosen his own successor with another considerable advance in salary, but declined to accept by reason of a more remunerative position being offered him as teacher of mathematics in the Akron high school. Resigning his principalship, he took charge of his especial work in Akron, and it may not be out of place in this connection to state that in order to procure his services the school board of that city were obliged to pay him a larger salary than that received by any other teacher there employed.

While connected with the educational work of Akron, Mr. Foust took up the study of Hebrew with Rev. Mr. Philo, a scholarly and erudite rabbi, under whose instruction he continued as long as he remained in that city. He made rapid advancement in this ancient and difficult language and before dispensing with the services of his tutor became quite a proficient Hebrew scholar. Mr. Foust held the chair of mathematics two years, but resigned at the end of that time to enter upon the study of theology, of which he had long cherished an ardent desire. After successfully passing the examination entitling him to admission to the second year's work in the theological seminary at Tiffin, this state, he bent all his energies to the task before him, and made a record which gave him prestige among the highest students of that institution. While prosecuting his studies

he was elected pastor of the Reformed church at Carrothers, Ohio, and as such continued to preach for the congregation every alternate Lord's day until after his graduation. During the first summer's vacation he, with two fellow students, conducted a summer school at Heidelberg University, which was well patronized, the high standing of the instructors giving the enterprise an impetus to the end that it became quite remunerative to those in charge. In October, 1898, Mr. Foust was tendered a call to the First Reformed church at Massillon, which in conjunction with his charge at Carrothers he served alternately until completing his theological course. He was graduated in April, 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, being one of only two in his class to receive that honor. Meantime, 1897, in recognition of his scholarship and satisfactory educational and literary work he received from Wooster University the degree of Master of Arts, which with the degree from the seminary bears glowing testimony to the high standard of his intellectual and professional attainments.

Rev. Foust was formally licensed as a minister of the gospel of the Reformed church on the 2d day of May, 1899, and immediately thereafter entered upon the duties of his sacred office at Massillon, resigning his charge at Carrothers the year in which he graduated. On coming to this city he found the church in only fair condition, but under his able ministration it has greatly prospered, both in material and spiritual things. Over one hundred communicants having been added to the congregation since he took charge of the work. A deeper spirit of devotion has been aroused and the progress in every line of endeavor has been eminently satisfactory, attesting not only the ability with which the pastor performs his functions, but also the deep and abiding place which he has found in the hearts and affections of his people. Rev. Foust has inaugurated a general system of church improvements which are being successfully carried out as rapidly as circumstances will admit. He has already lifted a debt of two thousand dollars which hung over the congregation many years to its detriment, besides greatly beautifying the church property by planting a number of shade trees around the building and remodeling the interior of the structure. Recently, through his efforts, the floor has been carpeted, a new and fine pulpit and other furniture supplied and the room in which the kindergarten school is held, reseated with chairs suitable to pupils in attendance. Rev. Foust's parishioners show their high appreciation of his earnest, self-sacrificing services in many ways, not the least of which is the promptness with which they pay his salary every Monday morning, in this respect setting a commendable example to other churches that do not pursue such a course. As a preacher Rev. Foust has attained eminent distinction, being a clear, forcible and logical speaker, apt in illustration and truly eloquent when discussing the grand themes of Scripture or presenting to the minds and hearts of his hearers the claims of the gospel. His oratory is of that pleasing kind which appeals to the understanding as well as to the imagination and he never fails to impress his auditors with his earnestness, deep conviction and profound consecration to the service of the Master. He has received a number of flattering calls to much larger and more influential congregations than the one to which he now ministers, but devotion to duty will doubtless induce him to remain with his present charge until certain prearranged work is completed and results long anticipated are accomplished. Among the churches desirous of securing his services are wealthy congregations in Kansas City, Missouri, and Denver, Colorado, the calls from both having been politely but firmly declined.

Rev. Foust has long maintained a lively interest in college fraternal organizations, having been elected in 1892 to represent the Y.

T. O. (Greek) society in the national biennial gathering at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1896 he represented the same society in a convention at Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of attending to some especially important matters, which through his instrumentality were properly and satisfactorily adjusted. Two years later he was a delegate to the World's Students' Federation at Chicago, in which the colleges and universities of twenty-four of the leading nations of the world were represented, and in 1902 he was further honored as the accredited representative of the Tuscarawas class to the tri-annual meeting of the synod of the Reformed church which convened in the city of Baltimore. During the sessions of the latter body the delegates, by special invitation of the President of the United States, visited Washington City, where they were extended every courtesy, not the least of which was a magnificent reception at the White House.

Rev. Mr. Foust was married July 17, 1893, to Miss Eliza Covert, the accomplished daughter of Ithamar and Sarah (Burd) Covert, residents of Ashland county, Ohio. Like her husband, Mrs. Foust also comes of an old and highly respected Pennsylvania family, the genealogy running back to the pioneer period of that state, also to the early days of Ohio. Her mother, a daughter of Sparks and Eliza (Long) Burd, was born in Pennsylvania and early removed to Holmes county, Ohio, where her father purchased land, cleared a farm and otherwise took an active part in the material development of the locality in which he settled. Mrs. Eliza Long is remembered as a woman of great physical courage and daring, but withal a most excellent wife and devoted mother. The story is related, that one night during the absence of her husband, she heard a number of wolves prowling around the little cabin home and, fearing for the safety of a young calf which had been tied to a tree some distance from the house, she rose from her bed, armed herself, and went alone into the darkness of the woods and rescued the poor creature before it had been discovered by the ferocious beasts. Ithamar Covert was the son of Enoch Covert and the latter's father was named John, all of whom, with several generations of ancestors, were either natives of or lived in Pennsylvania. The Coverts have long been noted for longevity, a number of the family having lived to great ages.

Rev. Foust was exceedingly fortunate in the selection of a wife and helpmate, the one of his choice being in every respect fitted for the companionship of such a talented and distinguished husband. She has been his faithful assistant and co-laborer in the noble work in which he is engaged and to her judicious counsel and faithful co-operation is he indebted for much of his success. Mrs. Foust is a well educated lady, cultured and refined, a willing and cheerful worker in the church and a favorite in the social circles in which she and her husband move. She taught successfully several terms of school, after which she became an expert stenographer and typewriter, and had made considerable progress in the study of law when her marriage took place. She had intended making the legal profession her life work, but changed her mind with the changing of her name. Her father is still living, being now in his seventy-second year, and her uncle, William Covert, is in his eighty-eighth year. Her mother died in 1896.

The home of Rev. and Mrs. Foust has been brightened by the advent of four children: Lloyd, Dwight, Roy, and one other. Two of the children are deceased, Roy dying in November, 1902, aged eight months, and a daughter unnamed dying at birth. In closing this brief review it is well to refer to the deep interest the subject has taken in his youngest brother, W. W. Foust, who was under his care from the time of their father's death. He pro-

vided him the best educational advantages obtainable, provided liberally for his maintenance, paid the expenses of his collegiate training and supported him while he prosecuted his theological studies in the seminary connected with Heidelberg University. He graduated April 20, 1903; was licensed May 7, 1903, and was ordained by his brother (subject) on May 21, 1903. W. W. Foust is a young man of high intellectual attainments and gives much promise of an honorable career as a minister of the gospel.

Thus have been set forth the leading facts of the life of one of the talented and useful ministers of the gospel in the state of which he is an honored resident. His career has been signally brilliant and successful, and, judging the future by the past, it is eminently proper to predict for him a still more distinguished station among the leading divines of the church which he has the honor of representing. He has won many souls to the higher life and his coming years are replete with promise and reward.

EDWARD S. FOLK, M. D., is of stanch German ancestry in the agnatic line, and the patronymic was originally spelled Faulk. The original representative of the immediate family in America was John Faulk, grandfather of the subject, who emigrated from the fatherland to the United States about the year 1812, first settling in the state of New York, where he remained for a number of years and then came westward to Ohio, taking up his abode in Stark county, where he passed the remainder of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of sterling integrity of character and in all the relations of life was signally true and honorable, being held in uniform esteem by all who knew him. He was one of the pioneers of the county and here lived and labored to goodly ends,—an unassuming but worthy citizen. His wife was likewise a native of Germany, their marriage having been solemnized, however, after coming to America. They became the parents of nine children, and Samuel F., father of the Doctor, was one of the five sons. He was born on the paternal farmstead in Sandy township, Stark county, Ohio, on the 22d of June, 1830, and he was reared to maturity on the old homestead, early beginning to contribute his quota to the work of the same and receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the district schools of the locality and period. As a young man he learned the carpenter trade, becoming a capable workman. His parents removed to Illinois when he was a young man, but he decided to remain in his native state, where he was engaged in the work of his trade at the time when the dark cloud of civil war spread its grewsome pall over the national horizon. The intrinsic loyalty and patriotism of his nature was aroused to responsive protest, and he valiantly offered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served two years, taking part in a number of the important battles incidental to the greatest of all internecine conflicts and proving a leal and loyal son of the Republic.

After the close of the war Samuel F. Folk returned to Stark county where, in 1860, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sarah Van Voorhis, who was likewise a native of this county, having been born in Osnaburg township, on the 31st of December, 1844, a daughter of Peter Van Voorhis, who migrated from the old Keystone state to Ohio in an early day, taking up his abode on a tract of land in the immediate vicinity of the present village of Mapleton, where he reclaimed a good farm from the primitive wilds and where he passed the residue of his life, honored for his intrinsic integrity and ordering his life upon a high plane. He died well advanced in years, having

become the father of fourteen children. After his marriage Samuel F. Folk located on a farm of ten acres at Mapleton, placing his little tract of land under cultivation, but devoting the major portion of his time and attention to the work of his trade, in which his efforts were attended with a due measure of success. After a period of about fifteen years had elapsed he had sufficiently conserved his resources to be able to purchase a farm of eighty acres, in the same vicinage, and there he took up his abode, making the best of improvements on the place and eventually having one of the most prolific and valuable farms in this section of the state. No man in the community commanded a greater measure of confidence and esteem, while his influence was ever exerted in the furtherance of all worthy objects and enterprises. He was as true to the duties of citizenship during the "piping times of peace" as he was when he followed the old flag on the sanguinary battlefields of the south, and he passed to his reward in the fulness of years and honors, his death occurring on the 14th of January, 1892. In politics he gave an unequivocal support to the principles and policies of the Republican party and his religious views were in harmony with the tenets of the Christian church, while fraternally he retained his interest in his old comrades in arms and was a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His widow still survives, residing on the old homestead so hallowed by the memories and associations of the past, while she has been for years a devoted member of the Christian church, as was also her husband. Of their children we enter brief record, as follows: George W., who married Kate Creighton and has two children, remains on the old homestead with his venerable mother and is known as one of the progressive and influential farmers of Stark county; Margaret died in infancy; Edward S., the immediate subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth and is the youngest of the children.

Dr. Folk was born in Mapleton, Stark county, Ohio, on the 28th of March, 1877, and thus he is numbered with the younger generation of physicians in his native county. The day has passed when there obtains a prejudicial animus against youth in connection with what are customarily designated as the "learned professions," and prestige is not denied to the one whose merits and abilities are not the contingents of extreme or middle age, and thus in the case of the subject of this sketch we find that he has gained marked precedence in his profession, even though a great number of years have not elapsed since he served his brief novitiate in the practical work of his profession. The Doctor received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools and early formulated definite plans for his future life work, as is evident when we revert to the fact that in 1895 he was matriculated in the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, where he continued his studies for one year, at the expiration of which he began the specific work of preparing himself for that profession to which he is now devoting his attention. He began his technical reading under the preceptorship of Dr. E. O. Bell, of Mapleton, with whom he continued his studies for two years, after which he entered the Ohio Medical University, in Columbus, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated on the 15th of April, 1902, receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thoroughly fortified for the work of his chosen profession, Dr. Folk located in Canton in the following June, establishing an office and entering upon the practice of medicine and surgery under favorable auspices, for his gracious personality and unmistakable ability have gained to him a representative support and he is rapidly building up a large and gratifying practice and enjoys the confidence and esteem

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